



REGULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST JAVA  
NUMBER 9 OF 2022  
ON  
SPATIAL PLAN ON THE PROVINCE OF WEST JAVA OF 2022-2042

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD,

GOVERNOR OF WEST JAVA,

- Considering :
- a. that space is place for human life and livelihood, so that spatial management needs to carried out wisely, efficiently and effectively as well as maintaining its sustainability to realize social welfare and social justice;
  - b. that the Spatial Planning of the Province of West Java aims to realize an efficient, sustainability and competitive the Province of West Java Spatial Plans towards the most advance the Province of West Java in Indonesia;
  - c. that in order to implement the provisions of legislation in the field of spatial planning, a Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 22 of 2010 on Spatial Plan on the Province of West Java of 2022-2042;
  - d. that with changes in national regulations and policies, as well as the dynamics of development in the Region of the Province of West Java, it is necessary to replace the Spatial Plan on the Province of West Java of 2009-2029;
  - e. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regulation of the Province of West Java on Spatial Plan on the Province of West Java for 2022-2042;

- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 11 of 1950 on Establishment of the Province of West Java (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia on 4 July 1950) jo. Law Number 20 of 1950 on Government of Jakarta (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 31, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15) as amended several times, and last by Law Number 29 of 2007 on Provincial Government of Special Capital Region of Jakarta as Capital City of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 93, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4744) and Law Number 23 of 2000 on Establishment of Banten Province (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2000 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4010);
3. Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725) as amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
4. Law Number 27 of 2007 on Coastal Areas and Small Islands Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4739) as amended several times, last by Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
5. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (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, and

- last by Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
6. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 on National Spatial Plan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 48, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4833) as amended by Government Regulation Number 13 of 2017 on Amendment to Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 on National Territory Spatial Plan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 77, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6042);
  7. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 on Implementation of Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 31, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6633);
  8. Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 9 of 2008 on Long-Term Development Plans of West Java Province 2005-2025 (West Java Provincial Gazette of 2008 Number 8 Series E, Supplement to the Provincial Gazette of West Java Number 45) as amended several times, last by Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 7 of 2019 on the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 9 of 2008 on the Long-Term Development Plan of the Province of West Java for 2005-2025 (Provincial Gazette of West Java of 2019 Number 7, Supplement to the Provincial of Gazette of West Java Number 236);
  9. Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 8 of 2019 on the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of the Province of West Java for 2018-2023 (Provincial Gazette of West Java of 2019 Number 8, Supplement to the Provincial Gazette of West Java Number 237) as amended by Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 8 of 2021

on Amendments to Regional of the Province of West Java Number 8 of 2019 on West Java Provincial Medium-Term Development Plans for 2018-2023 (Provincial Gazette of West Java of 2021 Number 8, Supplement to Provincial Gazette West Java Number 252);

With the Joint Approval of  
THE PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
and  
THE GOVERNOR OF WEST JAVA

HAS DECIDED:

To Issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON SPATIAL PLAN ON THE PROVINCE OF WEST JAVA FOR 2022-2042.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISION

Part One  
Definition

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Central Government means the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the powers of government of the Republic of Indonesia assisted by the Vice President and Ministers as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Province means the Province of West Java.
3. Provincial Government means the Governor as an element of the administration of the Provincial Government that leads implementation of government affairs which as the authority of autonomous region.
4. Regional House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah) , hereinafter abbreviated to DPRD, means the Regional House of Representatives of the Province of West Java.

5. Governor means the Governor of West Java.
6. Regency/Municipality Region means a Regency/Municipality in Province.
7. Space means a site that includes land Space, sea Space and airspace including Space inside the Earth as a unified territory, the place where human and other creatures live, do activities and maintenance of life.
8. Spatial Plan means a form of Spatial Structure and Spatial patterns.
9. Spatial Plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang*), hereinafter abbreviated to RTR, means the result of spatial planning.
10. Spatial Plan on the Province of West Java (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi Jawa Barat*), hereinafter referred to as RTRWP, means a spatial plan that is general in nature for the province, which refers to the National Spatial Plan, Island/Archipelago Spatial Plan, National Strategic Area Spatial Plan, Area Zoning Plan Among Regions, and Zoning Plans for Certain National Strategic Areas.
11. Territory means Space which is a geographical unit along with all related elements whose boundaries and systems are determined based on administrative aspects and/or functional aspects.
12. Coastal Areas mean transitional areas between land and sea Ecosystems that are affected by changes on land and at sea.
13. Spatial Planning means a process to determine Spatial Structure and Spatial Pattern which includes the preparation and determination of RTR.
14. Spatial Structure means the arrangement of residential centers and facilities and infrastructure network systems that function as supporters of the society's socioeconomic activity and which hierarchically have a functional relation.
15. Spatial Pattern means the distribution of spatial designation in an area which includes the allotment of space for the function of protection and allotment of space for cultivation function.

16. Spatial Planning means a process system of Spatial Planning, Spatial utilization, and control of Spatial use.
17. Implementation of Spatial Planning means an activity that includes arrangement, guidance, implementation, and supervision of Spatial Planning.
18. Investment Space means an urban area and/or rural area that is directed to the development of investment in the context of economic growth and equitable development of the province.
19. Food security means a condition of fulfilling food for every household, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable and affordable.
20. Spatial Utilization means an effort to realize Spatial Structure and Spatial Pattern in accordance with the RTR through the preparation and implementation of programs and their financing.
21. Spatial Utilization Control means an effort to realize an orderly Spatial Planning.
22. Area means an area that has the main function of protection or cultivation.
23. Protected Area means an Area that is determined with the main function of protecting environmental sustainability which includes natural resources and man-made resources.
24. Cultivation Area means an area that is determined with the main function to be cultivated on the basis of conditions and potential of natural resources and artificial resources.
25. Karst Area means an area of carbonate rocks in the form of limestone and dolomite showing karst morphology.
26. Disaster Prone Area means areas with geological, biological, hydrological, climatological, geographical, social, cultural, political, economic and technological conditions or characteristics in one Area for a certain period of time which reduce the ability to prevent, reduce, achieve preparedness and reduce the ability to respond

certain harmful effects.

27. Sustainable Food Agriculture Area (*Kawasan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan*), hereinafter abbreviated to KP2B, means an agricultural cultivation area especially in rural areas that has a stretch of sustainable food agriculture land and/or a stretch of sustainable food agriculture reserve land and its supporting elements with the main function of supporting national food independence, resilience and sovereignty.
28. Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (*Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan*), hereinafter abbreviated to LP2B, means a field of agricultural land that is determined to be consistently protected and developed in order to produce staple food for national food self-sufficiency, resilience and sovereignty.
29. Irrigation means an effort to provide, regulate and dispose of irrigation water to support national agriculture.
30. Irrigation Area (*Daerah Irigasi*), hereinafter abbreviated to DI, means a unit of land that receives water from an irrigation network.
31. Irrigation Network means canals, buildings and complementary buildings which constitute a single unit required for the supply, distribution, administration, use and disposal of irrigation water.
32. Development Area (*Wilayah Pengembangan*), hereinafter referred to as WP, means part of the Cultivation Area, whose development is directed at encouraging growth in all aspects of Regional development to encourage the growth of the Area.
33. Residential Area means part of the environment outside the Protected Area, either in the form of urban or rural areas that functions as a residential or residential environment and a place for activities that support livelihoods and livelihoods.
34. Urban area means an area that has non-agricultural main activities, with an arrangement of area functions as a place for urban settlements, concentration and distribution of

government services, social services and economic activities.

35. Rural Area means area that has main agricultural activities, including management of natural resources with the arrangement of area functions as a place for rural settlements, services, social services, and economic activities.
36. Industrial Allotment Area (*Kawasan Peruntukan Industri*), hereinafter abbreviated to KPI, means a stretch of land designated for industrial activities based on the Provincial RTRW determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
37. Delay Zone means a forest area whose designation has not been agreed at the time of enactment of regional regulations, where the determination mechanism refers to provisions of legislation.
38. National Strategic Area (*Kawasan Strategis Nasional*), hereinafter referred to as KSN, means areas whose spatial planning is prioritized because they have a very important national influence on state sovereignty, national security, economy, social culture, and/or the environment, including areas designated as world heritage.
39. Provincial Strategic Area (*Kawasan Strategis Provinsi*), hereinafter referred to as KSP, means areas whose spatial planning is prioritized because they have a very important influence within the province on the economy, social, culture and/or the environment, and are an integral part of the Provincial RTRW.
40. Defense and Security Area means an area designated with the main function for the benefit of defense and security activities.
41. National Activity Center (*Pusat Kegiatan Nasional*), hereinafter abbreviated to PKN, means an urban area that functions to serve international, national, or several provincial scale activities.
42. Regional Activity Center (*Pusat Kegiatan Wilayah*), hereinafter abbreviated to PKW, means an urban area that

functions to serve provincial or several regency/municipal scale activities.

43. Local Activity Centers (*Pusat Kegiatan Lokal*), hereinafter abbreviated to PKL, means Urban Areas that function to serve regency/municipality or several sub-district scale activities.
44. Green Open Space (*Ruang Terbuka Hijau*), hereinafter abbreviated to RTH, means an elongated/lane and/or grouped area whose use is more open in nature, a place for plants to grow, both those that grow naturally and those that are deliberately planted, taking into account aspects of ecological function, water absorption, economy, socio-culture, and aesthetics.
45. River means a natural and/or artificial water channel or container in the form of a water drainage network and the water in it, starting from the upstream to the estuary, bounded on the right and left by a demarcation line.
46. River Basin Area, hereinafter abbreviated to DAS, means a land area which is an integral part of the river and its tributaries, which functions to collect, store and channel water originating from rainfall to lakes or to the sea naturally, the boundaries on land are topographical separators and boundaries at sea to water areas that are still affected by land activities.
47. River Basin, hereinafter abbreviated to WS, means a unitary water resources management area in one or more watersheds and/or small islands with an area of less than or equal to 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> (two thousand square kilometres).
48. Groundwater Basin, hereinafter abbreviated to CAT, means an area bounded by hydrogeological boundaries, where all hydrogeological events such as the process of replenishment, drainage and release of groundwater take place.
49. Small Island means an island with an area of less than or equal to 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> (two thousand square kilometres) along with its Ecosystem unit.
50. An ecosystem means a community of plants, animals,

organisms and other non-organisms and the processes that link them in forming balance, stability and productivity.

51. Coastal waters mean seas that are bordered by land including waters as far as 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the coastline, waters connecting the coast and islands, estuaries, bays, shallow waters, brackish swamps and lagoons.
52. Zoning Directive means guidelines that regulate the requirements for Spatial Utilization and the provisions for their control and are prepared for each designated block/zone where the zoning is determined in a detailed Spatial Planning.
53. Zoning Plan (*Rencana Zonasi*), hereinafter abbreviated to RZ, means a plan that determines the direction of the use of resources for each planning unit accompanied by the determination of the Spatial Structure and Spatial Pattern in the planning area which contains activities that may be carried out and which may not be carried out and activities that can only be carried out after obtaining Approval for the Conformity of Utilization Activities. Sea Space, Confirmation of Compliance with Sea Space, and business permits related to marine utilization.
54. Suitability of Spatial Utilization Activities (*Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang*), hereinafter abbreviated to KKPR, means conformity between the Spatial Utilization activity plan and RTR.
55. Suitability of Marine Spatial Utilization Activities (*Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang Laut*), hereinafter abbreviated to KKPRL, means conformity between the planned marine space utilization activities with the RTR and/or RZ.
56. Confirmation of Sea Space Conformity (*Konfirmasi Kesesuaian Ruang Laut*), hereinafter referred to as Confirmation, means a document declaring conformity between the marine space utilization activity plan and the RTR and/or RZ.

57. Approval of Conformity for Marine Spatial Utilization Activities (*Persetujuan Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang Laut*), hereinafter referred to as Approval, is a document declaring conformity between the planned marine space utilization activities with the RTR and/or RZ.
58. Incentive means device or effort to provide stimulation for the implementation of activities that are in line with the RTR.
59. Disincentives mean tool to prevent, limit growth, or reduce the implementation of activities that are not in line with the RTR.
60. Community means individuals, groups of people including customary law communities, corporations, and/or other non-governmental stakeholders in the Implementation of Spatial Planning.
61. Person means any individual and/or corporation.
62. Spatial Planning Forum means a forum at the central and regional levels whose job is to assist the Central Government and Regional Governments by providing considerations in the Implementation of Spatial Planning.
63. Civil Service Police Unit means a regional apparatus formed to enforce Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations, administer public order and peace and provide public protection.

## Part Two

### Scope

#### Article 2

- (1) The scope of the Provincial RTRW Area includes boundaries determined based on administrative aspects, including:
  - a. An area of approximately 5,349,484 Ha (five million three hundred forty-nine thousand four hundred eighty-four hectares) includes:
    1. The land area includes Small Islands, with an area of approximately 3,704,067 ha (three

million seven hundred four thousand sixty-seven hectares); and

2. The sea area is 12 nautical miles measured from the coastline, with an area of approximately 1,645,417 ha (one million six hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and seventeen hectares);
  - b. Airspace; and
  - c. Territory of the earth.
- (2) The Territory Boundary as referred to in section (1), is geographically located at 106° 22' 13" BT-108° 50' 1,4" BT, dan 5° 54' 49,58" LS-7° 49' 15,52" LS.
- (3) Provincial Regional Boundaries consist of:
  - a. to the north, bordering the Java Sea;
  - b. to the east, bordering the Province of Central Java;
  - c. to the south, bordering the Indian Ocean; and
  - d. to the west, it is bordered by the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta and the Province of Banten.
- (4) The small Island as referred to in section (1) point a, is located in the Regional Area of Pangandaran Regency, Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Indramayu Regency and Sukabumi Regency.
- (5) To increase the effectiveness of development management and reduce development gaps between regions, regional development is carried out by dividing it into 6 (six) WPs, namely:
  - a. WP Bodebekpunjur, as the development of Urban Areas in Provincial Regions with equal function and role of Areas in the Jabodetabekpunjur KSN and anticipatory towards development development of border areas, covering Bogor Municipality Region, Bogor Regency, Bekasi Municipality, Bekasi Regency, Depok Municipality and parts of Cianjur Regency;
  - b. WP Purwasuka, as an elaboration of the mainstay area of Purwasuka, covering the areas of Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, and Karawang Regency;

- c. WP Ciayumajakuning, as an elaboration of the mainstay area of Ciayumajakuning which is anticipatory towards the development of the border area, covering the Cirebon Regency, Cirebon Municipality, Indramayu Regency, Majalengka Regency, Kuningan Regency, and parts of the Sumedang Regency;
  - d. WP Priangan Timur-Pangandaran, as an elaboration of the mainstay areas of the East Priangan-Pangandaran with equal functions and roles of the Regions in the Pacangsanak KSN, namely Pangandaran-Kalipucang-Segara Anakan which is anticipatory towards the development of the border area development, covering the areas of Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Tasikmalaya Municipality, Ciamis Regency, Banjar Municipality and Pangandaran Regency;
  - e. WP Sukabumi and its surroundings, as an elaboration of the mainstay area of Sukabumi which is anticipatory towards the development of the border area, including the Sukabumi Municipality Region, Sukabumi Regency, and parts of the Cianjur Regency;  
And
  - f. WP Bandung Basin, covering the Municipality of Bandung, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Cimahi Municipality and parts of the Sumedang Regency.
- (6) In the event that there is a determination of a new autonomous region, the division of WP follows its parent region as referred to in section (5).
- (7) Map of Provincial Areas, names of Small Islands, and directions for the distribution of WP, as referred to in section (1), section (4), and section (5), are listed in AnnexAnnex I which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

The Contents of the Provincial RTRW include:

- a. Spatial Planning goals, policies and strategies;
- b. Spatial Structure plan;
- c. Spatial Pattern plan;
- d. KSP;
- e. Space utilization directives;
- f. Directions for Control of Space Utilization; and
- g. community and institutional roles.

## CHAPTER II

### SPATIAL PLANNING GOALS, POLICIES, AND STRATEGIES

#### Part One

#### Objectives

#### Article 4

- (1) Provincial Spatial Planning aims to realize an efficient, sustainable, and competitive Provincial Spatial Plan towards the most advanced the Province of West Java in Indonesia.
- (2) In order to achieve the goals as referred to in section (1), the following targets are set:
  - a. achieving a protected function area of 45% (forty five percent) of the Provincial Area with a target of achieving it in 2042;
  - b. availability of space for Food Security;
  - c. realization of Investment Space through strategic infrastructure support;
  - d. realization of space for Urban Areas and Rural Areas in an integrated Regional system; dan
  - e. implementation of disaster mitigation principles in Spatial Planning.

#### Part Two

#### Policies

#### Article 5

Provincial Spatial Planning Policy, including:

- a. regional development through functional linkages between WP and stipulations on controlled areas development, the region encouraged its development, restricted area development, and enhanced areas its development.
- b. strengthening the role of urban areas in the Provincial Region according to the functions that have been determined, including PKN, PKW, and PKL.
- c. structuring and development of Regional infrastructure that can become a guide, shaper, binder, controller and driver of Regional development as well as supporting the national logistics system to realize the city system in the Provincial Region;
- d. protection and improvement of the quality of protected functional areas;
- e. securing paddy fields and increasing agricultural productivity, in order to maintain Provincial and National Regional Food Security;
- f. management of Coastal Zone, sea and Small Islands with an integrated Ecosystem approach, resources and sustainable development activities;
- g. optimizing the potential of cultivated land and natural resources to encourage socio-economic growth in undeveloped areas due to limited carrying capacity and environmental capacity; and
- h. safeguarding the interests of state defense and security in accordance with the RTR on defense and security.

### Part Three

### Spatial Planning Strategy

#### Article 6

- (1) The strategy for regional development policies through functional linkages between WPs with the determination of Areas whose development is controlled, Areas whose development is encouraged, Areas whose development is restricted, and Areas whose development is enhanced as

referred to in Article 5 point a, includes:

- a. determine WP Bodebekpunjur, WP Purwasuka, WP Ciayumajakuning, WP KK Basin Bandung, WP Sukabumi and its surroundings, and WP Priangan Timur-Pangandaran with certain functions and development directions according to potential and constraints so that development synergy occurs;
  - b. increasing the function of WP as a cluster of economic development based on agriculture, maritime affairs and fisheries, tourism, industry and trade/services; dan
  - c. increasing the functions of PKW and PKL to support economic clusters in WP, through increasing the provision of infrastructure with quantity and quality according to minimum service standards to support mobility and fulfilment of basic needs in WP.
- (2) The strategy for the policy of strengthening the role of urban areas in the Provincial Region as referred to in Article 5 point b, includes:
- a. increasing the role of PKN as a collection and distribution center on an international, national or several provinces through the establishment of transportation support facilities and regional scale economic facilities in each Region;
  - b. realizing a new integrated Urban Area in the Cirebon PKN area by integrating PKW, PKL and new Residential Areas in the Area;
  - c. increasing the role of PKW as a liaison for the movement of PKL to the nearest PKN through the development of infrastructure and settlements that can facilitate economic activities in the surrounding area;
  - d. increasing the role of street vendors as urban areas that function to serve regency/municipality or several sub-district scale activities;
  - e. organize the development of Urban Areas in the northern and central Regions to maintain a

- sustainable environment; dan
- f. control of urban development in the southern region by not exceeding its carrying capacity and capacity.
- (3) The strategy for regional infrastructure arrangement and development policies that can become directors, shapers, binders, controllers and drivers of regional development as well as supporting the national logistics system to realize city systems in Provincial Areas as referred to in Article 5 point c includes:
- a. developing and improving the availability and quality of Regional infrastructure to support movement along the Bodebek Urban Area-Greater Bandung Urban Area-Greater Cirebon Urban Area corridor, and the PKN-PKW connecting corridor, between PKWs, as well as increasing connectivity to PKL;
  - b. realizing the development, development and operation of transportation in the context of integration of transportation services that are orderly, smooth, effective, efficient, safe, secure, comfortable, and affordable by the public without being limited by administrative areas;
  - c. developing a rail-based mass public transportation system in the Bodebek, Karawang and Purwakarta Urban Areas, the Greater Bandung Urban Area, and the Greater Cirebon Urban Area to reduce urban transportation problems;
  - d. developing and build seaports on the North Coast and South Coast of West Java, as well as airports for regional development in West Java;
  - e. developing an energy and electricity system that can improve the function of supporting activities in urban and rural areas;
  - f. developing telecommunication systems to support economic activities in urban and rural areas;
  - g. increasing the availability and quality of watershed-based and CAT-based water resource infrastructure to support domestic, industrial and agricultural

- activities;
- h. realizing a regional infrastructure system to support new growth centers in the eastern region of the Province which includes Subang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, Majalengka Regency, Cirebon Municipality and Sumedang Regency;
  - i. develop a system for processing and final processing of regional waste in accordance with projected population growth, development of urban and economic activities;
  - j. increase the availability and service quality of infrastructure and supporting facilities for urban and rural activities in WP; and
  - k. improve economic, health, education and cultural services at street vendors, to improve the quality of life of residents and reduce mobility and migration to activity centers at PKN and PKW.
- (4) The strategy for the protection policy and improving the quality of protected areas as referred to in Article 5 point d, includes:
- a. increasing the function of Protected Areas and gradually restoring Protected Areas that have changed functions;
  - b. limiting the development of infrastructure facilities in the area around the protected area to avoid the growth of urban activities that encourage the conversion of the function of the protected area;
  - c. increasing the protected function of Cultivation Areas which are water catchment areas and disaster-prone areas through regulation of types of activities and spatial intensity in special provisions;
  - d. maintaining the location of essential ecosystem areas;
  - e. optimizing the utilization of forest and non-forest Protected Areas through environmental services to improve people's welfare;
  - f. increasing forest land cover as an emission absorber, water management regulator, and reducing the risk

- of natural disasters;
  - g. controlling the use of natural resources and artificial resources in the Protected Area;
  - h. controlling watershed damage through forest rehabilitation in the upstream critical and very critical watersheds;
  - i. increasing community involvement in forest management;
  - j. increasing the forest area to reach a minimum area of 30% (thirty percent) of the watershed area;
  - k. maintaining and improve water catchment areas or areas that function hydrologically to ensure the availability of water resources; and
  - l. controlling the utilization of Protected Area space that is outside the forest area so that it continues to function as a protection.
- (5) The strategy for the policy of securing paddy fields and increasing the productivity of agriculture and fisheries, in order to maintain Provincial and National Regional Food Security as referred to in Article 5 point e, includes:
- a. confirming LP2B and sustainable food agriculture reserve land as KP2B which cannot be converted for other cultivation activities;
  - b. securing the existence of KP2B in the northern coastal area of the Province so that it continues to function as a national rice barn;
  - c. synergize the development of irrigation networks with the development of paddy fields;
  - d. revitalizing and rehabilitating technical irrigation networks that are not functioning optimally to maintain the continuity of water supply for paddy fields;
  - e. maintaining technical and semi-technical irrigation networks through cooperation between the Central Government, Provincial Regional Governments, Regency/Municipal Governments, and the community;

- f. increasing agricultural productivity through the development of agricultural cultivation as a regional economic activity; and
  - g. development of protected paddy fields for the next 20 years, namely 30% (thirty percent) of the paddy field area, is carried out by optimizing the potential of unproductive land by increasing the construction of new DI and other infrastructure facilities that support food supply in the Province.
- (6) The strategy for the policy for the management of Coastal Zone, sea and Small Islands with an integrated approach to Ecosystems, resources and sustainable development activities as referred to in Article 5 point f, includes:
- a. rehabilitating coastal, marine and small island ecological conservation areas as well as coastal disaster protection areas;
  - b. developing regional economic activities by increasing the productivity of fisheries and other marine resources;
  - c. sustainable and integrated utilization of mangrove forests;
  - d. controlling pollution in coastal areas, seas and small islands; and
  - e. controlling Spatial Utilization on land arises through setting Spatial Patterns in accordance with statutory provisions.
- (7) Strategies for policies on optimizing the potential of cultivated land and natural resources to encourage socio-economic growth in areas that are not yet developed due to limited carrying capacity and environmental capacity as referred to in Article 5 point g, include:
- a. improving the economy of undeveloped areas by increasing accessibility and mobility through the development of primary arterial and primary collector road networks;
  - b. growing economic activity through increasing productivity and developing upstream and

- downstream linkages of regional superior commodities;
- c. controlling the growth of large and medium scale settlements so that they are integrated with regional infrastructure development through the provision of basic facilities and infrastructure that continue to maintain protected functional areas and sustainable food agriculture in urban areas and encourage the development of vertical settlements in densely populated areas; and
  - d. controlling the development of industrial activities that are not environmentally friendly in the Bodebek-Cikampek-Bandung corridor as well as in the corridor for the KPI development plan in the northern part of West Java.
- (8) The strategy for safeguarding the interests of the state's defense and security in accordance with the RTR on defense and security as referred to in Article 5 point h, includes:
- a. developing selective cultivation activities in and around the defense and security area so that the function of the area is maintained; and
  - b. developing Protected Areas and/or Undeveloped Cultivation Areas around the Defense and Security Areas as a buffer zone that separates the Defense and Security Areas from the Built-up Cultivation Areas; and
  - c. the strategy for safeguarding the interests of state defense and security is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

### CHAPTER III REGIONAL SPACE STRUCTURE PLAN

#### Part one General

#### Article 7

- (1) Provincial Spatial Structure Plan, including:
  - a. settlement center system;
  - b. transportation network system;
  - c. energy network system;
  - d. telecommunication network system;
  - e. water resources network system; and
  - f. other network infrastructure systems.
- (2) Spatial Structural Plans for Provincial Regions are depicted on maps with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) as listed in Annex II which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Part Two

#### Settlement Central System

#### Article 8

- (1) The settlement center system as referred to in Article 7 section (1) point a consists of:
  - a. PKN, which has a role as a center for collection and distribution on an international, national or several provincial scales;
  - b. PKW, which has the role of collection and distribution center on a national scale; and
  - c. Street vendors, which have Regency/Municipality service areas and several sub-districts.
- (2) PKN as referred to in section (1) point a, is stipulated in:
  - a. Bodebek urban area;
  - b. Greater bandung area, and
  - c. Cirebon.
- (3) PKW as referred to in section (1) point b is stipulated in:
  - a. Sukabumi;
  - b. Palabuhanratu;
  - c. Indramayu;
  - d. Tasikmalaya;
  - e. Pangandaran;

- f. Cidaun-Rancabuaya;
  - g. Patimban;
  - h. Kadipaten-Kertajati; dan
  - i. Cikampek-Cikopo.
- (4) Street vendors as referred to in section (1) point c, are determined in:
- a. The Bekasi Regency area includes Cikarang-Cibitung, Tarumajaya, Cibarusah, and Setu;
  - b. The Bogor Regency area includes Cibinong, Cileungsi-Jonggol, Parung, Cigudeg-Rumpin, Caringin, and Parungpanjang;
  - c. The area of Sukabumi Regency includes Cibadak, Cicurug, Sagaranten, and Jampangkulon;
  - d. The Cianjur Regency area includes Cianjur, Sukanagara, and Sindangbarang;
  - e. The area of Purwakarta Regency, namely in Purwakarta;
  - f. The Karawang regency includes Karawang, Rengasdengklok, Teluk Jambe Barat, and Cilamaya;
  - g. The Bandung Regency area includes Ciwidey and Pangalengan;
  - h. The West Bandung Regency area includes Cililin and Lembang;
  - i. The Sumedang Regency area includes Sumedang, Conggeang-Tomo, and Wado;
  - j. The Subang Regency area includes Pamanukan, Subang, Jalan Cagak, Cipunagara, and Pabuaran;
  - k. The area of Indramayu Regency includes Jatibarang, Losarang, Gantar-Terisi-Kroya, Tukdana, Krangkeng, Haurgeulis, and Patrol;
  - l. The Cirebon Regency area includes Arjawinangun, Lemahabang, Palimanan, and Ciledug;
  - m. The area of Majalengka Regency includes Majalengka, Talaga, and Rajagaluh;
  - n. The area of Kuningan Regency includes Kuningan, Cilimus, Luragung, Ciawigebang, and Mandirancan;
  - o. Garut Regency area includes Garut, Cikajang,

- Pameungpeuk, Mekarmukti, and Cibiuk-Limbangan;
- p. The Tasikmalaya Regency area includes Singaparna, Cikatomas, Ciawi, and Karangnunggal;
  - q. The area of Ciamis Regency includes Ciamis, Banjarsari, Kawali, Rancah, Panjalu, and Cisaga;
  - r. Banjar Municipality area; and
  - s. The Pangandaran Regency area is in Parigi.
- (5) The settlement center system as referred to in section (1) integrated with marine growth centers spread across:
- a. The Bekasi Regency area as the center of the maritime industry;
  - b. The Subang Regency area as a center for capture fisheries and aquaculture activities, a fishing port and a marine biotechnology industry center;
  - c. The Karawang Regency area, as a salt business activity center, a capture fisheries and aquaculture activity center, a fishing port, as well as a marine biotechnology industry center;
  - d. The Indramayu Regency area, as a center for salt business activities, a center for capture fisheries and aquaculture activities, and a fishing port;
  - e. Cirebon Municipality Region, as a fishing port center and maritime industry center;
  - f. The Cirebon Regency area, as a center for salt business activities, a center for capture fisheries activities and aquaculture activities, and as a fishing port;
  - g. The Sukabumi Regency area as a center for capture fisheries and aquaculture activities, fishing ports, and tourist destinations;
  - h. Garut Regency area, as a center for capture fisheries and aquaculture activities as well as fishing ports;
  - i. The Pangandaran Regency area as a tourist destination as well as a center for the marine biotechnology industry; and
  - j. Cidaun-Rancabuaya, as a tourist destination.
- (6) PKW in Patimban as referred to in section (3) point g, is a

settlement center development plan whose stipulation follows the provisions in accordance with provisions of legislation.

- (7) The settlement center system plan is depicted on a map with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) as listed in Annex II.1 which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

### Part Three

#### Transportation Network System

##### Paragraph 1

##### General

##### Article 9

- (1) Transportation network System as referred to in Article 7 section (1) point b, consist of:
  - a. road network system;
  - b. train network system;
  - c. river, lake and crossing network systems;
  - d. sea transportation network system; and
  - e. general airports and special airports.
- (2) The transportation network system plan is depicted on a map with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy on a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) as listed in AnnexII.2 which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

##### Paragraph 2

#### Road Network System

##### Article 10

- (1) The Road Network System as referred to in Article 9 point a consist of:
  - a. public road;
  - b. special way;

- c. toll road;
  - d. passanger terminal;
  - e. cargo terminal; and
  - f. weighbridge.
- (2) The public road as referred to in section (1) point a covers:
- a. arterial road;and
  - b. collector road.
- (3) The arterial roads as referred to in section (2) point a are primary arterial roads which include:
1. Sultan Agung road (Bekasi Municipality);
  2. Sudirman road (Bekasi Municipality);
  3. A. Yani road (Bekasi Municipality);
  4. Cut Mutia road (Bekasi Municipality);
  5. Juanda road (Bekasi Municipality);
  6. Diponegoro road (Tambun-Bekasi Regency);
  7. Hasanudin road (Tambun-Bekasi Regency);
  8. Raya Bitung road (Cikarang-Bekasi Regency);
  9. Fatahillah road (Cikarang-Bekasi Regency);
  10. R.E. Martadinata road (Cikarang-Bekasi Regency);
  11. Cikarang Fly over (Cikarang-Bekasi Regency);
  12. Gatot Subroto road (Cikarang-Bekasi Regency);
  13. Urip Sumoharjo road (Cikarang-Bekasi Regency);
  14. Bts. Kota Cikarang-Bts. City Karawang;
  15. Pangkal Perjuangan road (Karawang Regency);
  16. Karawang ring road (Karawang Regency);
  17. Bts. Kota Karawang-Bts. Cikampek City (Karawang Regency);
  18. Dawuan Highway (Cikampek-Karawang Regency);
  19. Jend. A. Yani road (Cikampek-Karawang Regency);
  20. Bts.Kota Cikampek - Bts. Subang Regency / Karawang Regency;
  21. Jend. Sudirman road (Cikampek-Karawang Regency);
  22. Raya Jatisari highway (Cikampek-Karawang Regency);
  23. Bts. Subang Regency/Karawang Regency-Bts. Pamanukan City;

24. Eyang Tirtayasa road (Pamanukan-Subang Regency);
25. Bts. Kota Pamanukan-Sewo (Subang Regency);
26. H. Syahbana road (Pamanukan-Subang Regency);
27. Sewo-Lohbener (Indramayu Regency);
28. Jatibarang-Langut (Indramayu Regency);
29. By Pass Jatibarang (Indramayu Regency);
30. Jatibarang-Bts. Regency Cirebon/Indramayu (Cadang Pinggan);
31. Bts. Regency Indramayu/Crb (Cadang Pinggan)-Bts. Kota Palimanan (Regency Cirebon);
32. Palimanan 2 highway (Palimanan-Regency Cirebon);
33. Bts. Kota Palimanan-Bts. Kota Cirebon;
34. Palimanan I highway (Palimanan-Regency Cirebon);
35. Jamblang highway (Cirebon Regency);
36. Klangeran highway (Cirebon Regency);
37. Brigjen. Darsono road (Cirebon Regency);
38. Jend. A. Yani road (Cirebon Municipality);
39. Pilangsari road (Cirebon Regency);
40. Slamet Riyadi road (Cirebon Regency);
41. Siliwangi road (Cirebon Regency);
42. Lohbener-Bts. Indramayu City (Indramayu Regency);
43. Soekarno-Hatta road (Indramayu Regency);
44. Diponegoro road (Cirebon Municipality);
45. Kapten Samadikun road (Cirebon Municipality);
46. Sisingamangaraja road (Cirebon Municipality);
47. Benteng road (Cirebon Municipality);
48. Yos Sudarso road (Cirebon Municipality);
49. Bts. Cirebon City-Losari (Bts. Prov. Jateng);
50. Kasunean road (Cirebon Municipality);
51. Kalijaga road (Cirebon Municipality);
52. Bogor-Ciawi (Tajur highway) (Bogor Regency);
53. Ciawi-Benda (Bogor Regency);
54. Benda-Bts. Kota Cibadak (Sukabumi Regency);
55. Siliwangi road (Cicurug-Sukabumi Regency);
56. Siliwangi road (Parungkuda-Sukabumi Regency);

57. Suryakencana road (Cibadak-Sukabumi Regency);
58. Bts. Kota Cibadak-Bts. Kota Sukabumi (Sukabumi Regency);
59. Siliwangi highway (Cibadak-Sukabumi Regency);
60. Cibolang highway (Cisaat-Sukabumi Regency);
61. Cisaat highway (Cisaat-Sukabumi Regency);
62. K.H. Sanusi road (Sukabumi Regency);
63. Bhayangkara road (Sukabumi Municipality);
64. Suryakencana road (Sukabumi Municipality);
65. Rumah Sakit road (Sukabumi Municipality);
66. Siliwangi road (Sukabumi Municipality);
67. Letjen. Kosasih road (Sukabumi Municipality);
68. Bts. Kota Sukabumi-Gekbrong (Bts. Regency) (Sukabumi Municipality);
69. Gekbrong (Bts. Regency)-Bts. Cianjur Municipality;
70. Jalan Pasir Hayam road-Sp.3 Perint. Kemerdekaan (Cianjur Regency);
71. Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan road (Cianjur Regency);
72. Cianjur ring road
73. Bts. Kota Cianjur-Citarum (Cianjur Regency);
74. Jalan Raya Bandung highway (Cianjur Regency);
75. Citarum-Rajamandala-Bts. Kota Padalarang (Bandung Barat);
76. Padalarang highway (Padalarang-Bandung Barat Regency);
77. Rajamandala ex toll road (Bandung Barat Regency);
78. Rajamandala highway (Rajamandala-Bandung Barat Regency);
79. Bts. Kota Padalarang-Bts. Kota Bandung (Bandung Barat Regency);
80. Padalarang highway (Padalarang-Bandung Barat Regency);
81. Cimahi highway (Cimahi City);
82. Cibabat highway (Cimahi City);
83. Cibeureum road (Bandung Municipality);
84. Sudirman road (Bandung Municipality);
85. Rajawali Barat road (Bandung Municipality);

86. Nurtanio road (Bandung Municipality);
87. Abdul Rahman Saleh road (Bandung Municipality);
88. Pajajaran road (Bandung Municipality);
89. Pasir Kaliki road (Bandung Municipality);
90. Sukarno - Hatta road (Bandung Municipality);
91. Gede Bage road (Bandung Municipality);
92. Cinunuk-Cileunyi Kulon (Laboratorium road) (Bandung Regency);
93. Bts. Kota Bandung-Bts. Cileunyi City (Bandung City);
94. Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja road (Bandung Municipality);
95. Pasteur-Dr. Djundjuran road (Bandung Municipality);
96. Surapati road (Bandung City);
97. Khp Hasan Mustopa/Suci road (Bandung Municipality);
98. Raya Sindanglaya highway (Bandung Municipality);
99. Jalan Raya Ujung Berunghighway (Bandung Municipality);
100. Jalan Raya Cipadunghighway (Bandung Municipality);
101. Jalan Cibiru (Bandung Municipality);
102. Bts. Kota Cileunyi-Nagreg (Rancaekek-Cileunyi - Cicalengka/Parakan Muncang) (Bandung Regency);
103. Jalan Raya Cipacinghighway (Cileunyi-Bandung Regency);
104. Jalan Raya Rancaekekhighway (Rancaekek-Bandung Regency);
105. Nagreg - Bts. Bandung Regency/Garut (Bandung Regency);
106. Bts. Kabupaten Bandung/Garut-Bts. Tasikmalaya/Garut Regencies;
107. Limbangan highway (Limbangan-Garut Regency);
108. Malangbong highway (Malangbong) (Garut Regency/Tasikmalaya Regency);
109. Bts. Tasikmalaya Regency/Garut Regency-Ciawi (Tasikmalaya Regency);

110. Jalan Raya Ciawi highway (Ciawi-Tasikmalaya Regency);
111. Rajapolah-Bts. Tasikmalaya Regency/Ciamis Regency (Tasikmalaya Regency/Ciamis Regency);
112. Bts. Tasikmalaya/Ciamis-Ancol (Kabupaten Ciamis);
113. Ancol-Bts. Ciamis City (Ciamis Regency);
114. Sudirman Road (Ciamis Regency);
115. Bts. Ciamis City-Bts. Banjar Municipality (Ciamis Regency);
116. Karangkamulyan Road (Ciamis - Banjar);
117. Jend. A. Yani Road (Ciamis);
118. Ir. H. Juanda Road (Ciamis);
119. Raya Banjar highway (Banjar Municipality);
120. Bts. Kota Banjar-Bts. Prov. Jateng (Banjar Municipality);
121. Jalan Raya Majenanghighway (Banjar Municipality);
122. Pangandaran - Kali Pucang (Pangandaran Regency);
123. Kali Pucang-Bts. Prov. Jateng (Pangandaran Regency);
124. Gandaria-Cilodong/Bts. Depok (Depok Municipality);
125. Cilodong/Bts. Depok-Bts. Bogor Municipality;
126. Jalan Pajajaran (Bogor Municipality);
127. Jalan Raya Kedunghalanghighway (Kota Bogor);
128. Bts. Karawang/Pwk - Sadang (Cikampek - Sadang) (Purwakarta);
129. Jalan Ir. H. Juanda (Cikampek-Karawang Regency);
130. Jomin By Pass road (Cikampek-Karawang Regency);
131. Sadang-Bts. Kota Purwakarta (Purwakarta Regency);
132. Jalan Veteran/Tuparev (Purwakarta Regency);
133. Jalan Jend. Sudirman (Purwakarta Regency);
134. Jalan R.E. Martadinata (Purwakarta Regency);
135. Jalan Basuki Rachmat (Purwakarta Regency);
136. Bts. Kota Purwakarta - Cisomang (Purwakarta Regency);
137. Jalan Terusan Ibrahim Singadilaga (Purwakarta Regency);

138. Jalan Ibrahim (Purwakarta Regency);
139. Jalan Jend. A. Yani (Purwakarta Regency);
140. Jalan Raya Ciganea (Purwakarta Regency);
141. Cisomang-Bts. Kota Padalarang (Purwakarta Regency);
142. Jalan Raya Purwakarta (Padalarang-Bandung Barat Regency);
143. Jalan Raya Cileunyi (Cileunyi)/Cileunyi-Jatinangor (Bandung Regency);
144. Jatinangor-Bts. Kota Sumedang (Sumedang Regency);
145. Jalan Raya Jatinangor (Jatinangor-Sumedang Regency);
146. Jalan Raya Tanjungsari (Tanjungsari-Sumedang Regency);
147. Jalan Pangeran Kornel (Sumedang Regency);
148. Jalan Palasari (Sumedang Regency);
149. Bts. Kota Sumedang-Cijelag (Sumedang Regency);
150. Jalan Prabu Gajah Agung/P. Sugih (Sumedang Regency);
151. Cijelag-Kadipaten (Sumedang Regency);
152. Bts. Kota Kadipaten-Bts. Majalengka Regency/Cirebon (Prapatan Regency);
153. Jalan Raya Kadipaten (Kadipaten-Majalengka Regency);
154. Jalan Raya Jatiwangi (Jatiwangi-Majalengka Regency);
155. Bts. Kabupaten Majalengka Regency/Cirebon Regency (Prapatan)-Bts. Kota Palimanan (Majalengka Regency);
156. Jalan Raya Palimanan 3 (Palimanan-Cirebon Regency);
157. Cirebon-Bts. Kabupaten Kuningan/Regency Cirebon;
158. Jalan Kanggraksan (Kota Cirebon);
159. Jalan Jend. Sudirman (Kota Cirebon);
160. Bts. Kabupaten Kuningan/Cirebon - Kota Kuningan (Kuningan Regency);

161. Jalan Siliwangi (Kuningan Regency);
  162. Jalan Cirendang (Kuningan Regency);
  163. Jalan Pangeran Sang Adipati (Kuningan Regency);
  164. Jalan Raya Sukamulya (Kuningan Regency);
  165. Jalan Veteran (Kuningan Regency);
  166. Bts. Kota Kuningan-Bts. Kuningan Regency/Majalengka Regency (Cipasung);
  167. Bts. Kuningan Regency/Majalengka (Cipasung)-Cikijing;
  168. Cikijing-Bts. Majalengka Regency/Ciamis Regency (Cageur);
  169. Bts. Majalengka Regency /Ciamis Regency (Cageur) -Bts. Kota Ciamis;
  170. Jalan Siliwangi (Kawali-Ciamis Regency);
  171. Jalan LL. RE. Martadinata (Ciamis Regency);
  172. Bts. Kota Banjar-Kali Pucang (Kota Banjar Municipality);
  173. Jalan Parangsari (Kota Banjar Municipality);
  174. Jalan Letjen. Suwanto (Kota Banjar Municipality);
  175. Jalan Raya Batulawang (Kota Banjar Municipality);
  176. Jalan Raya Banjarsari (Banjarsari-Kota Banjar Municipality);
  177. Jalan Raya Pangandaran (Pangandaran Regency);
  178. Lingkar Nagreg (Bandung Regency);
  179. Lingkar Gentong (Tasikmalaya Regency);
  180. Akses Tol Kalihurip (Dawuan)-Karawang (Karawang Regency);
  181. Cimareme-Batujajar (Bandung Barat Regency);
  182. Batujajar-Soreang (Bandung Barat Regency);
  183. Akses Tol Cileunyi-Bandung (Ex Terminal);
  184. Jatinangor-Akses Tol Cileunyi;
  185. Lingkar Gentong (rencana) (Tasikmalaya Regency).
- (4) The Collector Road as referred to in section (2) point b include:
- a. Primer One Collector Road (JKP-1) which include road section:
    1. Lingkar Indramayu (Indramayu Regency)-

Karangampel;

2. Jalan Mulia Asri (Indramayu Regency);
3. Karangampel-Bts. Cirebon Regency/Indramayu (Singakerta) (Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
4. Bts.KabupatenCirebon Regency/Indramayu Regency (Singakerta)-Bts.Kota Cirebon (Cirebon Regency/Kota Cirebon Municipality);
5. Jalan Raya Panyindangan (Kota Cirebon Municipality);
6. Cigelung (Bts.Prov. Banten)-Bts. Kota Jasinga (Bogor Regency);
7. Jalan Raya Jasinga (Jasinga-Bogor Regency);
8. Jalan Cigelung Baru (Jasinga-Bogor Regency);
9. Bts. Kota Jasinga - Bts. Kota Leuwiliang (Bogor Regency);
10. Jalan Raya Leuwiliang (Leuwiliang-Bogor Regency);
11. Bts. Kota Leuwiliang-Bts. Kota Bogor (Bogor Regency);
12. Jalan Abd. Bin Nuh (Kota Bogor Municipality);
13. Jalan Raya Dramaga (Bogor Regency);
14. Jalan Dramaga II (Bogor Regency);
15. Bts.Kota Rajapolah-Bts. Tasikmalaya Municipality (Tasikmalaya Municipality);
16. Jalan Raya Rajapolah (Rajapolah-Tasikmalaya Regency);
17. Jalan Raya Indihiang (Indihiang-Tasikmalaya Regency);
18. Jalan RE. Martadinata (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
19. Bts. Kota Tasikmalaya-Ancol (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
20. Jalan Moch. Hatta (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
21. Jalan Raya Ciamis (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
22. Bts. Prov. Banten (Cibareno)-Cisolok (Sukabumi Regency);
23. Cisolok-Sp. Kr. Hawu (Sukabumi Regency);
24. Jalan Raya Cisolok (Sp. Kr. Hawu-Pelabuhan Ratu)

- (Sukabumi Regency);
25. Jalan Raya Citepus (Sp. Kr. Hawu-Pelabuhan Ratu) (Sukabumi Regency);
  26. Jalan Kidang Kencana (Sp. Kr. Hawu-Pelabuhan Ratu) (Sukabumi Regency);
  27. Jalan Siliwangi (Sp. Kr. Hawu-Pelabuhan Ratu) (Sukabumi Regency);
  28. Jalan Raya Pel. Ratu (Pelabuhan Ratu-Bagbagan) (Sukabumi Regency);
  29. Bagbagan-Jampangkulon (Sukabumi Regency);
  30. Jampangkulon-Surade (Sukabumi Regency);
  31. Surade-Tegal buleud (Cibuni) (Sukabumi Regency);
  32. Tegalbuleud (Cibuni)-Argabinta-Sindangbarang (Cianjur Regency);
  33. Sindangbarang-Cidaun (Cianjur Regency);
  34. Cidaun-Cisela-Cilaki (Cianjur Regency);
  35. Cilaki-Rancabuaya-Cijayana (Cianjur Regency);
  36. Cijayana-Sp. Cilauteuren (Garut Regency);
  37. Sp. Cilauteuren-Pameungpeuk (Garut Regency);
  38. Pameungpeuk-Cikaengan (Garut Regency);
  39. Cikaengan-Cipatujah (Tasikmalaya Regency);
  40. Cipatujah-Kalapagenep (Tasikmalaya Regency);
  41. Kalapagenep-Cimerak (Tasikmalaya Regency);
  42. Cimerak-Bts. Kota Pangandaran (Pangandaran Regency);
  43. Jalan Merdeka (Kabupaten Pangandaran Regency);
  44. Gandaria/Bts. Depok/Tangerang-Bts. Depok/Bgr (Ciputat-Bogor) (Kota Depok);
  45. Bts. Depok/Bogor-Bogor (Kota Depok Municipality);
  46. Kemang-Kedunghalang (Kota Bogor Municipality);
  47. Ciawi-Puncak (Bogor Regency);
  48. Jalan Raya Ciawi (Bogor Regency);
  49. Puncak-Bts. Kota Cianjur (Kabupaten Bogor Regency);
  50. Jalan Ir. H. Juanda (Cianjur Regency);
  51. Jalan Dr. Muwardi (Cianjur Regency);
  52. Jalan Ciloto (Puncak-Bogor Regency);

53. Bts.Kota Cibadak-Cikembang (Sukabumi);
  54. Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan (Cibadak –Sukabumi Regency);
  55. Cikembang-Bagbagan (Sukabumi Regency);
  56. Jalan Trans Yogi (Kota Depok);
  57. Jalan Letda Natsir (Cikeas-Bogor Regency);
  58. Cimanggis-Nagrak (Bogor Regency);
  59. Jalan Ir. H. Juanda (Kota Depok Municipality);
  60. Jalan Margonda Raya (Kota Depok Municipality);
  61. Jalan Arif Rahman Hakim (Kota Depok) Municipality;
  62. Jalan Teratai Raya (Kota Depok Municipality);
  63. Jalan Nusantara (Kota Depok Municipality);
  64. Jalan Raya Sawangan (Kota Depok Municipality);
  65. Jalan Muchtar Raya (Kota Depok Municipality);
  66. Jalan Sawangan Raya (Kota Depok Municipality);
  67. Jalan Lingkar Selatan Soreang-Ciwidey (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
  68. Jalan Raya Ciwidey (Bandung Regency);
  69. Jalan Bhayangkara (Bandung Regency);
  70. Ciwidey-Rancabali (Bandung Regency);
  71. Rancabali-Bts. Bandung/Cianjur (Bandung Regency);
  72. Bts.Bandung/Cianjur-Naringgul-Cidaun (Bandung Regency); dan
  73. Jalan Alternatif Ruas Jalan Nasional Cirebon-Ciamis (Segmen Cipasung-Cikijing-Panawangan) (rencana Kab Ciamis.
- b. Collector Road Primer Two (JKP-2) which include road section:
1. Jalan Siliwangi (Kuningan Regency);
  2. Jalan Kartini (Kota Bekasi);
  3. Jalan Siliwangi (Kota Bekasi);
  4. Narogong-Cileungsi (Bogor Regency);
  5. Cileungsi-Cibinong (Citeureup-Bogor Regency);
  6. Jalan Mayor Oking (Citeureup-Bogor Regency);
  7. Jalan Mayor Oking (Cibinong-Bogor Regency);
  8. Jalan Kopo (Sp. Jalan Peta-Batas Kota/Bandung

- Regency);
9. Bandung (Kopo)-Soreang (Bandung Regency);
  10. Jalan Moh. Toha (Sp. Jalan BKR-Batas Kota/Bandung Regency);
  11. Jalan Raya Dayeuhkolot (Dayeuhkolot-Bandung Regency);
  12. Dayeuhkolot-Banjaran (Bandung Regency);
  13. Jalan Raya Banjaran (Banjaran-Bandung Regency);
  14. Banjaran-Pangalengan (Bandung Regency);
  15. Jalan Raya Cisewu (Pangalengan-Bandung Regency);
  16. Pangalengan-Cukul (Batas Bandung/Garut) (Garut Regency);
  17. Cukul (Batas Bandung/Garut)-Sp. Genteng (Garut Regency);
  18. Sp. Genteng-Sp. Talegong (Sukamulya- Garut Regency);
  19. Sp. Talegong (Sukamulya)-Cisewu-Sukarame-Rancabuaya (Palembuhan-Kab Garut Regency);
  20. Jalan Gatot Subroto (Kota Cimahi Municipality);
  21. Jalan Baros (Kota Cimahi Municipality);
  22. Simpang Leuwigajah-Nanjung (Kota Cimahi Municipality);
  23. Nanjung-Patrol (Kota Cimahi Municipality);
  24. Sp3. Perintis Kemerdekaan (Pasir Hayam)-Cibeber (Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
  25. Jalan Raya Cibeber (Cibeber-Cianjur Regency);
  26. Cibeber-Sukanagara (Cianjur Regency);
  27. Jalan Raya Sukanagara (Sukanagara-Cianjur Regency);
  28. Sukanagara-Sindangbarang (Cianjur Regency);
  29. Jalan Raya Sukanagara (Sindangbarang-Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
  30. Jalan Jenderal A. Yani (Kota Sukabumi Municipality);
  31. Jalan Otto Iskandar Dinata (Kota Sukabumi Municipality);
  32. Jalan RH. Didi Sukardi (Kota Sukabumi Municipality);

33. Jalan Raya Baros (Kota Sukabumi Municipality);
34. Sukabumi (Baros)-Sagaranten (Sukabumi Regency);
35. Jalan Raya Sagaranten (Sagaranten);
36. Jalan Pembangunan (Sukabumi Municipality);
37. Jalan Sarasa (Sukabumi Municipality);
38. Jalan Garuda (Sukabumi Municipality);
39. Jalan Gudang (Sagaranten-Sukabumi Regency);
40. Sagaranten-Tegalbuleud (Sukabumi Regency);
41. Jalan Raya Pelabuhan (Sukabumi);
42. Sukabumi-Cikembar (Sukabumi Regency);
43. Jalan Sejahtera (Sukabumi);
44. Jalan Cemerlang (Sukabumi);
45. Jalan Lingkar Sukabumi (Sukabumi Regency);
46. Jalan Lingkar Sukabumi (Cibolang-Pelabuhan I) Sukabumi Regency;
47. Jalan Lingkar Sukabumi (Cibolang-Pelabuhan II) (Sukabumi Regency);
48. Jalan Lingkar Sukabumi (Baros-Jalan Pembangunan) Sukabumi Regency;
49. Jalan Lingkar Mesjid Raudatul Irvan (Cisaat, Cibolang, Sukabumi Regency);
50. Cikembar-Cikembang (Sukabumi Regency);
51. Jalan Bhayangkara (Pelabuhan Ratu-Sukabumi Regency);
52. Cibadak-Cikidang-Pelabuhanratu (Sukabumi Regency);
53. Sp. Karanghawu-Batas Provinsi Banten (Cikotok) Sukabumi;
54. Jalan Moch. Toha (Parung Panjang-Bogor Regency);
55. Parungpanjang-Bunar (Bogor Regency);
56. Batas Tangerang/Bogor-Parung (Bogor Regency);
57. Jalan Siliwangi (Bogor Municipality);
58. Jalan Lawang Gintung (Bogor Municipality);
59. Jalan Pahlawan (Bogor Municipality);
60. Jalan Empang-R. Saleh Syarief Bustaman (Kota

Bogor Municipality);

61. Jalan Ir. H. Juanda (Kota Bogor Municipality);
62. Jalan Jenderal Sudirman (Kota Bogor Municipality);
63. Jalan Pemuda (Kota Bogor Municipality);
64. Jalan Kebon Pedes (Kota Bogor Municipality);
65. Pondok Rajeg-Jalan Harapan Jaya (Cibinong-Kabupaten Bogor Regency);
66. Jalan Harapan Jaya (Cibinong)-Batas Kota Bogor (Kedunghalang) Kabupaten Bogor Regency;
67. Batas Kota Bogor (Kedunghalang)-Sp.3 Kedung Halang;
68. Jalan Ir. H. Juanda (Kota Bekasi Municipality);
69. Jalan Perjuangan (Kota Bekasi Municipality);
70. Mekarmukti-Lemahabang (Kabupaten Bekasi Regency);
71. Cibarusah-Mekarmukti (Kabupaten Bekasi Regency);
72. Cibarusah-Cibucil (Kabupaten Bekasi Regency);
73. Jalan Proklamasi (Kabupaten Karawang Regency);
74. Tanjungpura-Batujaya (Batas Bekasi/Karawang);
75. Cileungsi-Cibeet (Kabupaten Bekasi Regency);
76. Selajambe-Cibogo-Cibeet (Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
77. Rajamandala-Jembatan Citarum Lama (Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
78. Jembatan Citarum Lama-Cihaur Wangi/Cipeuyeum (Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
79. Sp. Purwakarta-Jatiluhur (Kabupaten Purwakarta Regency);
80. Kosambi-Batas Karawang/Purwakarta (Curug) Kabupaten Purwakarta Regency;
81. Batas Karawang/Purwakarta (Curug)-Purwakarta;
82. Jalan Pahlawan (Kabupaten Purwakarta Regency);
83. Sp. Orion-Cihaliwung (Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
84. Padalarang (Sp.3 Stasion)-Sp. Cisarua (Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
85. Jalan Kolonel Masturi (Kota Cimahi Municipality);

86. Batas Cimahi-Cisarua-Lembang (Kota Cimahi Municipality);
87. Jalan Pajajaran (akses Bandara Husein Sastranagara) Kota Bandung Municipality;
88. Jalan pasir kaliki (Sp. Pateur-Sp. Sukajadi/Eyckman) Kota Bandung Municipality;
89. Jalan Sukajadi (Kota Bandung Municipality);
90. Jalan Setiabudi (Kota Bandung Municipality);
91. Jalan Sukawangi (kota Bandung Municipality);
92. Batas Kota Bandung-Lembang (Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
93. Jalan Raya Lembang (Lembang-Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
93. Jalan Panorama (Lembang-Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
94. Jalan Grand Hotel (Lembang-Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
95. Lembang-Batas Kabupaten Bandung Regency/Kabupaten Subang Regency;
96. Subang-Batas Kabupaten Bandung Regency /Kabupaten Subang Regency;
97. Jalan Jenderal A. Yani (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
98. Jalan Basuki Rahmat (Kabupaten Purwakarta Regency);
99. Jalan Kapten Halim (Kabupaten Purwakarta Regency);
100. Purwakarta-Wanayasa (Kabupaten Purwakarta Regency);
101. Jalan Wanayasa (Kabupaten Purwakarta Regency);
102. Wanayasa-Batas Purwakarta/Subang;
103. Jalan Cagak-Batas Purwakarta/Subang;
104. Sumedang-Batas Sumedang/Subang (Cikaramas) Kabupaten Sumedang Regency;
105. Jalan Cagak-Batas Subang/Sumedang (Cikaramas) Kabupaten Sumedang Regency;
106. Sadang-Batas Purwakarta/Subang;
107. Batas Purwakarta/Subang-Subang;

108. Jalan Dangdeur (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
109. Jalan Kapten Tendean (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
110. Jalan Arief Rahman Hakim (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
111. Jalan Mayjen Sutoyo (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
112. Jalan H. Ikhsan (Pamanukan-Kabupaten Subang Regency);
113. Jalan Ion Martasasmita (Pamanukan-Kabupaten Subang Regency);
114. Pamanukan-Pagaden (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
115. Jalan Jenderal A. Yani (Pagaden-Kabupaten Subang Regency);
116. Jalan Raya Kamarung (Pagaden-Kabupaten Subang Regency);
117. Pagaden-Subang;
118. Jalan Raya Sukamelang (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
119. Jalan Otto Iskandar Dinata (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
120. Jalan Mesjid Agung (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
121. Jalan S. Parman (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
122. Jalan Kapten Hanafiah (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
123. Subang-Bantarwaru (Batas Kabupaten Subang Regency/Indramayu Regency);
124. Cikamurang-bantarwaru (Batas kabupaten Subang/Indramayu);
126. Cijelag-Batas Sumedang/Indramayu;
127. Batas Sumedang/Indramayu-Cikamurang;
128. Jalan Prabu Taji Malela (Kabupaten Sumedang Regency);
129. Sumedang-Situraja (Kabupaten Sumedang Regency);
130. Jalan Raya Situraja (Situraja-Kabupaten Sumedang Regency);
131. Situraja-Darmaraja (Kabupaten Sumedang Regency);
132. Malangbong-Batas Garut/Sumedang;
133. Jalan KH. Abdul Halim (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);

134. Jalan Jenderal A. Yani (Talaga) Kabupaten Majalengka Regency;
135. Majalengka-Talaga (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
136. Jalan Cipeucang (Talaga) Kabupaten Majalengka Regency;
137. Talaga-Cikijing (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
138. Jalan Kasturi (Cikijing) Kabupaten Majalengka Regency;
139. Jalan KH. Abdul Halim (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
140. Majalengka-Kadipaten (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
141. Jalan Raya Majalengka (Kadipaten-Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
142. Jalan Pasar Balong (Kadipaten-Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
143. Kadipaten (Jalan Pasar Balong)-Batas Majalengka/Indramayu;
144. Batas Majalengka/Indramayu-Jatibarang (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency)
145. Jalan Jenderal A. Yani (Jatibarang-Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
146. Jalan Mayor Dasuki (Jatibarang-Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
147. Jalan Ir. Sutami (Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
148. Pekandangan-Jatibarang (Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
149. Jalan Letnan Joni (Jatibarang-Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
150. Karangampel-Jatibarang (Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
151. Jalan Siliwangi (Jatibarang-Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
152. Jalan Dewi Sartika (Sumber-Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
153. Jalan Nyi Ageng Serang (Sumber-Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);

154. Sumber-Batas Majalengka/Cirebon (Jalan Imam Bonjol) Kabupaten Cirebon;
155. Batas Majalengka/Cirebon-Cigasong (Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
156. Weru-Sumber/Jalan Fatahillah (Sumber- Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
157. Sumber-Mandirancan (Jalan P. Kejaksan, Sumber- Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
158. Mandirancan-Pakembangan (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
159. Pakembangan-Bojong (Jalan Linggarjati) Kabupaten Kuningan Regency;
160. Jalan Nyi Mas Ganda Sari (Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
161. Jalan Ariodinoto (Kota Cirebon Municipality);
162. Jalan Kasepuhan (Kota Cirebon Municipality);
163. Jalan Pulasaren (Kota Cirebon Municipality);
164. Jalan Lawanggada (Kota Cirebon Municipality);
165. Jalan Kesambi (Kota Cirebon Municipality);
166. Jalan LL. RE. Martadinata (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
167. Kuningan-Ciawigebang (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
168. Jalan Raya Ciawigebang (Ciawigebang-Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
169. Ciawigebang-Batas Cirebon/Kuningan (Waled);
170. Ciawigebang-Jalaksana (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
171. Batas Cirebon/Kuningan (Waled)-Ciledug (Jalan Dewi Sartika) Kab Cirebon Regency;
172. Jalan Siliwangi (Ciledug)(Jalan P. Walang Sungsang) Kabupaten Cirebon Regency;
173. Jalan Merdeka Barat (Ciledug) (Jalan Jenderal Suprpto) Kabupaten Cirebon Regency;
174. Jalan Merdeka Utara (Ciledug) (Jalan Ki Bledug Jaya) Kabupaten Cirebon Regency;
175. Ciledug-Losari (Jalan Letjen. D.I. Panaitan)

- Kabupaten Cirebon Regency;
176. Ciledug-Batas Jateng (Bantarsari) (Jalan Kapten P. Tendean) Kabupaten Cirebon Regency;
177. Oleced-Luragung (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
178. Jalan Raya Luragung (Luragung-Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
179. Luragung-Cibingbin (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency);
180. Cibingbin-Batas Jateng (Penanggapan) Kabupaten Kuningan Regency;
181. Jalan Garuda (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
182. Tasikmalaya-Manonjaya-Panaekan/Goler (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
183. Panaekan/Goler-Cimaragas-Batas Kota Banjar (Kabupaten Ciamis Municipality);
184. Jalan Raya Cimaragas/Batas Kota Banjar (Kota Banjar Municipality);
185. Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan (Banjar);
186. Jalan Ir. H. Juanda (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
187. Jalan Brigjen Wasita Kusumah (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
188. Jalan Letnan Harun (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
189. Jalan Gubernur Sewaka (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
190. Cisumur-Garuda (Letjen Mashudi) Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality;
191. Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
192. Tasikmalaya-Karangnunggal (Kota Tasikmalaya Municipality);
193. Jalan Raya Karangnunggal (Karangnunggal-Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency);
194. Karangnunggal-Cipatujah (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency);
195. Jalan Raya Cipatujah (Cipatujah-Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency);
196. Jalan Suherman (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
197. Jalan Merdeka (Kabupaten Garut Regency);

198. Jalan Jenderal Sudirman (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
199. Jalan Bratayuda (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
200. Jalan Ciledug (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
201. Garut-Batas Garut/Tasikmalaya (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
202. Batas Garut/Tasikmalaya-Singaparna;
203. Jalan Alternatif Kmp. Tenjowaringin (Salawu-Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency);
204. Jalan Raya Singaparna (Singaparna-Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency);
205. Jalan Pasar (Singaparna-Tasikmalaya);
206. Singaparna-Tasikmalaya (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency);
207. Nagreg-Batas Bandung/Garut (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
208. Batas Bandung/Garut-Garut;
209. Jalan Otista (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
210. Jalan Cimanuk (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
211. Jalan Cimanuk (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
212. Garut-Cikajang (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
213. Jalan Raya Cikajang (Cikajang-Kabupaten Garut Regency);
214. Cikajang-Pameungpeuk (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
215. Jalan Raya Pameungpeuk (Pameungpeuk-Kabupaten Garut Regency);
216. Cikajang-Sumadra (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
217. Sumadra-Bungbulang (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
218. Bungbulang-Sukarame (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
219. Jalan Buah Batu (Sp. 4 Pelajar Pejuang 45-Sp.4 Soekarno Hatta) Kota Bandung Municipality;
220. Jalan Terusan Buah Batu (Sp. 4 Soekarno Hatta-Batas Kota/Kabupaten Bandung) Kota Bandung Municipality;
221. Jalan Terusan Buah Batu (Batas Kota/Kabupaten Bandung Regency)-Bojongsoang (Kabupaten Bandung);

222. Bojongsoang-Sp. Munjul (Jalan Siliwangi) Kabupaten Bandung Regency;
223. Sp. Munjul-Ciparay (Jalan Sp. Munjul-Jalan Raya Laswi Ciparay) Kabupaten Bandung;
224. Jalan Raya Laswi (Ciparay-Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
225. Jalan Raya Laswi (s.d. Sp. 3 Jalan Cikareo/Jalan Tengah), Majalaya (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
226. Majalaya (Sp. 3 Jalan Cikareo/Jalan Tengah)-Sawahbera (Sp. 3 Cijapati)-Batas Bandung/Garut (Cijapati) Kabupaten Bandung Regency;
227. Kadungora (Leles)-Batas Bandung/Garut (Cijapati) Kabupaten Garut Regency;
228. Jalan Cicendo (Sp. Pajajaran-Sp. Kebonkawung) Kota Bandung Municipality;
229. Jalan Kebon Kawung (Sp. Cicendo-Sp. Pasirkaliki) Kota Bandung Municipality;
230. Jalan Pajajaran (Sp. Pasirkaliki-Sp. Cicendo) Kota Bandung Municipality;
231. Jalan Pasirkaliki (Sp. Kebonkawung-Sp. Pajajaran) Kota Bandung Municipality;
232. Jalan Terusan Pasir Koja (Sp. Jamika-Sp. Soekarno Hatta) Kota Bandung Municipality;
233. Jalan Peta (Kota Bandung Municipality);
234. Jalan BKR (Kota Bandung Municipality);
235. Jalan Pelajar Pejuang 45 (Kota Bandung Municipality);
236. Jalan Laswi (Kota Bandung Municipality);
237. Jalan Ahmad Yani (Sp. Laswi-Sp. Supratman) Kota Bandung Municipality;
238. Jalan W.R. Supratman (Kota Bandung Municipality);
239. Jalan P. Diponegoro (Kota Bandung Municipality);
240. Jalan Cilamaya (Kota Bandung Municipality);
241. Jalan Cimandiri (Kota Bandung Municipality);
242. Jalan Depan LAN (Kota Bandung Municipality);
243. Jalan Cilaki (Kota Bandung Municipality);
244. Jalan Aria Jipang (Kota Bandung Municipality);

245. Jalan Gasibu Barat (Kota Bandung Municipality);
  246. Jalan Sentot Alibasyah (Kota Bandung Municipality);
  247. Jalan Kalitanjung (Kota Cirebon Municipality);
  248. Jalan Pangeran Cakrabuana (Sumber Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
  249. Jalan Sultan Agung (Sumber-Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
  250. Kalijati-Sukamandi (Kabupaten Subang) Regency;
  251. Sp. Pancuh Tilu-Cikadu (Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
  252. Jalan Gedebage Selatan (Rel KA-Sp. 3 Derwati-Batas Kota Bandung/Jembatan Tol) Kabupaten Bandung Regency;
  253. Cipamokolan (Bts. Kota Bandung/Jembatan Tol)- Sp. Manirancan-Jalan Lingkar Luar Majalaya (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
  254. Jalan Bandara Nusawiru (Kabupaten Pangandaran Regency);
  255. Jalan Nagreg-Garut (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
  256. Jalan Lingkar Cigugur-Cisantana (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency) (rencana);
  257. Jalan Lingkar Timur Selatan (Kabupaten Kuningan Regency) (rencana); dan
  258. Jalan Lingkar Sumber-Talun Cisaat (Kabupaten Cirebon Regency) (rencana).
- c. Collector Road Primer Three (JKP-3) which include road section:
1. Cikembar-Jampang Tengah (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
  2. Jampang Tengah-Kiaradua (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
  3. Sp. Surade-Ujunggenteng (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
  4. Jalan Dewi Sartika (Kota Depok Municipality);
  5. Jalan Siliwangi (Kota Depok Municipality);
  6. Jalan Tole Iskandar (Kota Depok Municipality);
  7. Sp. Jalan Tole Iskandar-Pondok Rajeg (Batas

- Depok/Bogor);
8. Jalan Akses Cikarang Dry Port (Kabupaten Bekasi Regency);
  9. Lembang-Maribaya (Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency)
  10. Jangga-Cikamurang (Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
  11. Lebakjati-Rancakalong-Selaawi (Kabupaten Sumedang Regency);
  12. Sp. Kirisik (Wado)-Batas Sumedang/Garut;
  13. Wado (Sp.Kirisik)-Batas Sumedang/Majalengka (Kirisik);
  14. Jalan Jenderal Sudirman (Talaga-Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
  15. Talaga-Batas Majalengka/Sumedang (Kirisik) Kabupaten Majalengka Regency;
  16. Leuwimunding-Rajagaluh (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
  17. Parapatan-Leuwimunding (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
  18. Parapatan-Budur (Kabupaten Majalengka Regency);
  19. Budur-Susukan-Tegalbug (Kabupaten Cirebon Regency);
  20. Mundu-Gopala (Mundu-Batas Indramayu/Cirebon Regency);
  21. Tegalbug-Arjawinangun-Jagapura (Batas Cirebon/Indramayu (Gopala));
  22. Kalipucang-Majingklak (Kabupaten Pangandaran Regency);
  23. Kadungora (Leles)-Cibatu-Sasakbeusi (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
  24. Kiarakohok (Sp. Cilauteureun)- Cilauteureun (Kabupaten Garut Regency);
  25. Palumbonsari-Johar-Tegalhoa (Loji) Kabupaten Karawang Regency;
  26. Tegalhoa (Loji)-Baged/Jagatamu (Batas Kabupaten Karawang Regency/Bogor Regency);

27. Cariu-Jagatamu/Baged (Batas Kabupaten Bogor Regency/Karawang Regency);
28. Waluran-Mareleng-Palangpang (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
29. Palangpang-Puncak Darma (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
30. Sp. 3 Loji (Tegalnyampai)-Cibutun (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
31. Cibutun-Balewer (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
32. Balewer-Puncak Darma (Kabupaten Sukabumi Regency);
33. Patrol-Haurgeulis-Bantarwaru (Kabupaten Indramayu Regency);
34. Rajamandala-Cipeundeuy-Cikalong (Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
35. Simpang Muara Cikadu-Sp. Pancuh Tilu (Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
36. Cikadu-Kebon Muncang-Batas Kabupaten Bandung Regency/Cianjur Regency;
37. Batas Kabupaten Bandung Regency/Cianjur-Pondok Datar;
38. Sp. 3 Panenjoan-Sawahbera (Sp. 3 Cijapati) Kabupaten Bandung Regency;
39. Parakan Muncang-Sp.3 Panenjoan (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
40. Parakan Muncang-Warung Simpang (Kabupaten Sumedang Regency);
41. Sp. 3 Pamoyanan-Suryalaya-Warudoyong (Batas Tasikmalaya Regency/Ciamis Regency);
42. Warudoyong (Bts. Kabupaten. Tasikmalaya Regency/Ciamis Regency)-Sp. 3 Winduraja (Kawali) Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency;
43. Alternatif Majalaya-Cijapati (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
44. Bandung (Kopo)-Soreang (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
45. Banjaran-Soreang (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);

46. Bojong Lama Taruma (Kabupaten Bekasi Regency);
47. Batas Purwakarta-Subang (Kabupaten Subang Regency);
48. Chairil Anwar (Kota Bekasi Municipality);
49. Cibiru-Lembang (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
50. Cihampelas-Gununghalu (Kabupaten Bandung Barat Regency);
51. Cikarang-Sukatani (Kabupaten Bekasi Regency);
52. Cisarua-Lembang (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
53. Darmaraja-Wado (Batas Sumedang/Garut);
54. Gununghalu-Sukanagara (Kabupaten Cianjur Regency);
55. Hankam Raya (Kota Bekasi Municipality);
56. Jalan Inspeksi Kalimalang (Kota Bekasi Municipality);
57. Jalan A. Yani (Kota Bandung Municipality);
58. Jalan Cikutra (Kota Bandung Municipality);
59. Jalan Horisontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Bandung Regency);
60. Jalan Ibrahim Adjie (Kota Bandung Municipality);
61. Jampang Tengah-Kiara Dua (Kabupaten Sukabumi Municipality);
62. Jatimakmur (Kota Bekasi Municipality);
63. Jatiwaringin (Kota Bekasi Municipality);
64. Jalan Alternatif Kmp. Tenjowaringin (Salawu-Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Regency);
65. Jalan Jenderal Ahmad Yani (Kabupaten Sukabumi);
66. Jalan Lawanggada (Kota Cirebon);
67. Jalan Merdeka (Kabupaten Garut);
68. Jalan Nyi Mas Gandasari (Kota Cirebon);
69. Jalan Pasar (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya);
70. Jalan Raya Luragung (Kabupaten Kuningan);
71. Jalan Ry. Pelabuhan (Kabupaten SuKabupatenumi);
72. Jalan Tole Iskandar (Kota Depok);
73. Jalan Bhayangkara I (Kabupaten Karawang);
74. Jalan Surotokunto (Kabupaten Karawang);
75. Jalan Jenderal Ahmad Yani (Kabupaten Karawang);

76. Jalan Pangkal Perjuangan (Kabupaten Karawang);
77. Jalan Tuparev I (Kabupaten Karawang);
78. Jalan Al-Fathu-Jalan Terusan Al-Fathu (Kabupaten Bandung);
79. Jalan Pahlawan (Kabupaten Bogor);
80. Kaliabang (Kota Bekasi);
81. Kalimalang (Kota Bekasi);
82. Kedung Jaya (Kabupaten Bekasi);
83. Ki Hajar Dewantara (Kabupaten Bekasi);
84. Kranggan (Kota Bekasi);
85. Lingkar Utara (Kota Bekasi);
86. Manunggal VII (Kabupaten Karawang);
87. Masjid Nurul Ikhsan (Kota Bekasi);
88. MT Haryono (Kabupaten Bekasi);
89. Pebayuran-Bekasi (Kabupaten Bekasi);
90. Pekayon Raya (Kota Bekasi);
91. Pertamina (Kabupaten Bekasi);
92. Raya Babelan (Kabupaten Bekasi);
93. Raya Jatiasih (Kota Bekasi);
94. Raya Pejuang (Kota Bekasi);
95. Raya Pondok Gede (Kota Bekasi);
96. Raya Sukatani (Kabupaten Bekasi);
97. Telgasari-Tempuran (Kabupaten Karawang);
98. Wibawa Mukti (Kota Bekasi);
99. Bojongsoang-Dayeuh Kolot (Kabupaten Bandung);
100. Pasir Gombong-Lemahabang (Kabupaten Bekasi);
101. Ancaen-Pabuaran/Jalan Horisontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Sukabumi);
102. Angsana-Gunungkelir/Jalan Horisontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kab Tasikmalaya);
103. Bojonghaur-Pabuaran/Jalan Horisontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Sukabumi);
104. Bolang-Suniabana/Jalan Horisontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya);
105. Cibatu-Bojongkondang/Jalan Horisontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Pangandaran);
106. Cibatu-Ciwilis/Jalan Horisontal Tengah Selatan

- Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Pangandaran);
107. Cikatomas-Cilumba/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya);
  108. Cineam-Sirnajaya-Citalahab/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya);
  109. Cisaar-Pamarican/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Ciamis);
  110. Cisempur-Sukarame/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya);
  111. Gunungkelir-Bojongkondang/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Pangandaran);
  112. Gunungkelir-Citalahab/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Pangandaran);
  113. Pangalengan-Pintu/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Bandung);
  114. Papayan-Cikalong/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Tasikmalaya);
  115. Pasirkanyere-Cibatu/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya);
  116. Pintu-Santosa/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Bandung);
  117. Rancabakung-Cibatu/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Tasikmalaya);
  118. Santosa-Cibutarua/Jalan Horizontal Tengah Selatan Jawa Barat (Kabupaten Bandung); dan
  119. Cirebon Outer Ring Road (CORR) Kota Cirebon (rencana).
- (5) The Special roads as referred to in section (1) point b are Special Mining Roads (Bogor Regency) and Special Roads supporting tourism (Garut Regency).
- (6) The tol road as referred to in section (1) point c include:
1. Jalan Tol Jagorawi (JB01);
  2. Taman Mini-Hankam Raya (JORR E1) (JB09);
  3. Hankam Raya-Cikunir (JORR E1U) (JB10);
  4. Cinere-Cimanggis (JORR II) Seksi 1-2 (Jagorawi-

- Kukusan) (JB16);
5. Bekasi-Cawang-Kampung Melayu (Cipinang-Jaka Sampurna) (JB17);
  6. Depok-Antasari Seksi 1 (Antasari-Brigif/Cinere) (JB18);
  7. Bogor Ring Road Seksi 1-2 (JB19);
  8. Jakarta-Cikampek (JW03);
  9. Jakarta-Cikampek II Elevated (JW04);
  10. Cikopo-Palimanan (Cikampek Palimanan) (JW05);
  11. Palimanan-Cirebon/Kanci (JW06);
  12. Kanci-Pejagan (JW07);
  13. Ciawi-Sukabumi Seksi 1 (Ciawi-Cigombong) (JW23);
  14. Cikampek-Purwakarta-Padalarang (JW26);
  15. Padaleunyi/Padalarang-Cileunyi (JW27);
  16. Soreang-Pasir Koja (JW28);
  17. Jalan Tol Jatiasih-Cikunir;
  18. Cinere-Cimanggis (JORR II) Seksi 3 (Kukusan-Cinere) (JB16) (rencana);
  19. Bekasi-Cawang-Kampung Melayu (Seksi 2B Marga Jaya- Tambun) (JB17) (rencana);
  20. Bekasi-Cawang-Kampung Melayu (Koneksi Tol Wiyoto Wiyono) (JB17);
  21. Bekasi-Cawang-Kampung Melayu (Jaka Sampurna-Jalan Hasibuan) (JB17) (rencana);
  22. Depok-Antasari Seksi 3 (Sawangan-Bojonggede) (JB18) (rencana);
  23. Bogor Ring Road Seksi 3A (Sp. Yasmin-Sp. Semplak) (JB19);
  24. Cibitung-Cilincing (JORR II) Seksi 1 (Cibitung-Telaga Asih) (JB20);
  25. Cibitung-Cilincing (JORR II) Seksi 2-4 (Telaga Asih-Cilincing) (JB20) (rencana);
  26. Cimanggis-Cibitung (JORR II) Seksi 2 (Jatikarya-Cibitung) (JB21) (rencana);
  27. Serpong-Cinere (JORR II) Seksi 1 (Serpong-Pamulang) (JB22);
  28. Serpong-Cinere (JORR II) Seksi 2 (Pamulang-Cinere)

- (JB22) (rencana);
29. Jakarta-Cikampek II Selatan Paket I & II (Jatiasih-Taman Mekar) (JW22) (rencana);
  30. Jakarta-Cikampek II Selatan Paket III (Taman Mekar-Sadang) (JW22) (rencana);
  31. Ciawi-Sukabumi Seksi 2-3 (Cigombong-Sukabumi Barat) (JW23) (rencana);
  32. Ciawi-Sukabumi Seksi 4 (Sukabumi Barat-Sukabumi Tengah) (JW23) (rencana);
  33. Cileunyi-Sumedang-Dawuan Seksi 1-2 (Cileunyi-Sumedang) (JW29);
  34. Cileunyi-Sumedang-Dawuan Seksi 3 (Sumedang-Cimalaka) (JW29);
  35. Cileunyi-Sumedang-Dawuan Seksi 4-6 (Cimalaka-Dawuan) (JW29);
  36. Gedebage-Tasikmalaya-Cilacap Seksi 1A, 1B, 2 (Gedebage-Tasikmalaya) (JW30) (rencana);
  37. Depok-Antasari (JB18) (rencana);
  38. Bogor Ring Road (JB19);
  39. Bogor Ring Road (Caringin-Salabenda) (JB19.1) (rencana);
  40. Sentul Selatan-Karawang Barat (JORR III) (JB39) (rencana);
  41. Bogor-Serpong (via Parung) (JORR III) (JB40) (rencana);
  42. Cikunir-Karawaci (Elevated) (JB44) (rencana);
  43. Cikunir-Ulujami (JORR Elevated) (JB45) (rencana);
  44. Sukabumi-Ciranjang (JW24) (rencana);
  45. Ciranjang-Padalarang (JW25) (rencana);
  46. Akses Bandara Kertajati (JW 29.1) (rencana);
  47. Gedebage-Tasikmalaya-Cilacap (JW30) (rencana);
  48. Bandung Inter Urban Toll Road (BIUTR) (JW31) (rencana);
  49. Akses Pelabuhan Patimban (JW43) (rencana);
  50. Cibadak-Pelabuhanratu (JW61) (rencana);
  51. North-South Link Bandung (JW64/ Pengembangan Tol dalam kota Bandung kelanjutan Jalan Tol

- Soreang-Pasirkoja (rencana);
52. Lingkar Selatan Bandung (JW66.2) (rencana);
  53. Akses Patimban Extend (JW88) (rencana);
  54. Karawang Barat-JORR II (Babelan) (JB38) (rencana);
  55. Pulogebang-JORR II (JB49) (rencana);
  56. Pasar Jumat-Parung (JB50) (rencana);
  57. Cirebon-Kuningan (JW59) (rencana);
  58. Soreang-Ciwidey-Cidaun (JW60) (rencana);
  59. Cipularang-Lembang (JW65) (rencana);
  60. Bandung Utara Toll Road (JW66.1) (rencana);
  61. Caringin-Cianjur (Akses Puncak) (JW82) (rencana);
  62. Cikarang-Ciranjang (JW42) (rencana);
  63. Kuningan-Tasikmalaya (JW58) (rencana);
  64. Cilincing-Bekasi (NCICD) (JB37) (rencana);
  65. Balongan-Cirebon (rencana);
  66. Banjar-Pangandaran (rencana);
  67. Interchange Cikamurang (rencana);
  68. Kertajati – Losarang (rencana);
  69. Jalan Akses Cisumdawu (rencana);
  70. Losarang-Balongan (rencana);
  71. Losarang-Patimban (rencana);
  72. Palasah-Jatibarang- Indramayu (rencana); dan
  73. Interchange Cipali (Manyingsal)–Patimban (rencana).
- (7) The goods terminals as referred to in section (1) point d include:
- a. type A passenger terminals located in Banjar Municipality, Tasikmalaya Municipality, Garut Regency, Kuningan Regency, Sukabumi Municipality, Bandung Municipality, Cirebon Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Subang Regency, Depok Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, Sumedang Regency, Karawang Regency, Bogor Regency (plan), as well as the construction of other terminals in accordance with policies and study results; and
  - b. type B passenger terminals located in Pangandaran Regency, Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Bandung Municipality, Cirebon

Regency, Bogor Regency, Indramayu Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bandung Regency, Sumedang Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bekasi Municipality (plan), Bandung Regency (plan), West Bandung Regency (plan), Bogor Regency (plan), Ciamis Regency (plan), Garut Regency (plan), Sumedang Regency (plan), as well as the construction of other terminals in accordance with policies and study results.

- (8) The goods terminals as referred to in section (1) Point e include:
  - a. Bandung Municipality area;
  - b. Bogor Municipality Region (plan);
  - c. Bekasi Regency; and
  - d. Bandung Regency area.
- (9) The weighbridges as referred to in section (1) point f include:
  - a. Gentong, Tasikmalaya Regency;
  - b. Sindang Rasa, Ciamis Regency;
  - c. Tomo, Sumedang Regency;
  - d. Losarang, Indramayu Regency;
  - e. Balonggadu, Karawang Regency;
  - f. Cibaragalan, Purwakarta Regency;
  - g. Bojong, Cianjur Regency; and
  - h. Kemang Bogor, Bogor Regency.

#### Article 11

- (1) The arterial and collector road network as referred to in Article 10 section (3) and section (4), may change its status and function.
- (2) The changes in status and function as referred to in section (1) is determined by the Minister in charge of road affairs, Governors, Regents, and Mayors in accordance with their respective authorities.

#### Paragraph 3

#### Railroad Network System

Article 12

- (1) The railroad network system as referred to in Article 9 point b consist of:
  - a. Railroad network; and
  - b. Train station.
- (2) The railroad network as referred to in section (1) point a include:
  1. South Java Double Track;
  2. Bogor-Sukabumi;
  3. Cikampek-Cirebon (part of the Jakarta-Cikampek-Semarang-Surabaya line);
  4. Cikampek-Padalarang;
  5. Cirebon-Kroya;
  6. Angke-Merak;
  7. Nambo-Citayam urban railway;
  8. Jakarta-Bogor urban railway;
  9. Jakarta-Bandung (high speed rail);
  10. Rancaekek-Tanjungsari (reactivation plan);
  11. Tanjungsari-Kertajati (plan);
  12. Kertajati-Cirebon (plan);
  13. Kertajati-Airport (plan);
  14. Cipatat-Sasaksaat-Cilame (plan);
  15. Cirebon-Kadipaten (reactivation plan);
  16. Jatibarang-Karangampel (reactivation plan);
  17. Terisi-Losarang (reactivation plan);
  18. Dayeuhkolot-Majalaya (reactivation plan);
  19. Cijulang-Pangandaran-Banjar (reactivation plan);
  20. Cikajang-Cibatu (reactivation plan);
  21. Indramayu-Jatibarang (reactivation plan);
  22. Kertajati-Arjawinangun (plan);
  23. Cileungsi-Jonggol-Cianjur (plan);
  24. Subang-Patimban Port Access (plan);
  25. Cibungur-Tanjurasa (plan);
  26. Sukabumi-Pelabuhan Ratu (plan);
  27. Rancabuaya-Pelabuhan Ratu (plan);
  28. Cijulang-Rancabuaya (plan);
  29. Ciwidey-Rancabuaya (plan);

30. Jakarta-Surabaya High Speed Railway (plan);
  31. Galunggung-Tasikmalaya (plan);
  32. Kiaracondong-Ciwidey urban railway (reactivation plan);
  33. Leuwi Panjang-Gedebage-Jatinangor urban railway (plan);
  34. Leuwi Panjang-Cimahi-Padalarang-Walini urban railway (plan);
  35. Leuwi Panjang-Soreang urban railway (plan);
  36. Babakan Siliwangi-Leuwi Panjang urban railway (plan);
  37. Cimindi-Gedebage urban railway (plan);
  38. Martadinata-Banjaran urban railway (plan);
  39. Gedebage-Tegalluar-Majalaya urban railway (plan);
  40. Babakan Siliwangi-Lembang- Maribaya urban railway (plan);
  41. Parung Panjang-Citayam urban railway (plan);
  42. East-West Line urban railway (Balaraja-Cikarang);
  43. Parung Panjang-Citayam-Nambo- Cikarang-Tanjung Priok urban railway (plan);
  44. Jabodebek urban railway (Cawang-Cibubur- Bogor);  
and
  45. Other railroad networks following provisions of legislation.
- (3) Train Station as referred to in article (1) point b, include:
- a. Train Stations in the Regions of Bekasi Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Depok Municipality, Bandung Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, Sukabumi Municipality, Tasik Municipality, Banjar Municipality, Cirebon Municipality, Bogor Regency, Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, Majalengka Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bandung Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Ciamis Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Garut Regency, Sukabumi Regency, and Sumedang Regency; and

- b. rail-based mass transit passenger stations (Light Rail Transit and/or Mass Rapid Transit) in Bogor Municipality, Bogor Regency, Depok Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, and Bekasi Regency, Greater Bandung Urban Area, Greater Cirebon-Kertajati Metropolitan Area, and other stations in accordance with the results of studies and legislation.

#### Paragraph 4

#### River, Lake and Ferry Network System

#### Article 13

- (1) The river, lake and ferry network system as referred to in Article 9 point c consist of:
  - a. river shipping lanes and lake shipping lanes;
  - b. river and lake ports; and
  - c. ferry ports.
- (2) The River Shipping Grooves and Lake Shipping Grooves as referred to in section (1) point a, namely in the Cikarang-Bekasi- Java Sea river shipping grooves, Muara Gembong, Saguling Reservoir, Jatiluhur Reservoir, Cirata Reservoir, and Majingklak.
- (3) The river and lake ports as referred to in section (1) point b are located in Citarum Hilir Bekasi Regency (Tarumajaya Port and Inland Waterways Port Cikarang Bekasi Java Sea), Karawang Regency (Pusakajaya Port), Subang Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, Kuningan Regency, Sumedang Regency, Garut Regency, Ciamis Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Banjar Municipality, Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency, and West Bandung Regency.
- (4) The ferry port as referred to in section (1) point c is located in Indramayu Regency (Tirtamaya-Biawak Island) and Pangandaran Regency (Majingklak Port).

#### Paragraph 5

#### Sea Transport Network System

Article 14

- (1) The sea transport network system as referred to in Article 9 point d consist of:
  - a. Sea Port;
  - b. Service flow at sea.
- (2) The sea port as referred to in section (1) point a, include;
  - a. main port located in Subang Regency (Patimban Port);
  - b. collecting port located in Regional Municipality of Cirebon (Cirebon Port);
  - c. collecting port consist of:
    1. regional feeder ports in Sukabumi Regency (Palabuhan Ratu), Indramayu Regency (Indramayu/Losarang Port) and Pangandaran Regency (Pangandaran Port); and
    2. local feeder ports in Bekasi Regency Area (Tarumajaya Port and Muara Gembong Port), Subang Regency Area (Pamanukan Blanakan Port, Ciasem Port, Mayangan Port, Muara Tawar Port), Cirebon Regency Area (Astanajapura Port, Muara Gebang Port, Bondet Port, Gebang Mekar Port), Cirebon Municipality Area (Kejawanan Port), Indramayu Regency Area (Balongan Port, Eretan Port, Juntinyuat Port, Karangsong Port, Patrol Port, Sukra Port, Tirtamaya Port), Pangandaran Regency (Batu Karas Port, Parigi Port, Majingklak Port), Tasikmalaya Regency (Cipatujah Port), Garut Regency (Pameungpeuk Port, Pakenjeng Port, Caringin Port), Cianjur Regency (Sindang Barang Port) and Sukabumi Regency (Ujung Genteng Port, Cisolok Port, Ciwaru Port, Palangpang Port).
  - d. Special terminals are located in Sukabumi Regency waters, Cianjur Regency waters, Karawang Regency waters, Bekasi Regency waters, Indramayu Regency waters, Cirebon Regency waters, and Cirebon Municipality waters;

- e. Fishing Port consist of:
1. Perikanan Nusantara Port (PPN), located in Kejawanan PPN in Cirebon Municipality and Palabuhanratu PPN in Sukabumi Regency;
  2. Coastal Fishing Ports (PPP), located in Eretan Wetan PPP of Indramayu Regency, Bondet PPP of Cirebon Regency, Cilauteureun PPP of Garut Regency, Ciparage PPP of Karawang Regency, Blanakan PPP of Subang Regency, Muara Ciasem PPP of Subang Regency;
  3. Fish Landing Base (PPI), located in:
    - a) Bekasi Regency areas are Paljaya PPI, Muara Jaya PPI, Muara Bendera PPI, and Muaragembong PPI;
    - b) Karawang Regency, namely Pakis Jaya PPI, Sedari PPI, Cemara PPI, Sungai Buntu PPI, Pasir Putih PPI, and Tangkolak PPI;
    - c) Subang Regency area, namely Rawameneng PPI, Mayangan PPI, Terungtum PPI, Genteng PPI, Anggasari PPI, Cirewang PPI, Cilamaya Girang PPI, and Muara PPI;
    - d) Indramayu Regency, namely Ujung Gebang PPI, Sukahaji PPI, Eretan Kulon PPI, Majakerta PPI, Lombang PPI, Glayem PPI (Juntinyuat), Limbangan PPI, Dadap PPI, Karangsong PPI, Tegalagung PPI, and Pabean Udik PPI;
    - e) Cirebon Regency, namely Mundu Pesisir PPI, Gebang Mekar PPI, Ambulu PPI, Bungko Lor PPI, Karang Raja PPI, Selopenganten PPI (Bandengan PPI), and Ender PPI;
    - f) Cirebon Municipality area, namely PPI Pesisir, PPI Cangkol, and PPI Kesenden;
    - g) Sukabumi Regency, namely Cikembang PPI, Cibangban PPI, Cisolok PPI, Loji PPI, Ciwaru PPI, Kalapa Condong PPI, Ujung

Genteng PPI, Mina Jaya PPI, Tegal Buleud PPI;

- h) Cianjur Regency area, namely Cikakap PPI and Jayanti PPI;
  - i) Garut Regency, namely Rancabuaya PPI, Cimari Muara PPI, and Cijeruk PPI;
  - j) Tasikmalaya Regency, namely Pamayangsari PPI and Nusa Cimanuk PPI; and
  - k) Pangandaran Regency, namely Muara Gatah PPI, Legok Jawa PPI, Madasari PPI, Batukaras PPI, Nusawiru PPI, Bojongsalawe PPI, Cikidang PPI, Plataragung PPI, and Majingklak PPI.
- (3) The sea shipping lanes as referred to in section (1) point b in the form of public shipping lanes and crossings, consisting of:
- a. Patimban Port entry shipping lanes that are connected to shipping lanes and/or international crossings; and
  - b. general shipping lanes and crossings are located in the waters of Bekasi Regency, along the northern waters of Bekasi Regency to Karawang Regency, Tanjung Pakis Port of Karawang Regency, Kejawanan Port of Cirebon Municipality, Subang Waters, Indramayu Waters, Palabuhanratu Port, Pangandaran Waters, Bojongsalawe Port, Cirebon Port, and Patimban Port.

#### Paragraph 6

#### Public Airports and Specialized Airports

#### Article 15

- (1) The public airports and specialized airports as referred to in Article 9 point e consist of:
- a. collector airports;
  - b. feeder airports;and

- c. specialized airports.
- (2) Th collector airports as referred to in section (1) point a is located in bandung Municipality Area (Hussein Sastranegara Airport), Majalengka regency Area (Kertajati Airport), Sukabumi regency, and Karawang Regency.
  - (3) The feeder airports as referred to in section (1) point b is located in Pangandaran Regency Area (Nusawiru Airport), Cirebon Municipality (Cakrabuana Airport), and Tasikmalaya Municipality Area (Wiriadinata Airport).
  - (4) The special airports as referred to in section (1) point c are located in Tasikmalaya Municipality Area (Wiriadinata Air Base), Bandung Municipality Area (Husein Sastranegara Air Base), Bogor Regency (Atang Senjaya Air Base and Rumpin Airfield), Subang Regency Area (Suryadarma Air Base), Bandung Regency Area (Sulaeman Air Base), Majalengka Regency Area (Sugiri-Sukani Air Base), and West Bandung Regency Area (Suparlan Airfield).

#### Part Four

#### Energy System Network

#### Paragraph 1

#### General

#### Article 16

- (1) The energy System Network as referred to in Article 7 point c, consist of:
  - a. Oil and Natural Gas infrastructure Network; and
  - b. Electricity Infrastructure Network.
- (2) The energy network system plan is depicted in a map with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) as listed in Annex II.3 which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Paragraph 2

#### Oil and Natural Gas Infrastructure Network

#### Article 17

- (1) The oil and natural gas infrastructure network as referred to in Article 16 point a include:
  - a. oil and gas infrastructure; and
  - b. oil and gas networks;
- (2) The oil and gas infrastructure as referred to in Article (1) point a is an oil refinery in Indramayu Regency;
- (3) The oil and gas network as referred to in Article (1) point b, consisting of:
  - a. oil and gas networks in Bekasi Regency, Bekasi Municipality, Karawang Regency, Subang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, Cirebon Municipality, and Majalengka Regency;
  - b. gas pipelines and subsea pipelines for oil and gas in Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Municipality, Cirebon Regency, Majalengka Regency, Karawang Regency, Bekasi Regency, and Subang Regency;
  - c. gas pipeline network at sea level (Floating Storage Regasification Unit) in Karawang Regency; and
  - d. Urban gas networks in the Cirebon Regency, Karawang Regency, Subang Regency, Cirebon Municipality, Indramayu Regency, Bekasi Municipality, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Municipality, Depok Municipality, Bandung Municipality, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Cimahi Municipality.

#### Paragraph 3

#### Electricity Infrastructure Network

#### Article 18

- (1) The electricity infrastructure network as referred to in Article 16 point b consist of:
  - a. Power Generation Infrastructure and Supporting facilities; and
  - b. Electricity Distribution Infrastructure Network and

Supporting Facilities.

- (2) Power Generation Infrastructure as referred to in section (1) point a consist of:
- a. Solar Power Plants, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya* (PLTS) in Jatiluhur Reservoir, Cirata Reservoir, Saguling Reservoir, Jatigede Reservoir, and rooftop PLTS in industrial areas spread across regency/cities;
  - b. Wind Power Plants, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Bayu* (PLTB) in Sukabumi Regency (PLTB Ciemas) and Garut Regency (PLTB Pameungpeuk);
  - c. Geothermal Power Plants, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi* (PLTP) in Bandung Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Subang Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Majalengka Regency, and Bogor Regency;
  - d. Steam Power Plants, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap* (PLTU) in the Indramayu Regency of Sukra and Balongan, Cirebon Regency of Mundu, Astanajapura, and Pangenan, and Sukabumi Regency of Palabuhanratu and Simpenan;
  - e. Gas Power Plant, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Gas* (PLTG) in Bekasi Regency;
  - f. Gas and Steam Power Plant, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Gas dan Uap* (PLTGU) in Bekasi Regency and Karawang Regency;
  - g. Hydroelectric Power Plants, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air* (PLTA) in Bandung Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Sumedang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Subang Regency, Purwakarta Regency, West Bandung Regency, Cianjur Regency, and Sukabumi Regency;
  - h. other power plants, namely:
    1. Minihydro Power Plant, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Minihidro* (PLTM) in Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bogor Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Sukabumi

- Regency, Subang Regency, and Tasikmalaya Regency;
2. Waste Power Plants, *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Sampah* (PLTSa) in the areas of Bandung Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, and Bandung Regency; and
  3. Other power plants in accordance with prevailing legislation.
- (3) The electric power distribution infrastructure network and supporting facilities as referred to in section (1) point b, consisting of:
- a. Inter-system Power Transmission Network includes:
    1. High Voltage Air Lines, *Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi* (SUTT) in all regency/municipalities;
    2. Extra High Voltage Air Lines, *Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi* (SUTET) in all regencies/cities; and
    3. Other electric power transmission networks in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
  - b. Electricity Distribution Network includes:
    1. electricity substations in all regency/municipalities;
    2. other electric power distribution network in accordance with the prevailing legislation.

## Part Five

### Telecommunication Network System

#### Article 19

- (1) The telecommunication network system as referred to in Article 7 point d, consist of:
  - a. mobile network; and
  - b. fixed network.
- (2) The fixed network as referred to in section (1) point a is in the forms of cellular and satellite networks including:
  - a. development of cellular network in blankspot area handling in entire regencies/ municipalities in the

- Provincial Region;
- b. development of cellular network in blankspot area handling in entire regencies/ municipalities in the Provincial Region;
  - c. utilization and development of earth stations in the Region of Purwakarta Regency and Bogor Regency;
  - d. development of service coverage and quality through location arrangements and technical provisions of wireless network services; and
  - e. directing the arrangement and regulation of shared telecommunication towers.
- (3) The fixed network as referred to in section (1) point b in the form of fibre optic cable network and joint fibre optic development which includes:
- a. development of fibre optic cable networks in handling blankspot areas in all regencies/municipalities in the Provincial Region;
  - b. land cable network serving all regencies/municipalities in the Provincial Region;
  - c. submarine cable network in Karawang Regency (SKKL JASUKA in Tanjung Pakis towards Tanjung Pandan), Bekasi Regency, Indramayu Regency, and Cirebon Regency;
  - d. fixed network infrastructure in the form of supporting installations for marine and land telecommunications cable networks (Beach Manhole) in Karawang Regency; and
  - e. the construction of cable networks is directed to be integrated with the construction of other infrastructure networks, especially in the time of development implementation.
- (4) The telecommunication and internet network system plan and blankspot areas are depicted in a map with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) as listed in Annex II.4 which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Six

Water Resources Network System

Paragraph 1

General

Article 20

- (1) The water resources network system as referred to in Article 7 point e consists of:
  - a. irrigation network system;
  - b. flood control system; and
  - c. water resources networks and buildings.
- (2) Water resources network system as referred to in section (1) consists of:
  - a. cross-provincial water resources network systems; and
  - b. water resources network system across regencies/municipalities.
- (3) The water resources network system across provinces as referred to in section (2) point a includes WS Cidanau-Ciujung-Cidurian, Ciliwung-Cisadane, Cimanuk-Cisanggarung, and Citanduy.
- (4) The cross-municipal water resources network system as referred to in section (2) point b includes:
  - a. WS Ciliwung – Cisadane;
  - b. WS Cisadea-Cibareno;
  - c. WS Citarum;
  - d. WS Cimanuk-Cisanggarung;
  - e. WS Citanduy;
  - f. WS Cidanau-Ciujung-Cidurian; dan
  - g. WS Ciwulan-Cilaki.
- (5) The WS Citarum as referred to in section (4) point c is a National Strategic WS;
- (6) The water resources network system plan is depicted in a map with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) as listed in Annex II.5.A which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

- (7) The water resources network system table is set out in Annex II.5.B which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

## Paragraph 2

### Irrigation Network System

#### Article 21

- (1) The irrigation network system as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point a, consisting of:
- a. Irrigation networks which are authority of the Central Government, including:
    - 1. Cross-Provincial Irrigation Network System;
    - 2. Irrigation networks across regencies/municipalities; and
    - 3. Irrigation network throughout the Regency/Municipality Region.
  - b. Irrigation networks which are authority of the Provincial Government, including:
    - 1. Irrigation networks across regencies/municipalities; and
    - 2. Irrigation network throughout the Regency/Municipality Region.
  - c. Pond irrigation networks which are authority of the Provincial Government; and
  - d. New irrigation network construction plan.
- (2) The irrigation networks which are authority of the Central Government across Provincial Regions as referred to in section (1) point a number 1, namely DI Manganti (Ciamis Regency and Pangandaran Regency), DI Bantarheulang (Ciamis Regency and Banjar Municipality), and DI Cisanggarung (Cirebon Regency).
- (3) The Irrigation networks which are authority of the Central Government across Regency/Municipality Regions as referred to in section (1) point a number 2 are DI Cikunten II (Tasikmalaya Regency, Tasikmalaya Municipality), DI Cipamingkis (Bekasi Regency and Bogor Regency), DI

Ciwaringin (Cirebon Regency and Majalengka Regency), DI Jatiluhur (Bekasi Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Subang Regency, Purwakarta Regency), DI Lakbok Utara (Ciamis Regency, Banjar Municipality), and DI Rentang (Cirebon Regency, Indramayu Regency, Majalengka Regency).

- (4) The irrigation network which are authority of the Central Government's authority intact in the Regency/Municipality Region as referred to in section (1) point a point 3 is located in the Cianjur Regency (DI Cihea), Cirebon Regency (DI Cikeusik and DI Seuseupan), Indramayu Regency (DI Cipanas II and DI Cipancuh), Majalengka Regency (DI Kamun), Subang Regency (DI Cileuleuy and DI Leuwi Nangka), Sukabumi Regency (DI Cikaranggeusan, DI Ciletuh), and Tasilmalaya Regency (DI Cikunten I).
- (5) Then irrigation networks which are authority of the Provincial Government across Regency/Municipality Regions as referred to in section (1) point b point 1, namely:
  1. DI Cijanggel in West Bandung Regency and Cimahi Municipality;
  2. DI Cibeunying/Ciateul in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  3. DI Buahbatu in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  4. DI Ciyasana in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  5. DI Malang in Bandung Regency and Cimahi Municipality Area;
  6. DI Ciregol in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  7. DI Depok in the area of Bandung Regency and Sumedang Regency;
  8. DI Cangkuang in the area of Bandung Regency and Sumedang Regency;
  9. DI Cisadane Empang in the area of Bogor Regency,

- Bogor Municipality, and Depok Municipality;
10. DI Parakanjati in the area of Bogor Regency and Depok Municipality;
  11. DI Ciliwung Katulampa in Bogor Regency, Bogor Municipality, and Depok Municipality;
  12. DI Cibanon in Bogor Regency and Bogor Municipality;
  13. DI Bantarjati in Bogor Regency and Bogor Municipality;
  14. DI Kranji in Bogor Regency and Depok Municipality;
  15. DI Cibalok in Bogor Regency and Bogor Municipality;
  16. DI Angke V in the area of Depok Municipality and Bogor Regency;
  17. DI Cipager in the area of Cirebon Regency, Cirebon Municipality, and Kuningan Regency;
  18. DI Paniis Lebak in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  19. DI Setupatok in Cirebon Regency and Cirebon Municipality;
  20. DI Katiga in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  21. DI Mungkal Gajah in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  22. DI Jawa in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  23. DI Cipurut in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  24. DI Cibacang in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  25. DI Pundong in the Karawang Regency and Purwakarta Regency;
  26. DI Cisalada in Sukabumi Regency and Sukabumi Municipality;
  27. DI Cimulu in Tasikmalaya Regency and Tasikmalaya Municipality;
  28. DI Cigede in Tasikmalaya Regency and Tasikmalaya Municipality;
  29. DI Cibanjara in Tasikmalaya Regency and

- Tasikmalaya Municipality;
30. DI Cikalang in Tasikmalaya Regency and Tasikmalaya Municipality;
  31. DI Ciaro/Cisaat in Bandung Regency and Garut Regency;
  32. DI Cisimpen in Bandung Regency and Garut Regency;
  33. DI Batu in the area of Cirebon Regency and Cirebon Municipality;
  34. DI Cirongkob in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  35. DI Cisamaya in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  36. DI Cigolempang in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  37. DI Leuwijawa in the Cirebon Regency and Kuningan Regency;
  38. DI Cikembang in Banjar Municipality and Ciamis Regency;
  39. DI Gunung Putri in Banjar Municipality and Ciamis Regency;
  40. DI Wangundireja in the Banjar Municipality and Ciamis Regency;
  41. DI Ciranjeng in the Bandung Regency and Sumedang Regency;
  42. DI Sukapura in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  43. DI Ranjeng in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  44. DI Sudiplak in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  45. DI Rancacili in the Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality;
  46. DI Gempol in the Bandung Regency Area;
  47. DI Bongkok in West Bandung Regency and Cimahi Municipality;
  48. DI Citopeng / Cikendal in the Bandung Municipality and Cimahi Municipality Areas;

49. DI Lagadar in West Bandung Regency and Cimahi Municipality;
  50. DI Leuwi Kuya in Bandung Regency and West Bandung Regency;
  51. Cibereum in Sukabumi Municipality and Sukabumi Regency; and
  52. DI Cipeundeuy Kadulawang in Sukabumi Municipality and Sukabumi Regency.
- (6) Irrigation networks which are authority of the Provincial Government of the whole Regency/Municipality Region as referred to in section (1) point b point 2, namely:
- a. DI Ciherang, DI Cirasea, DI Wangisagara, and DI Wanir in Bandung Regency;
  - b. DI Cihoe Cikumpeni and DI Sasak in Bogor Regency;
  - c. DI Ciputra Haji and DI Merjan in Ciamis Regency;
  - d. DI Babancong, DI Cibalagung, DI Ciheulang, DI Cimenteng, DI Cipadang Cibeleng, DI Susukan Gede, and DI Tonjong Panto in Cianjur Regency;
  - e. DI Ambit, DI Jamblang, and DI Walahar in Cirebon Regency;
  - f. DI Cipaleubuh in Garut Regency;
  - g. DI Cipanas I and DI Pedati in Indramayu Regency;
  - h. DI Waru in Karawang Regency;
  - i. DI Cijangkelok and DI Lame in Kuningan Regency.
  - j. DI Cibutul, DI Cigasong, DI Cikamangi, and DI Cikeruh in Majalengka Regency;
  - k. DI Cisomang, DI Pondok Salam, and DI Wanayasa in Purwakarta Regency;
  - l. DI Curug Agung in Subang Regency;
  - m. DI Caringin, Cidadali, DI Cigangsa, DI Cikarang Cigangsa, DI Cikarang Nguluwung, DI Cimandiri, DI Ciseureuh Cibeureum, and DI Parung Bongkong in Sukabumi Regency;
  - n. DI Sentig and DI Ujung Jaya in Sumedang Regency; and
  - o. DI Biuk, DI Ciramajaya, and DI Padawaras in Tasikmalaya Regency Area.

- (7) The pond irrigation networks which are authority of the Provincial Government as referred to in section (1) point c, namely:
- a. DI Muara Gembong Pond in Bekasi Regency;
  - b. DI Tambak Kapur Asem in Karawang Regency;
  - c. DI Muara Baru Pond in Karawang Regency;
  - d. DI Bandeng Pond in Subang Regency;
  - e. Tanjung Tiga Pond in Subang Regency; and
  - f. Blanakan Pond in Subang Regency Area.
- (8) The new irrigation network development plan as referred to in section (1) point d consists of:
- a. New irrigation development, covering:
    1. DI Rengrang in Sumedang Regency;
    2. DI Cileuweung in Kuningan Regency;
    3. DI Leuwigoong in Garut Regency;
    4. DI Candragoyang in Garut Regency;
    5. DI Parigi in Pangandaran Regency;
    6. DI Cimerak in Pangandaran Regency Area;
    7. DI Cikalong in Tasikmalaya Regency;
    8. DI Caringin and Cipeundeuy-Kadulawang in Sukabumi Regency;
    9. DI Cilandak, Tonjong Panto, Cidadali, and Curugdengdeng in Cianjur Regency;
    10. DI Jangkelok in Kuningan Regency;
    11. DI Cimandiri in Sukabumi Regency;
    12. DI Parungbangkong in the Cianjur Regency;
    13. DI Tanjong Panto in the Cianjur Regency;
    14. DI Cikaso in Sukabumi Regency;
    15. Rubber Dam in Indramayu Regency;
    16. Rubber Dam in Cirebon Regency;
    17. Cimalagunung Irrigation Area Dam in Sumedang Regency;
    18. Cikelek Irrigation Area Dam in Sumedang Regency;
    19. Leuwinangka Dam in Subang Regency; and
    20. Other new dams in River Areas in the Provincial Region.

- b. Construction of new DIs and upgrading of existing DIs in constructed reservoirs, including:
  1. New DIs: DI Sadawarna, DI Cileuweung, DI Jangkelok;
  2. DI upgrades: North Lakbok, South Lakbok, Cipanas 1, Cipanas 2, Rawaonom, Panulisan, Cijangkelok; and
  3. Construction of new DIs and improvement of DIs in other reservoirs that will be built in the Provincial Region.

### Paragraph 3

#### Flood Control System

#### Article 22

- (1) The flood Control System as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point b consist of:
  - a. flood control network; and
  - b. flood control building.
- (2) The flood control network as referred to in section (1) point a includes Cimande River (Bogor Regency, Bogor Municipality), Cibeet River (Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Cianjur Regency, Karawang Regency), Ciliwung River (Bogor Regency, Bogor Municipality, Depok Municipality), Cipunagara River (Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Cimahi Municipality) Cisadane River (Bogor Regency, Bogor Municipality) and Citarik River (Bogor Regency), and other rivers in the Provincial Area.
- (3) The Flood Control Building as referred to in section (1) point b includes:
  - a. Flood control buildings consisting of:
    1. Katulampa Dam (Bogor Municipality area);
    2. Sukamahi Dam (Bogor Regency);
    3. Cisangkuy Floodway (Bandung Regency);
    4. Nanjung Intake (Bandung Regency);
    5. Empang Sluice Gate (Bogor Municipality Area);
    6. Ciawi Dam (Bogor Regency);

7. Cibeeet Reservoir (Bogor Regency and Karawang Regency);
  8. Cijurey Reservoir (Bogor Regency);
  9. Flood Control Embung (Ciamis Regency);
  10. Dam upstream of Cileungsi;
  11. Normalization of Bekasi River; and
  12. Construction of dams, embankments, river bank repairs, revetments, ground sills, check dams, kribs, current directors, jeti, break water, coastal embankments, movable weirs, pump houses, detention ponds, retention ponds, polder, long storage, dry dams, retarding basins, floodways, tunnels and other flood control structures in all river areas in the Provincial Region.
- b. Run-off flood control supporting infrastructure, consisting of infiltration ponds, bio pores, recharge wells, deep groundwater injection wells, ground water tanks, rain water harvesting, and other run-off control infrastructure buildings in all river areas in the Provincial Region.
  - c. Flood control infrastructure, coastal security, and maintenance of coastal security facilities/infrastructure, consisting of coastal embankments, revetments, breakwaters, jeti, groins, estuary dams, polder, motion gates, pump houses, flood gates, and other coastal flood control infrastructure on the north and south coasts of the Provincial Area.

#### Paragraph 4

#### Water Resources Network and Buildings

#### Article 23

The water resources buildings as referred to in Article 20 point c include:

- a. Dams, located in Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur

Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Banjar Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, and other dams in the Provincial Area; and

- b. Weirs, located in Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bekasi Municipality, Tasikmalaya Municipality, and other weirs in the Provincial Area.

## Part Seven

### Other Infrastructure Network System

#### Article 24

- (1) The other infrastructure network systems as referred to in Article 7 point f, consist of:
  - a. Drinking Water Supply System, *Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum* (SPAM);
  - b. Waste Water Management System, *Sistem Pengelolaan Air Limbah* (SPAL);
  - c. Hazardous and Toxic (B3) waste management system *sistem pengelolaan limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun*; and
  - d. solid waste network system.
- (2) SPAM as referred to in section (1) point a includes:
  - a. Jatiluhur Regional SPAM;
  - b. Cirebon Raya Regional SPAM (Jatigede);
  - c. Greater Bandung Regional SPAM;
  - d. other Regional SPAM in accordance with the SPAM Master Plan (RISPAM) document; and
  - e. SPAM networks in Karawang Regency, Bekasi

Regency, and Bekasi Municipality.

- (3) SPAL as referred to in section (1) point b includes: as referred to in section (1) point b meliputi:
  - a. Greater Bandung Regional SPALD-T (Lagadar Regional WWTP);
  - b. Cirebon Raya Regional SPALD-T (Babadan Regional WWTP); and
  - c. development of Centralized and Localized Domestic Wastewater Management Systems (SPALD) in the Regency/Municipality.
- (4) The hazardous waste management system as referred to in section (1) point c, namely integrated hazardous waste management in the Karawang Regency.
- (5) Waste network system as referred to in section (1) point d includes:
  - a. Waste Processing and Final Processing Sites (TPPAS), consisting of Lulut Nambo Regional TPPAS (Bogor Regency), Cidampa Regional TPPAS (Karawang Regency), Ciwaringin Regional TPPAS (Cirebon Regency), and Legok Nangka Regional TPPAS (Bandung Regency and Garut Regency);
  - b. Sarimukti landfill in West Bandung Regency;
  - c. Intermediate Transfer Station (SPA) to support Regional TPPAS;
  - d. Joint landfill of Tasikmalaya Regency and Tasikmalaya Municipality and joint landfill of Sukabumi Regency and Sukabumi Municipality;
  - e. Bantargebang landfill in Bekasi Municipality;
  - f. Development of TPST or Local Landfills that support waste handling in regencies/cities; and
  - g. TPS3R and its supporting facilities to support waste reduction from sources located in all regencies/municipalities.
- (6) The other infrastructure network system plan is depicted in a map with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) as listed in Annex II.6 which is an integral

part of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER IV  
SPATIAL PATTERN PLAN OF THE PROVINCIAL REGION

Part One

General

Article 25

- (1) Provincial Regional Spatial Pattern Plan consists of :
  - a. Protected areas; and
  - b. Cultivated area.
- (2) The Provincial Regional Spatial Pattern Plan is depicted in maps with geometric accuracy and detailed accuracy of information at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand) and tables as listed in Annex III, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Two

Protected Areas

Article 26

The Provincial Protected Areas as referred to in Article 25 section (1) point a, include:

- a. Water body;
- b. Areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas;
- c. Local protection area;
- d. Conservation area;
- e. Conservation reserve areas in the sea;
- f. Customary forest area;
- g. Geological protected areas; and
- h. Cultural heritage areas.

Article 27

The water body areas as referred to in Article 26 point a with an area of approximately 41,050 (forty one thousand fifty hectares) spread throughout the Regency/Municipality.

Article 28

- (1) Areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas as referred to in Article 26 point b, with an area of approximately 232,600 Ha (two hundred thirty-two thousand six hundred hectares), include protected forest areas and protected forest areas in the form of mangrove ecosystems.
- (2) Areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas as referred to in section (1) consist of the following:
  - a. protected forest in Bandung Regency;
  - b. protected forest in the West Bandung Regency;
  - c. protected forest and mangrove ecosystem area in Bekasi Regency;
  - d. protected forest in Bogor Regency;
  - e. protected forest in the Cianjur Regency;
  - f. protected forest in Garut Regency;
  - g. mangrove Ecosystem Area in Indramayu Regency;
  - h. protected forest in Karawang Regency;
  - i. protected forest in Majalengka Regency;
  - j. protected forest in Purwakarta Regency;
  - k. protected forest and mangrove Ecosystem Area in Subang Regency;
  - l. protected forest and mangrove Ecosystem Area in Sukabumi Regency;
  - m. protected forest in Sumedang Regency; and
  - n. protected forest in Tasikmalaya Regency.
- (3) Areas in the Provincial Region that based on the provisions of legislation in the forestry sector are designated as protected forests, but based on the determination of the coastline are in sea waters and their utilization as fisheries areas, salting areas, tourism areas, marine conservation reserve areas, mining and energy areas, and transportation areas, are designated as holding zones.
- (4) The area that provides protection to its subordinate areas as referred to in section (1) includes the area of the holding zone.

- (5) The Tunda Zone (holding zone) as referred to in section (3), consists of:
- a. Areas that provide protection to subordinate areas/fisheries areas covering an area of approximately 1,920 hectares (one thousand nine hundred and twenty hectares), scattered in Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Subang Regency, and Sukabumi Regency;
  - b. Areas that provide protection to subordinate areas/salting areas covering an area of approximately 364 hectares (three hundred sixty four hectares) scattered in Indramayu Regency and Subang Regency;
  - c. Areas that provide protection to subordinate areas/ tourism areas covering an area of approximately 106 Ha (one hundred six hectares), spread across Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, Subang Regency;
  - d. Areas that provide protection to subordinate areas/conservation reserve areas in the sea covering an area of approximately 321 Ha (three hundred twenty-one hectares), scattered in Bekasi Regency and Karawang Regency.;
  - e. Areas that provide protection to subordinate areas/ mining and energy areas covering an area of approximately 89 Ha (eighty-nine hectares), scattered in Subang Regency and Karawang Regency; and
  - f. Areas that provide protection to subordinate areas/transportation areas covering an area of approximately 9 Ha (nine hectares), spread across Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, and Subang Regency..
- (6) The holding zone as referred to in section (4) is depicted in a map with geometric accuracy of information at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred fifty thousand) listed in Annex III, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 29

Local protection areas as referred to in Article 26 point c with an area of approximately 10,989 Ha (ten thousand nine hundred eighty nine hectares), consisting of:

- a. Coastal border areas are located in Bekasi Regency, Subang Regency, Karawang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, Cirebon Municipality, Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency and Pangandaran Regency;
- b. River border areas are located in all Regency/Municipality Regions that are passed by rivers;
- c. Areas around reservoirs and lakes/situ located in the Regency/Municipality Region; and
- d. Other local protection areas:
  1. Kuningan Botanical garden in Kuningan Regency;
  2. Kiarapayung Biodiversity Park in Sumedang Regency; and
  3. Nagrog Village Biodiversity Park in Bandung Regency.

#### Article 30

- (1) The conservation areas as referred to in Article 26 point d with an area of approximately 269,117 Ha (two hundred sixty-nine thousand one hundred seventeen hectares) consist of:
  1. Arca Domas Nature Reserve, Yan Lapa Nature Reserve, and Dungus Iwul Nature Reserve, located in Bogor Regency;
  2. Talaga Warna Nature Reserve, located in Bogor Regency and Cianjur Regency;
  3. Takokak Nature Reserve, Cadas Malang Nature Reserve, and Bojong Larang Jayanti Nature Reserve, located in Cianjur Regency;
  4. Gunung Simpang Nature Reserve, located in Bandung Regency and Cianjur Regency;
  5. Telaga Patengan Nature Reserve, Mount Malabar Nature Reserve, Cigenteng Cipanji I/II Nature Reserve and Mount Tilu Nature Reserve, located in Bandung

Regency;

6. Papandayan Nature Reserve (expansion) and Kamojang Crater Nature Reserve, located in Bandung Regency and Garut Regency;
7. Mount Tangkubanparahu Nature Reserve, located in West Bandung Regency and Subang Regency;
8. Talaga Bodas and Leuweung Sancang Nature Reserve, located in Garut Regency;
9. Sukawayana Nature Reserve, Cibanteng Nature Reserve and Tangkuban Perahu Nature Reserve (Palabuhanratu), located in Sukabumi Regency;
10. Burangrang Nature Reserve, located in Purwakarta Regency and Subang Regency;
11. Gunung Jagat Nature Reserve, located in Sumedang Regency;
12. Pananjung Pangandaran and Pangandaran Sea Nature Reserve, located in Pangandaran Regency;
13. Panjalu/Koorders Nature Reserve, located in Ciamis Regency;
14. Junghuhn Nature Reserve, located in West Bandung Regency;
15. Cikepuh Wildlife Reserve, located in Sukabumi Regency;
16. Gunung Sawal Wildlife Reserve, located in the Ciamis Regency;
17. Sindangkerta Wildlife Reserve, located in Tasikmalaya Regency.;
18. Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, located in Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency and Bogor Regency;
19. Mount Halimun-Salak National Park, located in Sukabumi Regency and Bogor Regency;
20. Mount Ciremai National Park, located in the Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, and Cirebon Regency;
21. Ir. H Juanda Grand Forest Park, located in Bandung Municipality, Bandung Regency and West Bandung

Regency;

22. Pancoran Mas Grand Forest Park, located in Depok Municipality Area;
23. Gunung Kunci and Palasari Botanical Forest Park, located in Sumedang Regency;
24. Talaga Warna Nature Park and Gunung Pancar Nature Park, located in Bogor Regency;
25. Sukawayana Nature Park, located in Sukabumi Regency;
26. Jember Nature Park, located in Cianjur Regency;
27. Telaga Patengan Nature Park and Cimanggu Nature Park, located in Bandung Regency;
28. Mount Tangkubanparahu Nature Park, located in West Bandung Regency and Subang Regency;
29. Kamojang Crater Nature Park, located in Bandung Regency and Garut Regency;
30. Papandayan Nature Park, Mount Guntur Nature Park and Talaga Bodas Nature Park, located in Garut Regency;
31. Mount Tampomas Nature Park, located in Sumedang Regency;
32. Linggarjati Nature Park, located in Kuningan Regency;
33. Pananjung Pangandaran Nature Park, located in Pangandaran Regency;
34. Other Nature Tourism Parks, scattered in the regencies / municipalities;
35. Gunung Masigit Kareumbi Hunting Park, located in Bandung Regency, Garut Regency and Sumedang Regency.
36. Muara Gembong ex-situ germplasm protection area, located in Bekasi Regency;
37. Bogor Botanical Garden ex-situ germplasm protection area, located in Bogor Municipality Area;
38. Ex-situ germplasm protection areas of Taman Safari Indonesia, Mekarsari Fruit Park, and Gunung Salak Endah, located in Bogor Regency.;

39. Ex-situ germplasm protection area of Taman Bunga Nusantara and Cibodas Botanical Garden, located in Cianjur Regency;
  40. Pangumbahan Beach and Sukawayana Waters ex-situ germplasm protection area, located in Sukabumi Regency;
  41. Jatiluhur-Sanggabuana ex-situ germplasm protection area, located in Purwakarta Regency;
  42. Ex-situ germplasm protection area of Kawah Putih and Mount Patuha, located in Bandung Regency;
  43. Bandung Zoo ex-situ germplasm protection area, located in Bandung Municipality Area;
  44. Cimampang-Rancabuaya Beach ex-situ germplasm protection area, located in Garut Regency;
  45. Ex-situ germplasm protection areas of Mount Cakrabuana, Sirah Cimunjul and Mount Galunggung, located in Tasikmalaya Regency;
  46. Ex-situ germplasm protection areas of Majingklak Beach, Karang Kamulyan, Panjalu and Cukang Taneuh, located in Ciamis Regency;
  47. Mount Ageung ex-situ germplasm protection area, located in Majalengka Regency;
  48. Ex-situ germplasm protection area of Muara Cimanuk and Biawak Island, located in Indramayu Regency;
  49. Biawak Island Marine Tourism Park Conservation Area, located in Indramayu Regency;
  50. Pangandaran Coastal Park Conservation Area, located in Pangandaran Regency; and
  51. Pangumbahan Turtle Beach Coastal Park Conservation Area, located in Sukabumi Regency.
- (2) Areas in Provincial Regions that based on the provisions of legislation in the forestry sector are designated as conservation areas, but based on the determination of the coastline are in sea waters and their utilization as fishery areas, tourism areas, and transportation areas, are designated as holding zones.

- (3) The conservation area as referred to in section (1) includes the area of the holding zone.
- (4) The holding zone as referred to in section (2), consists of:
  - a. Conservation area/Fisheries area of approximately 7 Ha (seven hectares), scattered in Cianjur Regency, Sukabumi Regency, and Garut Regency;
  - b. Conservation area/Tourism area of approximately 7 Ha (seven hectares), scattered in Cianjur Regency and Sukabumi Regency; and
  - c. Conservation area/Transportation area of approximately 1 Ha (one hectare), scattered in Cianjur Regency and Tasikmalaya Regency Areas.
- (5) Tunda Zone (holding zone) as referred to in section (3) is depicted in a map with geometric accuracy and detailed accuracy of information at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred fifty thousand) listed in Annex III, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 31

Conservation reserve areas in the sea as referred to in Article 26 point e with an area of approximately 5,621 Ha (five thousand six hundred twenty one hectares), consisting of:

- a. Park, which is found in:
  1. Bekasi Regency, namely the Muara Gembong Mangrove Conservation Area;
  2. Sukabumi Regency, namely Ciletuh Geopark Small Island Sanctuary, Ciemas Mangrove Conservation Area, and Cibitung Mangrove Conservation Area;
  3. Tasikmalaya Regency, namely Pamayang Coastal Reserve;
  4. Subang Regency, namely Blanakan Aquatic Nature Reserve; and
  5. Indramayu Regency Area, namely Eretan Waters Nature Reserve.
- b. Maritime conservation areas, which are found in:
  1. Karawang Regency waters, namely Karang Temiyang, Karang Sendulang, and Karang Kapalan; and

2. Subang Regency, namely Karang Bui.

Article 32

The customary forest area as referred to in Article 26 point f with an area of approximately 31 Ha (thirty one hectares) is located in the Ciamis Regency Area.

Article 33

Geological Protected Areas as referred to in Article 26 point g with an area of approximately 21,812 Ha (twenty-one thousand eight hundred twelve hectares) consist of:

- a. Ciletuh Geological Area, located in Sukabumi Regency; and
- b. Karst areas in Bogor Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Karawang Regency, West Bandung Regency and Pangandaran Regency.

Article 34

- (1) Cultural Heritage Area as referred to in Article 26 point h with an area of approximately 367 Ha (three hundred sixty seven hectares) includes:
  - a. Gunung Padang, located in Cianjur Regency; and
  - b. Batujaya Temple Area, located in Karawang Regency.
- (2) Other cultural heritage in the form of objects, sites, buildings, structures, and areas are further regulated in the Regency/Municipality RTRW and Regency/Municipality RDTR.

Part Three

Cultivation Area

Paragraph 1

General

Article 35

Spatial Pattern Plan for cultivation designation areas that have provincial strategic value as referred to in Article 25 section (1)

point b, includes:

- a. Production forest area;
- b. Agricultural area;
- c. Fishery area;
- d. Aquaculture area;
- e. Mining and energy areas;
- f. Industrial allotment area;
- g. Tourism area;
- h. Settlement area;
- i. Dredging disposal area in the sea;
- j. Transportation area; and
- k. Defense and security areas.

## Paragraph 2

### Production Forest Area

#### Article 36

- (1) Production forest areas as referred to in Article 35 point a with an area of approximately 392,762 Ha (three hundred ninety-two thousand seven hundred sixty-two hectares) are scattered in:
  - a. Bogor Regency Region;
  - b. Sukabumi Regency Region;
  - c. Cianjur Regency Region;
  - d. West Bandung Regency Region;
  - e. Bekasi Regency;
  - f. Purwakarta Regency;
  - g. Karawang Regency;
  - h. Subang Regency;
  - i. Indramayu Regency;
  - j. Majalengka Regency;
  - k. Cirebon Regency Region;
  - l. Kuningan Regency Region;
  - m. Bandung Regency Region;
  - n. Garut Regency Region;
  - o. Ciamis Regency Region;
  - p. Pangandaran Regency;

- q. Sumedang Regency Region;
  - r. Tasikmalaya Regency Region;
  - s. Tasikmalaya Municipality Region; and
  - t. Banjar Municipality Region.
- (2) Areas in Provincial Regions that based on the provisions of legislation in the forestry sector are designated as production forests, but based on the determination of the coastline are in sea waters and their utilization as fisheries areas, tourism areas, and conservation reserve areas in the sea, are designated as holding zones.
- (3) The production forest area as referred to in section (1) includes the area of the holding zone.
- (4) The holding zones as referred to in section (2) consist of:
- a. Production forest area/Fishery area of approximately 883 Ha (eight hundred eighty-three hectares), located in Bekasi Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Pangandaran Regency, and Garut Regency;
  - b. Production forest area/Tourism area of approximately 1 Ha (one hectare), located in Pangandaran Regency;
  - c. Production forest area/Conservation area of approximately 1 Ha (one hectare), located in Pangandaran Regency; and
  - d. Production forest area/marine conservation reserve area of approximately 65 hectares (sixty-five hectares), located in Bekasi Regency.
- (5) Tunda Zone (holding zone) as referred to in section (3) is depicted in a map with geometric accuracy and detailed accuracy of information at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred fifty thousand) listed in Annex III, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

### Paragraph 3

#### Agricultural Area

#### Article 37

- (1) Agricultural Areas as referred to in Article 35 point b with an area of approximately 2,066,938 Ha (two million sixty-

six thousand nine hundred thirty-eight hectares) include food crop areas, horticultural areas, plantation areas, and livestock areas, which are scattered in the following areas.:

- a. Karawang Regency Region;
  - b. Bekasi Regency Region;
  - c. Depok Municipality Region;
  - d. Bogor Municipality Region;
  - e. Bogor Regency Region;
  - f. Purwakarta Regency Region;
  - g. Bandung Municipality Region;
  - h. West Bandung Regency Region;
  - i. Cimahi Municipality Region;
  - j. Sumedang Regency Region;
  - k. Bandung Regency Region;
  - l. Sukabumi Regency Region;
  - m. Subang Regency Region;
  - n. Cianjur Regency Region;
  - o. Sukabumi Municipality Region;
  - p. Indramayu Regency Region;
  - q. Tasikmalaya Municipality Region;
  - r. Tasikmalaya Regency area;
  - s. Cirebon Municipality Region;
  - t. Cirebon Regency area;
  - u. Majalengka Regency Region;
  - v. Garut Regency Region;
  - w. Kuningan Regency Region;
  - x. Ciamis Regency Region;
  - y. Pangandaran Regency; and
  - z. Banjar Municipality Region.
- (2) In the context of realizing the independence, resilience, and food sovereignty of the Provincial Region, control of the area of agricultural areas is carried out in all regencies/municipalities that have agricultural areas and development of paddy fields.
- (3) In the agricultural area as referred to in section (1) KP2B is established covering an area of approximately 735,320 Ha (seven hundred thirty-five thousand three hundred

twenty hectares) in all Regency / Municipal Regions.

#### Paragraph 4

#### Fishery Area

#### Article 38

- (1) Fisheries area as referred to in Article 35 point c, with an area of approximately 1,353,222 Ha (one million three hundred fifty-three thousand two hundred twenty-two hectares) consists of:
  - a. capture fisheries area;
  - b. marine aquaculture fisheries areas; and
  - c. aquaculture fisheries area on land.
- (2) The capture fisheries area as referred to in section (1) point a is spread in the waters of Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, Subang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, Cirebon Municipality, Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, and Pangandaran Regency.
- (3) The marine aquaculture areas as referred to in section (1) point b are scattered in the waters of Bekasi Regency, Subang Regency, Cirebon Municipality, Cirebon Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Garut Regency, and Pangandaran Regency.
- (4) The aquaculture fisheries areas on land as referred to in section (1) point c are scattered throughout the Regency / Municipality Region in the Provincial Area.

#### Paragraph 5

#### Salting Area

#### Article 39

The salting area as referred to in Article 35 point d with an area of approximately 37,368 Ha (thirty-seven thousand three hundred sixty-eight hectares) is spread across:

- a. Karawang Regency areas are Cilebar, Tempuran, Cilamaya Kulon, and Cilamaya Wetan;

- b. Subang Regency area is Legonkulon;
- c. Indramayu Regency areas are Losarang, Kandanghaur, Cantigi, Krangkeng, Sukra, and Indramayu;
- d. Cirebon Regency areas of Kapetakan, Suranenggala, Gunung Jati, Mundu, Gebang, Pangenan, Losari, and Astanajapura; and
- e. Sukabumi Regency areas of Cibitung, Tegalbuleud, and Surade.

#### Paragraph 6

#### Mining and Energy Area

#### Article 40

- (1) The mining and energy areas as referred to in Article 35 point e with an area of approximately 116,876 ha (one hundred sixteen thousand eight hundred seventy six hectares) consist of:
  - a. mining and energy areas in the land area; and
  - b. mining and energy areas in the sea area.
- (2) The mining and energy areas in the land area as referred to in section (1) point a are located in:
  - a. Bandung Regency Region;
  - b. West Bandung Regency Region;
  - c. Bekasi Regency Region;
  - d. Bogor Regency Region;
  - e. Cianjur Regency Region;
  - f. Cirebon Regency Region;
  - g. Garut Regency Region;
  - h. Indramayu Regency Region;
  - i. Karawang Regency Region;
  - j. Kuningan Regency Region;
  - k. Majalengka Regency Region;
  - l. Purwakarta Regency;
  - m. Subang Regency Region;
  - n. Sukabumi Regency Region;
  - o. Sumedang Regency;
  - p. Tasikmalaya Regency Region;

- q. Cirebon Municipality Region; and
  - r. Tasikmalaya Municipality Region.
- (3) The mining and energy areas in the sea area as referred to in section (1) point b are located in:
- a. PLTGU Muara Tawar, Tarumajaya, and Babelan energy areas in Bekasi Regency;
  - b. PLTGU Cilamaya Wetan energy area in the Karawang Regency Region;
  - c. Sukra and Balongan PLTU energy areas in the waters of Indramayu Regency;
  - d. PLTU Mundu, Astanajapura and Pangenan energy areas in the waters of Cirebon Regency Area;
  - e. PLTU Palabuhan ratu and Simpenan energy areas in the waters of Sukabumi Regency; and
  - f. Regional waters of Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, Subang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, and Cirebon Municipality for Petroleum and Natural Gas Mining.

#### Paragraph 7

#### Industrial Allotment Area

#### Article 41

- (1) The industrial allotment areas as referred to in Article 35 point f, approximately 112,146 (one hundred twelve thousand one hundred forty-six hectares) spread throughout the Regency/Municipality.
- (2) In the event that in the Regency/Municipality there is an industrial allotment area with an area of less than 150 Ha (one hundred and fifty hectares), it is further regulated in the Regency/Municipality RTRW and Regency/Municipality RDTR.
- (3) In the event that the KPI area as referred to in section (1) is not utilized as an industrial area or other industrial designation within a period of 5 (five) years, then:
  - a. The Regent/Mayor must utilize the KPI land designation for the protected function Cultivation

Area stipulated in the revised Regency/Municipality RTRW and Regency/Municipality RDTR.

- b. Regent/Mayor cannot propose expansion or addition of new KPIs as long as the KPI plan in the spatial plan has not been realized.
- (4) In the development of KPIs, the Regent/Mayor prepares a Regency/Municipality Industrial Development Plan (RPIK).
  - (5) Development of the Industrial Growth Center Area (WPPI) in the Provincial Region includes:
    - a. WPPI-1, consisting of Bogor Regency, Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, Purwakarta Regency and Subang Regency;
    - b. WPPI-2, consisting of Cirebon Regency, Indramayu Regency, and Majalengka Regency.

#### Paragraph 8 Tourism Area

#### Article 42

- (1) The tourism areas as referred to in Article 35 point g are area with an area of approximately 3,750 (three thousand seven hundred fifty hectares).
- (2) The tourism areas as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. Provincial Tourism Destinations;
  - b. Provincial Tourism Strategic Areas; and
  - c. Provincial Tourism Development Area.
- (3) Provincial Tourism Destinations as referred to in section (2) point a include:
  - a. Bogor-Cianjur-Sukabumi Province Tourism Destinations;
  - b. Karawang-Bekasi Province Tourism Destinations;
  - c. Cirebon-Raya Provincial Tourism Destination;
  - d. Bandung Basin Provincial Tourism Destinations; and
  - e. Pangandaran-Tasikmalaya-Garut-Cianjur Provincial Tourism Destinations.
- (4) Provincial Tourism Strategic Areas as referred to in section (2) point b include:

- a. Puncak Ecotourism Area and its surroundings;
  - b. Palabuhan ratu-Ciletuh-Ujung-genteng Geotourism Area and its surroundings;
  - c. Cianjur-Sukabumi Cultural Heritage Tourism Area and its surroundings;
  - d. Bekasi-Karawang Industrial Tourism Area and its surroundings;
  - e. Historical and Palace Tourism Areas in Cirebon and its surroundings;
  - f. Bandung Creative Tourism Area and its surroundings;
  - g. South Bandung-Garut Natural Tourism Area and its surroundings;
  - h. Priangan Cultural Area and Maritime Nature in Priangan and its surroundings; and
  - i. APRA-Cipatujah Beach Ecotourism Area and its surroundings.
- (5) Provincial Tourism Development Areas as referred to in section (2) point c include:
- a. Bogor-Depok Urban Nature Tourism Area and its surroundings;
  - b. Mount Halimun-Salak-Gede Pangrango Ecotourism Area and its surroundings;
  - c. Karawang-Bekasi Heritage Tourism Area and its surroundings;
  - d. Subang-Purwakarta Plantation Agrotourism Area and its surroundings;
  - e. Subang-Indramayu North Coast Tourism Area and its surroundings;
  - f. Natural Ecotourism Area Majalengka Mountains-Kuningan and surrounding areas;
  - g. West Bandung-Purwakarta Nature-Based Education Tourism Area and its surroundings; and
  - h. Tasikmalaya Craft and Culture Tourism Area and its surroundings.
- (6) Marine tourism potential covering an area of 1,655,121 Ha (one million six hundred fifty-five thousand one hundred

twenty-one hectares) located in the Provincial Coastal Waters with priority development in the tourism area in the spatial pattern plan map as listed in Annex III.

- (7) The development of tourism Areas as referred to in section (2) is listed in Annex III.1 which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.
- (8) Other tourism areas are further regulated in the Regency/Municipal RTRW and Regency/Municipal RDTR.

#### Paragraph 9

#### Residential Area

#### Article 43

Settlement areas as referred to in Article 35 point h are approximately 624,785 Ha (six hundred twenty four thousand seven hundred eighty five hectares) which includes urban settlement areas and rural settlement areas spread throughout the Regency/Municipality.

#### Paragraph 10

#### Marine Dredged Spoil Disposal Area

#### Article 44

The dredging disposal area at sea as referred to in Article 35 point i with an area of approximately 192 Ha (one hundred ninety-two hectares) is located in the waters of the Cirebon Municipality Region.

#### Paragraph 11

#### Transportation Area

#### Article 45

Transportation area as referred to in Article 35 point j with an area of approximately 32,220 Ha (thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty hectares) located at:

- a. Bekasi Regency Region;
- b. Cianjur Regency Region;

- c. Subang Regency Region;
- d. Cirebon Regency Region;
- e. Cirebon Municipality Region;
- f. Garut Regency Region;
- g. Indramayu Regency Region;
- h. Karawang Regency Region;
- i. Majalengka Regency Region;
- j. Pangandaran Regency;
- k. Sukabumi Regency; and
- l. Tasikmalaya Regency.

#### Paragraph 12

#### Defense and Security Areas

#### Article 46

- (1) Defense and security areas as referred to in Article 35 point k with an area of approximately 3,395 Ha (three thousand three hundred and ninety five hectares) include:
  - a. military education and/or training areas for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Police;
  - b. the area of the TNI Navy base;
  - c. TNI Air Force base area; and
  - d. other military and police areas.
- (2) Other defense and security areas are further regulated in the Regency/Municipality RTRW and Regency/Municipality RDTR.

### CHAPTER V

### STRATEGIC AREAS

#### Part One

#### General

#### Article 47

- (1) Strategic Areas in the Provincial Region consist of:
  - a. KSN; dan
  - b. KSP.

- (2) KSN as referred to in section (1) point a consist of the following:
- a. Jabodetabek-Punjur Urban KSN;
  - b. KSN Bandung Basin Urban;
  - c. KSN Pangandaran-Kalipucang-Segara Anakan-Nusakambangan (Pacangsanak);
  - d. KSN Rancabungur telecommand station;
  - e. KSN Satellite Technology Center and Aviation Technology Center Rumpin;
  - f. KSN Rocket Production and Testing Pameungpeuk;
  - g. KSN Bosscha Stargazer;
  - h. KSN State Border Area in the High Seas;
  - i. Blue Carbon Reserve Area in Indramayu Regency;  
and
  - j. KSNT Outermost Small Islands, namely Batu Kolotok Island and Nusamanuk Island in Tasikmalaya Regency.
- (3) KSP as referred to in section (1) point b consist of the following:
- a. KSP North Bandung covers the area of Bandung Regency, Bandung Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, and West Bandung Regency, which is north of the contour line of 750 meters above sea level (seven hundred and fifty meters above sea level).;
  - b. KSP Southern Sukabumi and its Surroundings, covering the area of Sukabumi Regency (Ciracap Sub-District, Surade Sub-District, Ciemas Sub-District, Jampang Kulon Sub-District, Waluran Sub-District, Simpenan Sub-District, Palabuhanratu Sub-District, Cikakak Sub-District, and Cisolok Sub-District); and
  - c. KSP Patimban, covering the Regional Area of Subang Regency (parts of Pusakanagara Sub-district and Pusakajaya Sub-district);
  - d. Kertajati Aerocity KSP, covering the Regional Area of Majalengka Regency (parts of Kertajati Sub-District, Jatitujuh Sub-District, and Kadipaten Sub-District);  
and

- e. Mundu-Losari KSP, covering the Cirebon Regency Area (parts of Mundu Sub-district, Pangenan Sub-district, Gebang Sub-district, Pabedilan Sub-district, Losari Sub-district, Astanajapura Sub-district, and Babakan Sub-district)..
- (4) KSP as referred to in section (3) is depicted in a map with geometric accuracy and detailed information accuracy at a scale of 1:250,000 (one to two hundred fifty thousand) as listed in Annex IV, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

## Part Two

### Objectives and Direction of Development of Provincial Strategic Areas

#### Article 48

- (1) The North Bandung KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point a, has an interest angle on the function and carrying capacity of the environment.
- (2) The purpose of developing the North Bandung KSP is to control space in the KBU so as to ensure sustainable development.
- (3) The development direction of the North Bandung KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point a, is as follows:
  - a. realization of Protected Areas to support the functions of conserving water, soil, biodiversity, ecosystem types, and maintaining macro climate, as well as preventing and/or reducing disaster risks;
  - b. structuring and developing Cultivation Areas in a controlled manner in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment;
  - c. applying the rules of land conservation and environmentally friendly cultivation activities, especially in agricultural, plantation and forestry cultivation areas;
  - d. realization of Spatial Structure that supports the function and carrying capacity of the environment;

- e. control and limitation of development to maintain hydrological functions on land with normal and good conditions, and has limited area;
- f. prevention of increasing the criticality of hydrological functions on land with critical and moderately critical conditions.;
- g. restoration and countermeasures on land with critical and very critical hydrological function conditions;
- h. application of the principle of minimizing runoff water by conducting technical engineering and vegetation engineering to reduce runoff water, and increase the function of land absorption;
- i. application of the principle of environmentally friendly buildings for each building construction;
- j. vertical building construction and limiting the addition of horizontal buildings;
- k. in areas with an altitude of 1,000 meters above sea level (mdpl) or more, the erection of vertical buildings is at most 3 (three) floors;
- l. placement of buildings only on slopes of less than 30% (thirty percent), and applying earthquake resistant building structures;
- m. in locations with slopes of more than 30% (thirty percent), around springs, river borders, borders of protected zones and cultivation zones, used for greening and reforestation areas, green open space (RTH) or RTHA; and
- n. determination of KDB, KDH, and Building Floor Coefficient (KLB) refers to the highest KDB, the lowest KDH, the highest KLB per spatial pattern per zone, based on consideration of the level of water absorption per zone, regional density, and the height of the area above sea level.

#### Article 49

- (1) South Sukabumi KSP and Its Environs as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point b, has an economic growth

angle of interest.

- (2) The development objective of the South Sukabumi KSP is to develop new centers of economic activity based on fisheries and tourism while maintaining geological protected areas.
- (3) The development direction of the South Sukabumi and its Environs KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point b, is as follows:
  - a. development of economic activity centers based on capture fisheries in the form of minapolitan development, technological improvement of capture fisheries facilities and development of fishing ports;
  - b. development of special interest tourism areas by utilizing natural potential;
  - c. structuring and development of the Ciletuh Palabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark (CPUGGp);
  - d. maintaining the existence of geological Protected Areas;
  - e. development of connecting infrastructure to the area by taking into account the carrying capacity and capacity of space;
  - f. preserving the coastal environment in the form of coastal boundary control, tsunami-prone handling, control of space utilization on the coast; and
  - g. implementing disaster mitigation.

#### Article 50

- (1) Patimban KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point c, is viewed from the point of interest of economic growth.
- (2) The development objective of Patimban KSP is to develop a new Urban Area that is environmentally friendly, integrated with PKW and integrated with Patimban Port.
- (3) Development Direction of Patimban KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point c are as follows:
  - a. development of new Urban Areas that are environmentally friendly and support the role of Patimban PKW;

- b. development of areas that can support the operationalization of Patimban Port by taking into account the carrying capacity and capacity of space;
- c. improving connectivity to Patimban Port from inside and outside the Region;
- d. providing and increasing the availability and quality of regional facilities and infrastructure to support movement and public services;
- e. maintaining the integration of the functions of land and coastal areas;
- f. preventing and controlling the possibility of pollution impacts from port activities that can interfere with community activities; and
- g. maintaining areas that have a protected function.

#### Article 51

- (1) Kertajati Aerocity KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point d, is viewed from the point of interest of economic growth.
- (2) The development objective of Kertajati Aerocity KSP is to develop a new Urban Area that is environmentally friendly, integrated with PKW and integrated with aerocity.
- (3) Kertajati Aerocity KSP Development Direction as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point d, as follows:
  - a. development of new Urban Areas that are environmentally friendly and support the role of PKW Kadipaten- Kertajati;
  - b. development of supporting and connecting areas to support aerocity by taking into account the carrying capacity and capacity of space;
  - c. improvement of connectivity to Kertajati Airport from inside and outside the area.;
  - d. providing and improving the availability and quality of regional facilities and infrastructure to support movement and public services; and
  - e. maintaining protected areas.

Article 52

- (1) Mundu-Losari KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point e, is viewed from the point of view of the importance of economic growth.
- (2) The purpose of developing Mundu-Losari KSP is to develop an area that supports the acceleration of economic improvement by taking into account the carrying capacity and capacity of space in the provincial border area.
- (3) The development direction of Mundu-Losari KSP as referred to in Article 47 section (3) point e is as follows:
  - a. development of areas that can support the acceleration of economic improvement by taking into account the carrying capacity and capacity of space;
  - b. improvement of inter and intra-region connectivity, especially to transportation nodes to support regional functions;
  - c. providing and increasing the availability and quality of regional facilities and infrastructure to support regional development and public services;
  - d. protecting coastal areas and beaches;
  - e. maintaining the integration of the functions of the land and coastal areas;
  - f. maintaining protected areas; and
  - g. increasing cooperation in provincial border areas.

CHAPTER VI

DIRECTION OF SPATIAL UTILIZATION OF THE PROVINCIAL  
TERRITORY

Part One

General

Article 53

Direction of Spatial Utilization of the Provincial Territory includes;

- a. KKPR;
- b. indication of the main 5 (five) year medium term program;

- c. implementation of the Synchronization of Space Utilization Program (SPPR).

## Part Two

### Suitability of Space Utilization Activities

#### Paragraph 1

##### General

#### Article 54

- (1) Any person who carries out space utilization activities is obligated to obtain KKPR as referred to in Article 53 point a in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) KKPR as referred to in section (1) consist of:
  - a. Land KKPR; and
  - b. Sea KKPR.

#### Paragraph 2

### Suitability of Land Use Activities

#### Article 55

- (1) KKPR Land as referred to in Article 54 section (2) point a is implemented for:
  - a. business activities;
  - b. non-business activities; and
  - c. activities of a national strategic nature.
- (2) The implementation of Land KKPR as referred to in section (1) is carried out through:
  - a. KKPR confirmation;
  - b. KKPR approval; and
  - c. KKPR recommendation.
- (3) The implementation of the Land KKPR as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The Land KKPR as referred to in section (3) becomes consideration in the implementation of the revision of the Provincial RTRW.

Paragraph 3

Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities

Article 56

- (1) Marine KKPR as referred to in Article 54 section (2) point b, becomes a basic requirement for Business Licensing and/or issuance of non-business licensing.
- (2) The Marine KKPR as referred to in section (1) is implemented through:
  - a. Approval for business activities; or
  - b. Approval or Confirmation for non-business activities.
- (3) In the context of providing Marine KKPR as referred to in section (2) Protected Areas and Cultivated Areas are elaborated into activities.
- (4) Details of the location, area and rules of space utilization in each activity as referred to in section (2) and depicted in a map with a level of accuracy of scale 1 : 50,000 scale as listed in Annex V which is an inseparable part of this Regional Regulation.
- (5) Implementation of Marine KKPR as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Three

Indication of Five-year Medium-term main Program

Article 57

- (1) Indication of the main 5 (five) year medium-term program as referred to in Article 53 point b consists of the following:
  - a. the realization of the Spatial Structure plan;
  - b. the realization of the Spatial Pattern plan; and
  - c. realization of KSP.
- (2) The program indication of the realization of the Spatial Structure plan as referred to in section (1) point a consists of:
  - a. realization of settlement center system;

- b. realization of transportation network system;
  - c. embodiment of the energy system;
  - d. embodiment of telecommunication system;
  - e. realization of water resources system; and
  - f. realization of other infrastructure systems.
- (3) Indication of program realization of Spatial Pattern plan as referred to in section (1) point b consists of:
- a. indications of programs for the realization of Protected Areas; and
  - b. program indication of the realization of the Cultivation Area.

#### Article 58

- (1) Indications of 5 (five) year medium-term main programs as referred to in Article 57, include:
- a. main program;
  - b. location;
  - c. funding source;
  - d. implementing agency; and
  - e. time of implementation.
- (2) The location as referred to in section (1) point b contains the place where the proposed main program will be implemented.
- (3) The source of funding as referred to in section (1) point c, comes from the State Budget, Provincial Budget, Regency/Municipal Budget, private sector, community and/or other legal sources in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The implementing agencies as referred to in section (1) point d, include the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency/Municipal Government, private sector and/or community.
- (5) The implementation time as referred to in section (1) point e, includes 5 (five) stages, namely:
- a. the first phase, i.e. 2022-2024;
  - b. the second stage, i.e. 2025-2029;
  - c. the third stage, i.e. 2030-2034;

- d. the fourth stage, i.e. 2035-2039; and
- e. fifth stage, i.e. 2040-2042.

#### Article 59

The indications of 5 (five) year medium-term main programs as referred to in Article 57 and Article 58 are listed in Annex VI which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Part Four

#### Implementation of Space Utilization Program Synchronization

#### Article 60

- (1) SPPR as referred to in Article 53 point c is carried out through the alignment of indications of 5 (five) annual medium-term main programs with sectoral and regional programs and development plan documents in an integrated manner.
- (2) The implementation of the SPPR as referred to in section (1) produces the following documents:
  - a. 5 (five) year medium-term SPPR; and
  - b. 1 (one) year short-term SPPR.
- (3) The SPPR document as referred to in section (2) becomes input for the preparation of development plans and the implementation of a review in the context of revising the Provincial RTRW.

### CHAPTER VII

#### DIRECTION OF SPATIAL UTILIZATION CONTROL IN THE PROVINCE

#### Part One

#### General

#### Article 61

Directions for controlling the Utilization of Provincial Regional Spaces include:

- a. indication of the direction of the provincial zoning system;

- b. assessment of the implementation of space utilization;
- c. direction of Incentives and Disincentives; and
- d. direction of sanctions.

## Part Two

### Indication of Provincial System Zoning Direction

#### Paragraph 1

##### General

#### Article 62

Indication of zoning direction as referred to in Article 61 point a consists of the following:

- a. indication of zoning direction of Space Structure;
- b. indication of zoning direction of Spatial Pattern; and
- c. special provisions.

#### Paragraph 2

### Indication of Zoning Direction Space Structure

#### Article 63

Indication of zoning direction of Spatial Structure as referred to in Article 62 point a contains:

- a. indication of zoning direction of settlement center system;
- b. indication of transportation network zoning direction;
- c. indication of energy network zoning direction;
- d. indication of telecommunication network zoning direction;
- e. indications of water resources network zoning direction;
- and
- f. indication of zoning direction of other infrastructure.

#### Article 64

- (1) Indication of zoning direction of settlement center system as referred to in Article 63 point a includes:
  - a. indication of zoning direction for PKN;
  - b. indication of zoning direction for PKW; and
  - c. indication of zoning direction for PKL.

- (2) The indication of zoning direction for PKN as referred to in section (1) point a, is prepared with due regard to:
  - a. regulation of Space Utilization for national and regional/interprovincial economic activities;
  - b. development of the function of the Urban Area as a settlement center with a sustainable medium to high level of Spatial Utilization intensity, through the development of vertical housing for land efficiency while still paying attention to the carrying capacity and environmental capacity in each Regency/Municipality Region;
  - c. provision of facilities and infrastructure according to minimum service standards;
  - d. in PKNs whose development is controlled, space utilization is emphasized on controlling the development of Urban Areas, optimizing existing infrastructure and improving the quality of existing infrastructure services; and
  - e. in PKNs whose development is encouraged, space utilization is emphasized on the development of infrastructure needed to carry out its function as a PKN, improve the quality and scale of existing infrastructure services and organize the development of existing Settlement Areas.
- (3) The indication of zoning direction for PKW as referred to in section (1) point b is prepared with due regard to:
  - a. control of Space Utilization for economic activities between Regency / Municipality Regions;
  - b. development of urban area functions as a settlement center with a sustainable medium level of Spatial Utilization intensity, through controlling horizontal residential development while still paying attention to the capacity and capacity of the environment in each Regency / Municipality Region;
  - c. provision of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with minimum service standards;
  - d. In PKW whose development is controlled, Space

- Utilization is emphasized on controlling the development of Urban Areas, optimizing existing infrastructure and improving the quality of existing infrastructure services; and
- e. In PKW whose development is encouraged, Spatial Utilization is emphasized on the realization of infrastructure development needed to carry out its function as PKW, improve the quality and scale of existing infrastructure services in accordance with its function as PKW and organize the development of existing Settlement Areas.
- (4) Indication of zoning direction for PKL as referred to in section (1) point c, is prepared with due regard to:
- a. Utilization of space for district-scale economic activities, supported by urban facilities and infrastructure;
  - b. development of Urban Area functions with the intensity of Space Utilization that takes into account the carrying capacity and environmental capacity in each Regency / Municipality Region; and
  - c. provision of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with minimum service standards.

#### Article 65

- (1) Indication of transportation network zoning direction as referred to in Article 63 point b includes:
- a. indication of zoning direction for road network;
  - b. indication of zoning direction for railroad network system;
  - c. indication of zoning direction for river, lake, and ferry network system;
  - d. indication of zoning direction for sea transportation; and
  - e. indication of zoning direction for airports and special airports.
- (2) Indication of zoning direction for the road network as referred to in section (1) point a is determined by taking

into account:

- a. primary artery road network include:
  1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) land utilization along the sides of primary arterial roads for national, provincial and regency/municipalities scale activities with medium to high intensity levels by following the provisions on the utilization of road sections in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
    - b) establishment of supporting facilities on road sections and road link buildings in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
    - c) local movement by not reducing the movement function;
  2. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
    - a) establishment of buildings with the establishment of primary arterial road building boundary lines;
    - b) conversion of cultivated land along primary arterial roads; and
    - c) utilization of parts of the road with the condition of obtaining permission from the road operator.
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
    - a) road utilization activities that result in disruption of road utilization order, traffic smoothness, and road user safety; and
    - b) conversion of protected land along the side of the road.
- b. Primary collector road network, including:
  1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) land use along the primary collector road corridor for provincial, regency/municipality, and several sub-district scale activities by following the

provisions for the utilization of road sections in accordance with the provisions of legislation;

- b) movement infrastructure that connects activity centers; and
  - c) establishment of supporting facilities on road sections and road link buildings in accordance with the provisions of legislation.;
2. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
- a) establishment of buildings with due regard to the establishment of building boundary lines on primary collector roads;
  - b) conversion of cultivated land along primary collector roads; and
  - c) utilization of parts of the road with the condition of obtaining permission from the road operator.
3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
- a) space utilization on parts of the road that result in disruption of orderly road utilization, smooth traffic, and road user safety; and
  - b) conversion of protected land along the side of the road.
- c. control of Space Utilization that has a high movement intensity and/or causes side obstacles along arterial and collector roads so as not to disturb the performance of the road network function.;
- d. toll road arrangements include:
- 1. permitted activities, namely the establishment of buildings with supporting functions related to toll roads;
  - 2. conditionally allowed activities, namely land utilization along toll roads with restrictions on building intensity and establishment of road boundary lines;

3. activities that are not allowed, namely the conversion of protected land functions along the side of the road;
  4. minimum facilities and infrastructure provisions include:
    - a) providing access to connecting areas separated by toll road construction; and
    - b) control of connecting roads from toll exits to non-toll roads that do not cause congestion.
  5. full toll road entrance control;
  6. provision of toll road exit access that must pay attention to the function of the road.
- e. special road settings pay attention to:
1. activities that are allowed, namely the establishment of supporting facilities on parts of the road and road connecting buildings in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  2. conditionally allowed activities, which can be used for public traffic as long as it does not harm the interests of special road operators based on permission from special road operators; and
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely the conversion of protected land along the side of the road.
- f. requirements and criteria for road network utilization as referred to in point a to point e include:
1. regulation of public roads and special roads in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  2. road construction according to standard specifications of road infrastructure;
  3. road utilization according to the dimensions and load of the heaviest axis;
  4. development of complementary and supporting road infrastructure with conditions in accordance with the condition and class of the road;
  5. establishment of building boundary lines on the

- side of the road that meet the provisions of road surveillance space;
6. limitation of activities on the road space outside the interests of the road that interfere with the security, safety, and smoothness of traffic and road transportation;
  7. every planning and development of road networks (arterial roads, collector roads, toll roads) is required to pay attention to Protected Areas and conservation areas;
  8. protection of KP2B along the sides of national and provincial roads;
  9. planning for road and toll road development pays attention to disaster-prone areas;
  10. application of technical engineering in road construction around disaster-prone areas.;
- g. terminal arrangements include:
1. permitted activities, namely the establishment of buildings with terminal support functions for the movement of people, goods, and vehicles;
  2. conditionally permitted activities, namely activities supporting terminal activities in accordance with the scale of terminal services (offices, service trade, terminal facilities), utilization of space around the terminal with medium and high intensity; and
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that interfere with terminal operational activities, safety, security, and comfort of the function of the main facilities and terminal support facilities;
  4. minimum facilities and infrastructure provisions include:
    - a) terminal management office building;
    - b) departure and arrival lanes;
    - c) vehicle parking lot;
    - d) environmental management facilities;

- e) safety monitoring facilities;
  - f) emergency assembly lines and disaster evacuation routes; and
  - g) terminal support facilities.
- h. weighbridge arrangements include:
- 1. the permitted activities are:
    - a) establishment of buildings with the function of supporting activities on the weighbridge;
    - b) vehicle parking lots; and
    - c) supporting facilities (places of worship, public toilets, canteens, driver rest areas).;
  - 2. conditionally permitted activities, namely official residence/staff quarters and supporting activities in the weighbridge area;
  - 3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that interfere with the operational activities of the weighbridge, safety, security, and comfort of the function of the main facilities and supporting facilities of the weighbridge;
  - 4. minimum facilities and infrastructure provisions include:
    - a) access road for entry and exit of vehicles;
    - b) circulation roads within the operational area of the weighbridge;
    - c) officer's office building;
    - d) weighing platform;
    - e) vehicle weighing information system facilities;
    - f) vehicle parking lot; and
    - g) supporting facilities.
- (3) Indication of zoning direction for railroad network system as referred to in section (1) point b is stipulated by taking into account:
- a. permitted activities, i.e. train operation activities within the railway right-of-way;
  - b. conditionally allowed activities, namely activities that do not endanger railroad construction and railroad

- operating facilities with permission from the track owner in the railway right-of-way and railway supervision space.;
- c. prohibited activities, namely the use of railroad benefit space, railroad property space, railroad supervision space that can result in disruption of the smooth operation of the train and the safety of train users;
  - d. minimum facilities and infrastructure provisions include:
    - 1. development of green belt or RTH along the railway line;
    - 2. station building;
    - 3. passenger boarding/drop-off facilities;
    - 4. parking lot;
    - 5. space for passenger services (such as waiting rooms, ticket purchase rooms, toilets, prayer rooms); and
    - 6. emergency assembly lines and disaster evacuation routes.
  - e. the boundaries of railroad benefit space, railroad property space, and railroad supervision space are measured in accordance with legislation;
  - f. limiting the point of level crossings between railroad networks and roads;
  - g. establishment of building boundary lines on the side of the railroad network by taking into account the environmental impact and development needs of the railroad network;
  - h. every planning and development of the railway network is required to pay attention to Protected Areas and conservation areas; and
  - i. the application of technical engineering in the construction of railroad facilities and infrastructure around disaster-prone areas.
- (4) Indication of zoning direction for river, lake and crossing network system as referred to in section (1) point c is

determined by paying attention to:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
    1. facilities and infrastructure supporting the operation of shipping lanes on rivers, lakes, and crossings; and
    2. docks.
  - b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
    1. ports according to the scale of service; and
    2. utilization of waters that have an impact on the existence of river, lake and ferry shipping lanes, including the use of space at river, lake and ferry ports.
  - c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
    1. activities that may interfere with shipping safety and security;
    2. activities in free airspace above waters that have an impact on the existence of river, lake and crossing shipping lanes; and
    3. underwater activities that affect the existence of river, lake and ferry shipping lanes.
  - d. the provision of minimum facilities and infrastructure including passenger boarding / alighting facilities.
- (5) Indication of zoning direction for sea transportation network as referred to in section (1) point d is determined with due regard to:
- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
    1. harbour;
    2. dredging the harbour channel;
    3. development of harbour termini;
    4. ship building and maintenance facilities;
    5. construction of TUKS/tarsus;
    6. ship traffic activities entering and exiting TUKS/tarsus;
    7. ship test site (trial sailing);
    8. landing of fishery catches;
    9. operational implementation of fishing vessels;
    10. mooring of fishery vessels and fishery

- surveillance vessels;
  - 11. supplies and repair of fishery vessels;
  - 12. loading and unloading, research, ship trials;
  - 13. placement of dead ships;
  - 14. fish marketing and distribution; and
  - 15. RTH.
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
- 1. historical and cultural tourism;
  - 2. settlements;
  - 3. working area and operating area of fishing port;
  - 4. salvage;
  - 5. underwater construction;
  - 6. dredging;
  - 7. petroleum mining;
  - 8. natural gas mining;
  - 9. capture fisheries with dynamic/moving fishing gear that does not interfere with port activities;
  - 10. fishery product processing ports (canning, salting, drying, smoking, freezing, scanning, and other processing and preservation;
  - 11. ports;
  - 12. general facilities;
  - 13. dumping area;
  - 14. trade and services;
  - 15. office;
  - 16. port Piperack pom;
  - 17. loading dock;
  - 18. seascape nature tourism and beach/coastal nature tourism;
  - 19. coastal protection structures and infrastructure building; and
  - 20. spatial utilization in coastal areas and small islands around water bodies along the service channel that is carried out by not disturbing shipping activities.
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
- 1. geothermal mining;

2. capture fisheries with static and/or mobile fishing gear that interferes with port activities;
  3. installation of fish houses and fishing aids such as FADs and artificial reefs;
  4. mariculture fisheries;
  5. water sports tourism and underwater tourism;
  6. marine sand mining; and
  7. activities in free airspace above water bodies that impact the existence of marine transportation routes.
- d. minimum facilities and infrastructure provisions include:
1. shipping channel;
  2. anchorage waters;
  3. harbour ponds;
  4. floating terminal;
  5. wharf;
  6. terminals;
  7. waste containment and management facilities;
  8. bunker facilities;
  9. warehouse facilities;
  10. maintenance and repair facilities for port equipment and navigational aids;
  11. firefighting facilities; and
  12. port support facilities.
- e. protection of the function of protected areas and KP2B land around the seaport area;
- f. application of technical engineering in port development around disaster-prone areas.;
- g. development of seaports is guided by the Port Master Plan, technical standards, and other relevant legislation that apply;
- h. control of space utilization in water bodies along the shipping lanes;
- i. the direction of control on the shipping lanes-crossings is implemented as follows:
1. The restricted zone in the area of 500 (five

hundred) meters is calculated from the outermost side of the installation or building of Aids to Navigation-Navigation;

2. regulation of maritime environmental protection;
  3. establishment of a route system (traffic separation scheme at sea, two-way routes, recommended course lines, deep water routes, areas to be avoided, inland traffic areas, and vigilance areas);
  4. limitation of ship speed and/or establishment of ship routing system in accordance with the provisions of legislation in the field of transportation;
  5. every vessel in transit is prohibited from discharging toxic waste or dangerous objects such as garbage in Indonesian waters;
  6. each ship is prohibited from cleaning the ship's tanks or polluting Indonesian waters while transiting; and
  7. ships carrying nuclear materials are required to have security protection equipment and remain in contact with the TNI-AL, in accordance with the convention on physical protection of nuclear materials.
- (6) Indication of zoning direction for airports and special airports as referred to in section (1) point e is stipulated by taking into account:
- a. activities that are allowed, namely Space Utilization for airport operational needs;
  - b. conditionally allowed activities, namely the utilization of space around the airport in accordance with the needs of airport development based on the provisions of legislation;
  - c. prohibited activities, namely the construction of buildings and planting or maintaining trees in the Flight Operation Safety Area (KKOP) whose height exceeds the maximum limit set in the KKOP.;

- d. minimum infrastructure requirements include:
    - 1. provision of waste and waste management facilities and infrastructure and RTH;
    - 2. aviation safety facilities;
    - 3. security facilities;
    - 4. airside facilities;
    - 5. land side facilities; and
    - 6. supporting facilities.
  - e. airport development planning pays attention to disaster-prone Areas;
  - f. protection of the function of Protected Areas;
  - g. protection of technically irrigated rice fields/KP2B;
  - h. determination of prohibited areas and restricted areas in the Provincial Region;
  - i. Determination of the Boundaries of Flight Operation Safety Areas And Noise Areas; and
  - j. implementation of disaster mitigation.
- (7) In the development of the transportation network system as referred to in section (1), a transit system and the development of transit-oriented development (TOD) areas can be developed in accordance with provisions of legislation.
- (8) Utilization of space for the development of transportation networks and transportation infrastructure as referred to in section (1), can be carried out in all Protected Areas and Cultivated Areas in accordance with the provisions of legislation and follow the indications of zoning directions for the Area.

#### Article 66

Indication of zoning direction for energy network system as referred to in Article 63 point c is stipulated with due regard to:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  - 1. utilization of space on the right, left and underneath high voltage overhead lines and extra high voltage overhead lines is technically safe and can be utilized for other purposes as long as it does not fall into free

- space;
- 2. green belt; and
- 3. RTH;
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
  - 1. utilization of space around oil and gas pipelines that take into account the security and safety aspects of the surrounding area; and
  - 2. utilization of space around power plants that take into account safe distances from other activities.;
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
  - 1. utilization of free space along transmission lines;
  - 2. establishment of buildings around SUTT and SUTET with high fire risk such as gas stations and fuel storage; and
  - 3. utilization of space around power plants that do not take into account safety distances.;
- d. minimum infrastructure requirements include:
  - 1. provision of RTH;
  - 2. provision of waste treatment and emission management;
  - 3. special roads for access to maintenance and supervision of energy networks;
  - 4. energy network technical information boards protected by security fences; and
  - 5. construction of mining and energy infrastructure in accordance with technical planning standards.
- e. provisions for the construction of gas networks follow applicable legislation;
- f. the provisions of free space and minimum distance follow the applicable legislation;
- g. every planning and construction of energy and electricity networks is required to pay attention to Protected Areas;
- h. development of environmentally friendly power plants;
- i. application of technical engineering and disaster risk analysis in the construction of power plants around disaster-prone areas;
- j. development of electricity network systems and supporting

infrastructure facilities are allowed in all Cultivation Areas following the indication of zoning direction in the Cultivation Area; and

- k. the development of electricity network systems and their supporting infrastructure facilities is allowed on a limited and conditional basis in all Protected Areas following the indications of zoning directions in Protected Areas.

#### Article 67

Indication of zoning direction for telecommunication network system as referred to in Article 63 point d is stipulated with due regard to:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  - 1. buildings or networks supporting telecommunications activities; and
  - 2. other infrastructure that does not interfere with telecommunications networks either above ground or underground.;
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
  - 1. integrated placement of earth stations and telecommunication transmitter towers that take into account the security and safety aspects of the surrounding area activities; and
  - 2. development activities around telecommunication and internet networks both above ground and underground by following the requirements of the telecommunication network arrangement.;
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely the construction of buildings around telecommunication towers within the radius of security and safety hazards;
- d. installation of cables that are built following the arterial, collector and local road networks with intergovernmental coordination;
- e. every planning and construction of telecommunication and internet networks is required to pay attention to Protected Areas;
- f. application of technical engineering in the construction of

- telecommunication and internet infrastructure networks around disaster-prone areas;
- g. development of telecommunication and internet network systems and supporting infrastructure facilities are allowed in all Cultivated Areas following the indication of zoning direction in the Cultivated Areas; and
  - h. the development of telecommunication network systems and their supporting infrastructure facilities is allowed on a limited and conditional basis in all Protected Areas following the indications of zoning directions in Protected Areas.

#### Article 68

- (1) Indication of zoning direction for water resources network system as referred to in Article 63 point e, as follows:
  - a. irrigation network arrangements include:
    - 1. activities that are allowed, namely the construction of irrigation network maintenance buildings;
    - 2. conditionally allowed activities, namely fisheries/agricultural activities as long as they do not damage the environmental order and irrigation functions;
    - 3. activities that are not allowed, namely the utilization of space and the construction of buildings that can damage borders and irrigation networks;
    - 4. provisions of minimum infrastructure facilities include the preparation of evacuation space and disaster mitigation infrastructure around water resources infrastructure buildings.
  - b. arrangement of flood control network and building system includes:
    - 1. activities that are allowed, namely:
      - a) flood control buildings; and
      - b) supporting activities for flood control network and building systems;

2. conditionally permitted activities, namely fisheries, agriculture, and nature tourism activities as long as they do not damage the environmental order and flood control functions;
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that can interfere with the flood control function;
  4. the provision of minimum infrastructure facilities includes the preparation of evacuation spaces and disaster mitigation infrastructure around water resources infrastructure buildings.
- c. regulation of water resources buildings includes:
1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) water resources buildings,
    - b) water resources building support activities; and
    - c) fishery activities;
  2. conditionally permitted activities, namely:
    - a) agricultural activities as long as they do not damage the environmental order and function of water resources buildings;
    - b) nature tourism activities by not disturbing the function of water resources buildings; and
    - c) transportation activities by not disturbing the function of water resources buildings.;
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that can interfere with the function of water resources buildings;
  4. the provision of minimum infrastructure facilities including the preparation of evacuation space and disaster mitigation infrastructure around water resources infrastructure buildings.
- d. protection of water resources infrastructure;
- e. paying attention to provisions regarding the conversion of KP2B land and/or technical irrigated rice fields that have been stipulated in the RTR;
- f. development of water resources infrastructure in

- accordance with standards and planning criteria;
- g. protection of water resources border Areas;
  - h. Space Utilization around rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and coastal areas pay attention to the guidelines for control instruments related to rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and coastal areas;
  - i. Water resources management pays attention to river areas, watersheds, and coastal areas;
  - j. Space Utilization around rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and reservoirs in border Areas must be in harmony with the utilization of space around water resources in bordering regencies/municipalities;
  - k. protection of water resources infrastructure buildings;
  - l. every planning and development of water resources infrastructure is required to pay attention to Protected Areas;
  - m. application of technical engineering in the construction of water resources infrastructure around disaster-prone Areas;
  - n. development of water resources network systems and supporting infrastructure facilities is allowed in all Cultivation Areas following the indication of zoning direction in the Cultivation Area; and
  - o. development of water resources network systems and supporting infrastructure facilities is allowed on a limited and conditional basis in all Protected Areas following the indications of zoning directions in Protected Areas.
- (2) Implementation of the regulation of flood control system and water resources buildings as referred to in section (1) point b, is carried out under the condition that it continues to preserve the environment and the protected function of the area.

#### Article 69

Indication of zoning direction for other infrastructure network

systems as referred to in Article 63 point f includes:

- a. indications of zoning direction for regional water supply systems (SPAM) pay attention to:
  1. activities that are allowed, namely SPAM facilities and infrastructure development activities and SPAM supporting development activities;
  2. conditionally permitted activities, namely limited tourism activities that do not interfere with the sustainability of drinking water supply and result in damage to drinking water infrastructure and facilities;
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that interfere with the sustainability of the drinking water supply function, resulting in damage to drinking water supply infrastructure and facilities.;
  4. minimum infrastructure requirements include:
    - a) waste treatment facilities and infrastructure and artificial water catchment wells around the SPAM building;
    - b) raw water units include water storage buildings, intake/tapping buildings, measurement tools and monitoring equipment, pumping systems, and/or drinking water supply facilities buildings; and
    - c) production units include processing buildings and equipment, operational equipment, measurement tools and monitoring equipment, as well as drinking water storage buildings.
  5. technical requirements for SPAM development follow applicable legislation;
  6. SPAM development is allowed in every Cultivated Area following the indication of zoning direction in the Cultivated Area;
  7. SPAM development is allowed on a limited and conditional basis in all Protected Areas following the indications of zoning directions in Protected Areas;
  8. every SPAM planning and development is required to

- pay attention to Protected Areas; and
9. the application of technical engineering in SPAM development in disaster-prone Areas and water catchment zones.
- b. Indications of zoning direction for SPAL pay attention to:
1. permitted activities, namely the construction of wastewater infrastructure and facilities in order to reduce, reuse, and treat wastewater and RTH;
  2. conditionally permitted activities, namely activities other than as referred to in point 1 that do not interfere with the function of the wastewater management system;
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
    - a) garbage disposal;
    - b) hazardous and toxic material disposal;
    - c) hazardous and toxic waste disposal; and
    - d) other activities that may interfere with the function of the wastewater management system.
  4. minimum infrastructure provisions include artificial water catchment wells around SPAL buildings and effluent water quality control equipment in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  5. space utilization for domestic wastewater management networks is prioritized in densely populated residential Areas;
  6. the discharge of wastewater effluent into environmental media does not exceed wastewater quality standards;
  7. the waste management network system is adjusted to the height of the groundwater table at the location of the waste management network;
  8. SPAL development is allowed in each Cultivation Area following the indication of zoning direction in the Cultivation Area;
  9. SPAL development is allowed on a limited and conditional basis in all Protected Areas following the indications of zoning directions in Protected Areas;

10. every SPAL planning and development is required to pay attention to Protected Areas; and
  11. the application of technical engineering in the construction of SPAL in disaster-prone areas and water catchment areas.
- c. The indication of the direction of the zoning of the hazardous waste management system considers:
1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) hazardous waste reduction, storage, collection, transportation, utilization, treatment and landfill activities; and
    - b) supporting facilities for hazardous waste management activities.
  2. conditionally allowed activities are:
    - a) supporting activities for hazardous waste management activities;
    - b) warehousing activities; and
    - c) industrial activities.
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that interfere with the function of the waste management area;
  4. minimum infrastructure requirements include:
    - a) hazardous waste storage facilities;
    - b) discharge water quality control equipment in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
    - c) emergency response equipment.
  5. B3 waste management follows the procedures and technical requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  6. the determination of the location of B3 waste management must be preceded by an analysis of the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment.
- d. The indication of zoning direction for the waste network system considers:
1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) waste landfill operation activities in the form of

- waste final processing;
  - b) sanitary landfill;
  - c) maintenance and industry related to waste processing; and
  - d) utilization of methane gas in the landfill.
2. activities that are allowed conditionally TPPAS operational support activities and 3R management;
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely residential and socio-economic activities that interfere with the function of the waste landfill area;
  4. minimum infrastructure requirements include:
    - a) waste treatment facilities and infrastructure;
    - b) basic facilities;
    - c) environmental protection facilities;
    - d) operation facilities; and
    - e) supporting facilities.
  5. the location of TPPAS must be supported by an environmental study that has been approved by the authorized agency;
  6. waste management in TPPAS is carried out with a system that is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
  7. the development of a waste network system is allowed in each Cultivation Area following the indication of zoning direction in the Cultivation Area;
  8. the development of a waste network system is allowed on a limited and conditional basis in all Protected Areas following the indications of zoning directions in Protected Areas;
  9. every planning and construction of TPPAS is required to pay attention to Protected Areas; and
  10. the application of technical engineering in the construction of TPPAS in disaster-prone areas and water catchment zones.

### Paragraph 3

#### Indication of Zoning Direction Spatial Pattern

Article 70

- (1) The indication of spatial pattern zoning direction as referred to in Article 62 point b contains an indication of zoning direction for:
  - a. Protected Areas; and
  - b. Cultivation Area.
- (2) Indication of zoning direction for Protected Areas as referred to in section (1) point a includes indication of zoning direction for:
  - a. water Body;
  - b. Areas that provide protection to the area below;
  - c. local protection Area;
  - d. conservation Areas;
  - e. conservation reserve Areas in the sea;
  - f. customary forest Area;
  - g. geological protected Areas; and
  - h. cultural heritage Areas;
- (3) Indications of zoning direction for the Cultivation Area as referred to in section (1) point b include indications of zoning direction for:
  - a. production forest Area;
  - b. agricultural Area;
  - c. fishery Area;
  - d. salting Area;
  - e. mining and energy Areas;
  - f. industrial allotment Area;
  - g. tourism Area;
  - h. settlement Area;
  - i. dredging disposal Area in the sea;
  - j. transportation Area; and
  - k. defense and security Areas.

Article 71

Indications of zoning direction for water bodies as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point a are as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:

1. construction of water traffic infrastructure;
  2. water shipping lanes;
  3. construction of water intake and discharge structures;
  4. water body safeguarding activities;
  5. maintenance of water quality;
  6. infrastructure networks in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
  7. construction of buildings supporting activities in water bodies in accordance with the provisions of applicable legislation.
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
1. education/research activities;
  2. fishery activities;
  3. water tourism activities
  4. water sports activities;
  5. bridge construction, installation of electricity cables, telephone cables, drinking water pipes, gas pipes, and micro hydro in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  6. disposal of liquid waste after treatment in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation'.
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
1. direct disposal of liquid waste without treatment;
  2. solid waste disposal;
  3. activities that damage the preservation of water body areas; and
  4. activities that damage water quality.

## Article 72

Indications of zoning direction for Areas that provide protection to the Area below as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point b are as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely protected forests and preservation of natural resources;
- b. conditionally permitted activities, namely:
  1. nature tourism, education and research activities

- without changing the landscape and not damaging the protected function;
2. activities that have a high ability to withstand rainwater runoff and are in accordance with the carrying capacity of the environment;
  3. other activities outside forestry activities that have strategic objectives, and cannot be avoided referring to the provisions of legislation through the granting of approval for the use of forest areas;
  4. development of networks, utility buildings and transportation infrastructure (roads and railways) is only permitted with the following requirements:
    - a) provide greater benefits to the provincial/regency/municipal economy;
    - b) does not cause a reduction in ecological functions, relating to water management, biodiversity, disruption of animal life patterns; and
    - c) obtain approval from the authorized agency related to the status of the land.
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
1. all activities that have the potential to reduce forest area, vegetation cover and disrupt water catchment functions; and
  2. all exploration and exploitation activities in protected forest areas that have unique geology and in water catchment areas.;
- d. control of Space Utilization for environmental services in the utilization zone;
- e. provisions for space utilization in protected forest Areas are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
- f. Areas that provide protection to subordinate Areas that are mangrove ecosystems have control provisions:
1. activities that are allowed, namely mangrove forests, protected forests, utilization of non-timber forest products, and preservation of natural resources;

2. activities that are allowed on a limited basis, namely:
  - a) educational activities;
  - b) research;
  - c) nature tourism;
  - d) other activities outside forestry activities that have strategic objectives, and cannot be avoided referring to the provisions of legislation through the granting of approval for the use of forest areas.;
3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
  - a) utilization of mangrove wood and coastal vegetation;
  - b) prohibition of activities that may damage;
  - c) reducing the area and/or polluting the
  - d) mangrove ecosystems and coastal vegetation; and
  - e) prohibition of activities that can disrupt the function of mangrove ecosystems, coastal vegetation and / or marine biota development sites.;
4. Areas around mangrove ecosystem can be designated as essential ecosystem areas to support the guarantee of ecological processes that support the survival of flora, fauna, and ecosystem;
5. The implementation of the protection of Essential Ecosystem Areas as referred to in point 4 is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
6. Restrictions on the conversion of coastal forest vegetation and mangrove.

#### Article 73

Indications of zoning direction for local protection Areas as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point c, as follows:

- a. for coastal boundaries, including:
  1. activities that are allowed are:
    - a) construction of water traffic infrastructure;

- b) construction of water intake and discharge buildings;
  - c) construction of supporting buildings for activities at sea/beach;
  - d) sea security activities;
  - e) utilization of natural structures and artificial structures to prevent abrasion, accretion, seawater intrusion and other environmental damage; and
  - f) RTH;
2. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
- a) activities that provide added value to the Area to become a tourist Area by not disturbing the function of the coastal boundary;
  - b) agricultural activities;
  - c) fishery activities;
  - d) existing settlements;
  - e) security defense;
  - f) transportation;
  - g) tourism;
  - h) science and technology;
  - i) development of evacuation spaces/buildings; and
  - j) development of urban infrastructure networks and facilities by following applicable technical provisions.;
3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that can reduce the ecological and aesthetic functions of the Area that change and/or damage the landscape, preservation of coastal functions and access to the coastal boundary area;
4. provisions of minimum infrastructure facilities including protection and creation of natural structures and creation of artificial structures to prevent abrasion and provision of disaster evacuation routes.
5. determination of the width of the coastal boundary in

- accordance with the provisions of legislation;
6. the determination of the width of the coastal border that overlaps with disaster-prone Areas must pay attention to disaster mitigation aspects; and
  7. provisions prohibiting direct disposal of solid waste, liquid waste, gas waste and hazardous waste.
- b. river borders and Areas around reservoirs and *situ* include:
1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) construction of water traffic infrastructure facilities;
    - b) construction of water intake and discharge buildings;
    - c) construction of supporting buildings for city infrastructure systems; and
    - d) river safety activities, RTH, and transportation activities for inspection roads.;
  2. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely:
    - a) activities that provide added value to the Area to become a tourist Area by not disturbing the function of river boundaries, utilization of water resources, control of water damage, the function of the water resource network system and the visual value of the landscape;
    - b) development of infrastructure facilities by following the applicable technical provisions;
    - c) cultivation of freshwater fisheries in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the river; and
    - d) agricultural activities,
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
    - a) buildings and structures other than those allowed in point 1;
    - b) activities that disturb and damage the landscape, fertility and durability of the land;
    - c) activities that disturb and damage hydrological functions, sustainability, flora and fauna and the preservation of environmental functions; and

- d) activities that damage the quality and quantity of river water;
4. provision of minimum infrastructure facilities including inspection roads and water level control buildings;
5. determination of the width of river borders, reservoirs/*situ* in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
6. stipulation of the width of riverbanks, reservoirs/*situ* that overlap with Disaster Prone Areas must pay attention to disaster mitigation aspects; and
7. provisions prohibiting direct disposal of solid waste, liquid waste, gas waste and hazardous waste.

#### Article 74

Indications of zoning direction for conservation Area as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point d is stipulated by taking into account:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  1. conservation activities, protected forests, Nature Reserves, Wildlife Reserves, Botanical Forest Parks, National Parks, Nature Tourism Parks;
  2. research and development, science, education, preservation of natural resources; and
  3. nature tourism without changing the landscape;
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
  1. the construction of buildings that are limited to supporting research, and development, science, and education activities;
  2. other activities that can support cultivation;
  3. utilization of natural resources in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
  4. limited and conditional development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure is allowed in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:

1. establishment of buildings other than the provisions in point b;
  2. activities that can disturb the landscape, disrupt soil fertility and durability, hydrological functions, preservation of flora and fauna, preservation of environmental functions and damage plant and animal collections; and
  3. activities of planting flora and releasing animals that are not flora and animals in the area;
- d. determination of zoning arrangement of the area according to the characteristics of its management based on the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 75

Indication of zoning direction for conservation reserve Areas in the sea as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point e, as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  1. protection of fish habitats and populations and migratory routes of marine biota;
  2. protection of coastal and marine ecosystems that are unique and/or vulnerable to change; and
  3. protection of cultural sites/traditional customs;
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
  1. research, development and/or education;
  2. seascape nature tourism;
  3. beach/coastal and small islands nature tourism;
  4. underwater nature tourism;
  5. cultural tourism;
  6. fishing;
  7. fish farming;
  8. public facilities;
  9. energy; and
  10. allowed on a limited basis and conditional development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
  - 1. activities that can result in changes in the integrity of the potential of the Area and changes in the function of the Area;
  - 2. activities that can interfere with the management of fish resource species and their habitats to produce a balance between populations and their habitats;
  - 3. activities that can interfere with the migration path of marine biota and the recovery of their ecosystems;
  - 4. activities that can result in changes in the function of the area;
  - 5. fishing using fishing gear that is destructive to the Ecosystem in Coastal Areas and Small Islands;
  - 6. all types of mining activities;
  - 7. coral reef mining activities that can cause abrasion; and
  - 8. taking coral reefs in conservation Areas, using explosives and toxic materials and/or other methods that result in damage to coral reef ecosystems, anchoring, and dumping garbage and waste.
- d. minimum infrastructure provisions include the construction of accessibility facilities, management facilities and infrastructure, service facilities and infrastructure, protection and security facilities and infrastructure, as well as communication and information facilities and infrastructure.
- e. Control directions in conservation areas are implemented as follows:
  - 1. management of marine protected areas;
  - 2. increase understanding, knowledge, insight into conservation;
  - 3. environmentally friendly and the design and layout of buildings must be in accordance with existing provisions to integrate conservation, education, tourism and economic functions in this area;
  - 4. the use of vessels based on their size, type of fishing gear and limits on the amount of fish resources taken

- to protect the sustainability of fish resource diversity;  
and
5. pay attention to the type of fish cultivated, type of feed, technology, point of units as well as carrying capacity, and environmental conditions of fish resources.
- f. the direction of control in the Maritime Conservation Area is conducted as follows:
1. management of maritime conservation areas;
  2. increase understanding, knowledge, insight into conservation; and
  3. environmentally friendly and the design and layout of buildings must be in accordance with existing provisions to integrate conservation, education, tourism and economic functions in this area.
- g. The delineation of oil and gas well points in Marine Protected Areas is carried out after the establishment of a conservation area by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

#### Article 76

Indication of zoning direction for customary forest Areas as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point f, as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed are:
  1. customary forest;
  2. protected forest; and
  3. conservation Areas;
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
  1. settlements;
  2. natural tourism;
  3. education and research activity without change landscape and not damage protecting function;
  4. agricultural areas;
  5. network and utility building; dan
  6. transportation infrastructure;
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely all activities that have the potential to reduce the area of the forest Area,

vegetation cover and interfere with the water catchment function.

#### Article 77

Indication of zoning direction for geological protected areas as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point g, as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  1. education/research activities that do not disturb or change the existing hydrological system/cycle;
  2. activities that do not damage geological components and ecosystems;
  3. RTH;
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
  1. agricultural, plantation and forestry activities that do not change the landscape;
  2. tourism activities, with regulation of tourism capacity;
  3. tourist roadways, without disturbing the main function of protection/preservation/area; and
  4. existing activities by not disturbing the function of geological protected areas.;
- c. prohibited activities, namely:
  1. mining activities;
  2. activities that interfere with water recharge functions;
  3. activities that have the potential to disrupt or alter existing hydrological systems/cycles;
  4. activities that have the potential to damage geological components and ecosystems;
  5. cutting wood or forest vegetation;
  6. throwing garbage or other items that interfere; and
  7. increase in the area of existing built activities.
- d. minimum infrastructure provisions include the construction of patrol roads in the area by taking into account ecological aspects, information centers, intended as a means of developing science and research, surveillance towers and border guard posts;
- e. Areas around geological Protected Areas can be designated

as Essential Ecosystem Areas to support the guarantee of ecological processes that support the survival of flora, fauna, and ecosystems; and

- f. the implementation of the protection of Essential Ecosystem Areas as referred to in point d is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 78

Indications of zoning direction for cultural heritage areas as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point h, as follows:

- a. permitted activities, namely education and research activities in accordance with legislation;
- b. conditionally permitted activities, namely:
  - 1. museum;
  - 2. tourism;
  - 3. RTH;
  - 4. supporting facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
  - 5. limited and conditional development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure is allowed in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
  - 1. activities and the construction of buildings that are not in accordance with the function of the Area;
  - 2. activities that can damage cultural heritage;
  - 3. activities that can change certain geological formations in accordance with statutory regulations; and
  - 4. activities that interfere with the preservation of the environment around cultural heritage and science, including historical relics, archaeological buildings, national monuments, and areas with certain geological formations.
- d. Minimum facilities and infrastructure provisions include facilities for the protection of objects, buildings, structures, sites, and historical heritage areas for the

development of science.

#### Article 79

Indications of zoning direction for production forest areas as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point a are as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  1. production forest;
  2. business activities for the utilization of timber and non-timber forest products in natural forests and plantation forests; and
  3. business activities for the utilization of areas for cultivation of medicinal plants and research and education activities.;
- b. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
  1. environmental service utilization business activities;
  2. Ecosystem restoration timber forest product utilization activities in natural forests and plantation forests;
  3. other utilization activities by not causing negative impacts on ecological, social, economic, and environmental functions;
  4. forest Area utilization activities for development purposes outside of forestry activities (for strategic purposes that cannot be avoided) in accordance with legislation;
  5. forest product utilization activities to maintain the stability of the balance of forestry resources;
  6. nature tourism that does not interfere with the function of the area; and
  7. buildings supporting forest product utilization activities and disaster prevention and management.;
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that damage and degrade the landscape and the quality of the area's functions;
- d. the provision of tree felling in community forest areas is carried out while still paying attention to the protected function of the area;

- e. the provision of forest area in each watershed or island, at least 30% (thirty percent) of the land area;
- f. the provision of forest area smaller than 30% (thirty percent) needs to increase the forest area, and the forest area larger than 30% (thirty percent) needs to increase the forest area 30% (thirty percent) may not freely reduce the area of forest areas in the regency/municipality; and
- g. provisions on space utilization in production forest Areas is implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 80

Indications of zoning direction for agricultural Areas as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point b are as follows:

- a. permitted activities, i.e. agricultural activities;
- b. conditionally permitted activities, namely:
  - 1. agricultural support activities;
  - 2. agricultural research activities;
  - 3. agricultural product processing business activities;
  - 4. ecotourism activities while maintaining the main function of the Area as an agricultural Area and tourism support activities;
  - 5. development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - 6. conversion of paddy fields in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - 7. existing activities based on the RTR of the regency / municipality area;
  - 8. rural settlement activities; or
  - 9. other activities that do not change the function of technically irrigated food crop agricultural land and do not interfere with the function of the area.
- c. activities that interfere with the function of agricultural areas and threaten the sustainability of technically irrigated agricultural land;

- d. the preparation of agricultural land must avoid the occurrence of land surface erosion, landslides, and/or damage to land resources through conservation measures related to vegetative and civil engineering in the form of making bunds, terraces, and drainage channels;
- e. for land slopes of more than 30% (thirty percent), conservation measures are mandatory;
- f. the establishment of the Regional Spatial Planning in relation to the development of agricultural Areas is required to guarantee the preservation of natural resources, environmental functions, and public safety, and be in harmony with the interests of other activities;
- g. the utilization of space for the processing of agricultural products in the agricultural Area must provide buffers and waste installations that do not interfere with agricultural activities or water resources and irrigation infrastructure networks;
- h. the provision of commodity arrangements for plantation Areas pays attention to land suitability, the minimum and maximum area of land use for plantations, and the granting of rights to the area;
- i. control of space utilization for all aspects related to animal husbandry pays attention to the provision of land for public grazing Areas that must be maintained for their existence and benefits in a sustainable manner;
- j. the management of animal husbandry and animal health in livestock areas needs to pay attention to animal diseases, biologic, chemical, physical contamination, as well as errors in the management and management of livestock; and
- k. the application of environmentally friendly technology in the management of waste originating from agricultural activities.

#### Article 81

Indications of zoning direction for fisheries area as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point c are as follows:

- a. capture fisheries are allowed with the following provisions:
  1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) utilization that does not exceed its sustainable potential or allowable catch;
    - b) capture fisheries with fleet size below 30
    - c) Gross Tonnage (GT);
    - d) catching fish of catchable size; and
    - e) catching fish when it is not the fish breeding season;
  2. conditionally allowed activities, namely:
    - a) research and education;
    - b) placement of fishing aids;
    - c) biotechnology and bio pharmacology;
    - d) tourism;
    - e) offshore aquaculture;
    - f) tersus;
    - g) energy;
    - h) dredged material disposal (dumping area);
    - i) utilization of sea water other than energy; and
    - j) development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
  3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
    - a) catching fish by using explosives, potassium and/or toxic materials;
    - b) using fishing gear that is not environmentally friendly and destructive to ecosystems in coastal areas and small islands.;
    - c) catching fish with small size (not worth catching);
    - d) mining activities; and
    - e) dumping garbage and waste;
  4. the provision of minimum infrastructure facilities including fish marketing sites, pelagic fishing gear, fishing aids, fishing vessels, fishery vessel monitoring system transmitters and fish landing bases/fishing

ports;

5. the use of permitted fishing gear, which refers to the provisions of legislation;
  6. preserving fish resources and the environment;
  7. installation of FADs must be regulated in place and time, must not interfere with shipping lanes, must not be installed when fish spawn or lay eggs, must not be installed in strait waters, must not be concentrated in one place causing fish to be unevenly distributed, especially FADs that are fixed;
  8. the vessel used is not listed in the list of vessels that conduct illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; and
  9. for fishing vessels in a fleet unit, additional requirements in the form of a list of fishing vessels, types of fishing gear, fish transport vessels, and vessels supporting fishing operations in the form of light vessels.
- b. Aquaculture is allowed with the following provisions:
1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) fish farmers;
    - b) infrastructure facilities that support fisheries activities;
    - c) fisheries resource utilization activities with due regard to their sustainability, fisheries support facilities; and
    - d) fisheries research activities;
  2. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely:
    - a) micro, small, and medium business activities supporting fisheries;
    - b) ecotourism activities while maintaining the main function of the fisheries Area;
    - c) tourism activities;
    - d) tourism support activities, settlements, settlement support facilities and agriculture; and
    - e) development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources,

and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

3. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that disturb the function of the fisheries area;
  4. cultivation activities must avoid coral reef areas;
  5. the coefficient of water utilization for mariculture is 80% (eighty percent), of which there is a space of 20% (twenty percent) for grooves / boat traffic that supports aquaculture activities; and
  6. the development of mariculture is accompanied by seedling development/rejuvenation activities.
- c. The delineation of working areas that intersect/overlap with the capture fisheries zone indicates that the zone is a mining working/development area.
- d. Prior to the issuance of KKPRL Approval for oil and gas mining activities, the capture fisheries zone that intersects with the oil and gas working area is still intended for its main activity, namely capture fisheries.
- e. Aquaculture is allowed in water areas with a distance criterion of 0-4 miles from the coastline, with the following provisions:
1. activities that are allowed, namely:
    - a) fish farmers and drift nets;
    - b) infrastructure facilities that support fisheries activities;
    - c) fisheries resource utilization activities with due regard to their sustainability;
    - d) small-scale mariculture with methods, tools and technology that do not damage the Ecosystem in Coastal Areas and Small Islands; and
    - e) activities of non-fishermen communities who do not have access to develop mariculture, mariculture with traditional, semi-intensive and intensive technology.,
  2. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely:
    - a) fisheries support facilities;
    - b) fisheries research activities;

- c) placement of fish houses and fishing aids;
  - d) biotechnology and bio pharmacology;
  - e) maritime industry activities;
  - f) fish processing industry activities;
  - g) small, micro, and medium business activities supporting fisheries;
  - h) ecotourism activities while maintaining the main function of the Area as a fisheries Area.;
  - i) tourism support activities;
  - j) settlements;
  - k) harbour;
  - l) public facilities;
  - m) utilization of sea water other than energy; and
  - n) development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
- a) activities that disturb the function of the Area as a fishery Area;
  - b) mineral mining, sea sand and oil and gas; and
  - c) service lines and crossings;
4. minimum infrastructure provisions include fish feed, fish medicine and fertilizer warehouses, cages, floating nets and fixed net cages, boats, aerators and supporting infrastructure;
- f. provisions of good fisheries cultivation procedures by not disturbing public order;
- g. in the fisheries area, integrated management is developed with the development of the sylvofishery model; and
- h. allowed the establishment of the Area of the Environment of Interest (DLKp) and the Working Environment Area (DLKr) as well as the Fishing Port Operational Working Area (WKOPP) in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Indications of zoning direction for the saline Area as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point d, as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed are:
  1. salting activities;
  2. infrastructure facilities that support fisheries activities; and
  3. fishery resource utilization activities with due regard to their sustainability.;
- b. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely:
  1. fisheries support facilities;
  2. research activities on salting and fisheries;
  3. micro, small, and medium enterprise activities supporting salting;
  4. settlements; and
  5. development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that disturb the function of the Area as a Saline Area;
- d. the provision of minimum facilities and infrastructure includes the provision of inlets that function to drain seawater into salt farming locations;
- e. the location of the inlet is protected from other activities that have the potential to pollute the waters; and
- f. salt farming activities are carried out in the mainland area.

### Article 83

Indications of zoning direction for mining and energy Areas as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point e, as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  1. energy mining activities in accordance with technical criteria and applicable regulations;
  2. supporting infrastructure for energy mining activities;
  3. loading and unloading of goods in the form of raw materials, production products, and support; and
  4. electric power network infrastructure and

- development activities of electric power network supporting infrastructure,
- b. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely:
    - 1. activities supporting energy mining activities;
    - 2. agriculture;
    - 3. RTH;
    - 4. settlement;
    - 5. special interest tourism; and
    - 6. development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with provisions of legislation.
  - c. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that result in disruption of energy mining activities;
  - d. provision of minimum facilities and infrastructure including evacuation space and disaster mitigation infrastructure;
  - e. directions for energy mining areas in coastal and marine areas, namely:
    - 1. energy business development requires every business actor to have an environmental permit in the form of an environmental impact analysis (AMDAL) or Environmental Management Plan / Environmental Monitoring Plan (RKL- RPL);
    - 2. application of appropriate and environmentally friendly waste management methods to minimize the impact of pollution;
    - 3. strengthening cooperation in the management of PLTU and PLTGU between the government, the community, companies, and other stakeholders;
  - f. Zoning directions for mineral mining Areas in water and coastal areas are implemented as follows:
    - 1. in traditional fisheries Areas, it is required to take into account the interests of traditional fishermen who utilize the area as a source of livelihood;
    - 2. it is required to develop a plan for the maintenance and environmental restoration of coastal and marine

- ecosystems;
3. report environmental management and monitoring at the mining site to the Governor and/or the agency responsible for the environment in the region concerned;
  4. it is required to maintain the preservation of the function of the marine ecosystem and prevent and overcome the pollution and destruction of the marine ecosystem caused by it; and
  5. it is required to develop a coastal community empowerment plan.
- g. zoning directions for energy management areas in water and coastal areas are implemented as follows:
1. comply with the provisions of legislation in the field of port, water transportation traffic, shipping safety and maritime environmental protection;
  2. comply with the provisions of legislation from other Government agencies related to its main business;
  3. maintaining navigational aids, shipping lanes, port ponds, and necessary facilities in accordance with the granted development permit;
  4. control the disposal of wastewater from business and/or thermal power plant activities;
  5. be fully responsible for the operations and impacts caused by the activities carried out; and
  6. submit reports on actual monthly production records, laboratory analysis results, parameter levels, daily wastewater discharge, and wastewater pollution load to relevant agencies.
- h. oil and gas mining activities located in the energy management zone (PLTGU Jawa Satu Power) are carried out based on agreements that have been approved by the parties related to these activities;
- i. the implementation of oil and gas mining in the energy management zone considers the urgency and risk to the sustainability of the main activity (energy management) and also the surrounding environment;

- j. the regulation of energy mining areas must pay attention to the balance of costs and benefits as well as the balance of risks and benefits;
- k. control of buildings around installations and equipment of potential mining and energy activities cause harm by taking into account the interests of the surrounding area; and
- l. the establishment of energy areas is determined with the following provisions:
  - 1. availability of energy type/source;
  - 2. economics;
  - 3. environmental sustainability;
  - 4. adequacy for sustainable development; and
  - 5. geographical conditions.

#### Article 84

Indications of zoning direction for industrial designation areas as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point f are as follows:

- a. KPI in each Regency/Municipality can accommodate industrial activities, either in the form of industrial Estates, small and medium industrial centers, large industries, or small and medium industries;
- b. KPI is determined in accordance with the provision of:
  - 1. paying attention to land conditions from the aspects of land carrying capacity, potential for disaster threats, and topography;
  - 2. paying attention to the status and pattern of land use from the aspects of land and spatial planning (not located on customary tenure land, not located in LP2B, and not located in protected areas);
  - 3. fulfilling the provisions of land area in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - 4. there is a source of raw water (surface water, clean water managed by drinking water management companies, and processed industrial wastewater), by not using agricultural irrigation water and artesian water sources;

5. settlement density.
- c. indications of zoning direction for KPI, determined by considering:
    1. activities that are allowed, namely:
      - a) industrial Estate activities along with basic infrastructure;
      - b) development of industrial centers;
      - c) supporting industrial infrastructure, supporting facilities for other industrial activities; and
      - d) RTH;
    2. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely:
      - a) housing;
      - b) service trade;
      - c) social and public facilities (education, health, worship facilities, sports);
      - d) offices;
      - e) Government;
      - f) transportation facilities and infrastructure;
      - g) transportation;
      - h) agriculture;
      - i) fish harbour;
      - j) mining; and
      - k) development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
    3. activities that are not allowed, namely:
      - a) industrial activities that cause negative impacts on the environment, especially those that cause air pollution impacts and the impact of damage to water catchment areas and the safety of the surrounding environment; and
      - b) discharging waste directly into the sea, surface water, and land.
    4. minimum infrastructure requirements include:
      - a) accessibility that can facilitate the transportation of raw materials and logistics,

- movement of labour, and distribution of production products;
- b) there is a special waste disposal and treatment system to prevent direct waste disposal into the sea, surface water, and soil;
  - c) it is required to provide housing, infrastructure, and social and public facilities within the KPI;
  - d) Availability of energy and electricity networks; and
  - e) Availability of telecommunication network.
5. development of industrial estate locations is determined with the following provisions of:
- a) fulfilling the technical provisions for industrial activities;
  - b) does not interfere with the preservation of environmental functions and guarantees the sustainable use of natural resources;
  - c) not changing KP2B and technical irrigation; and
  - d) providing land for small and medium industries in the industrial estate.
6. the obligation of industrial companies to be located in industrial estates except for industries that require special locations and micro, small and medium enterprises in accordance with provisions of legislation;
- d. Indications of industrial zoning direction outside the industrial estate, determined by taking into account:
- 1. determination of location according to the carrying capacity and environmental capacity;
  - 2. provision of requirements for clean production, implementation of quality control management, water saving and environmentally friendly.;
  - 3. the ability to use technology, the potential of natural resources and surrounding human resources;
  - 4. establishment of AMDAL requirements/environmental documents;
  - 5. provision of waste management requirements based

- on the provisions of legislation;
6. provision of RTH in industrial zones of at least 10% (ten percent) of the area;
  7. provisions limiting the construction of new housing around industrial sites;
  8. provisions prohibiting the development of industrial zones that cause damage to water catchment areas;
  9. provisions prohibiting groundwater extraction in critical and damaged groundwater utilization zones; and
  10. industrial development that does not result in damage or conversion of Protected Areas and KP2B
- e. new industrial buildings are prohibited from having direct access to primary arterial roads, primary collector 1, and tourism lanes;
  - f. industries located on primary arterial roads, primary collectors 1 and primary collectors 2 and tourism routes are prohibited from expanding land activities, production capacity and/or increasing labour;
  - g. each industrial designation area is required to develop roads between areas;
  - h. utilization of industrial activity space is required to provide a buffer zone with the surrounding environment;
  - i. determination of AMDAL requirements/environmental documents in accordance with applicable regulations;
  - j. provision of waste management requirements according to international standards;
  - k. provision of B3 waste management requirements in accordance with applicable standards;
  - l. provision of RTH in industrial estates of at least 10% (ten percent) of the area;
  - m. provision of distance from settlements and rivers in accordance with applicable regulations;
  - n. provisions prohibiting the development of industrial estates that cause damage to water catchment areas and damage to ecosystems;
  - o. provisions prohibiting groundwater extraction in critical

- and damaged groundwater utilization zones;
- p. the development of transit systems and the development of transit-oriented areas in industrial designation areas are allowed, with requirements based on the provisions of legislation; and
- q. Direction for the Development of Other Industrial Designated Areas that refer to the technical standards of Industrial Estates based on the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 85

Indications of zoning direction for tourism areas as referred to Article 70 section (3) point g, as follows:

- a. Activities that are allowed, namely:
  1. Space Utilization activities for tourism development activities and tourism supporting facilities;
  2. activities to utilize the natural and cultural potential of the community in accordance with the carrying capacity and accommodating capacity of the environment;
  3. education and research;
  4. protection activities against cultural heritage;
  5. green open spaces;
  6. RTNH; and
  7. provision of infrastructure facilities in accordance with applicable technical criteria in accordance with the scale of service;
- b. Activities that are allowed with conditions, namely:
  1. accommodation services;
  2. tourism support activities;
  3. settlements that support tourist activities;
  4. means of transport;
  5. fishing ports;
  6. marine aquaculture fisheries;
  7. energy that does not interfere with tourist activities;
  8. coastal protection buildings; and
  9. development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and

other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- c. activities that are not allowed include all activities that have the potential to change the natural physical environment space for tourist Areas;
- d. provisions for minimum facilities and infrastructure include the provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure as well as disaster evacuation rooms and routes;
- e. control of the utilization of natural potential;
- f. determination of the location of natural tourism and special interest tourism that does not interfere with the functioning of the Protected Area;
- g. control of the growth of tourism supporting facilities and infrastructure that interfere with the function of Protected Areas, especially water catchment;
- h. the provisions for the use of national parks, forest parks and natural tourism parks for tourism activities are carried out in accordance with the principles of conservation of biological natural resources and ecosystems and the land area for the construction of facilities and infrastructure is at most 10% (ten percent) of the area of the utilization zone and the application of eco architecture;
- i. provisions prohibiting alteration and/or damage to local architecture, landscapes and visual scenes;
- j. provisions for the fulfilment of environmental documents;
- k. implementation of disaster mitigation in tourist attractions and tourism destinations; and
- l. implementation of sustainable tourism together with the community in tourism development.
- m. for coastal waters:
  - 1. prioritized for the benefit of livelihood space and access to small fishermen, traditional fishermen, small fish farmers, sustainable marine tourism, and public infrastructure;
  - 2. the coefficient of water utilization for tourism

- supporting facilities and infrastructure that are sedentary is at most 40% (forty percent) of the total tourism zone;
3. disaster mitigation for coastal waters, in the form of detection of water wave height, tsunami detection, and wind speed; and
  4. enforcement of policies and regulations as well as fostering the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear that does not damage coral reefs in the waters;
- n. Tourism activities located in / around National Vital Objects (PLTU / PLTGU and Obvitnas Balongan) follow the safety provisions applicable to the area.

#### Article 86

- (1) Indications of zoning direction for Settlement Areas as referred to Article 70 section (3) point h areas follows:
- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
    1. settlements;
    2. housing;
    3. trade in services;
    4. office;
    5. government;
    6. social and public facilities;
    7. existing industry;
    8. agriculture;
    9. plantation;
    10. transportation means;
    11. RTH;
    12. city infrastructure network development activities with applicable technical criteria in accordance with the scale of services; and
    13. other activities supporting settlements;
  - b. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely other non-settlement activities with an area of less than 150 Ha (one hundred and fifty hectares) regulated in the regencies/ municipalities RTRW by not disturbing the sustainability of surrounding

settlement activities and the development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation;

- c. activities that are not allowed, namely activities that result in disruption of comfort, security and order of settlement activities;
- d. minimum infrastructure provisions include:
  - 1. provision of facilities, infrastructure and utilities supporting integrated environmental activities and management in Settlement Areas;
  - 2. provision of educational facilities, health facilities, worship facilities, open space facilities, parks and sports fields in accordance with applicable provisions and criteria;
  - 3. provision of the needs of trade distribution facilities by considering the socio-economic conditions of the community, the existence of traditional markets, shopping centers, and modern stores as well as clean, healthy, safe, orderly and comfortable facilities; and
  - 4. provision of disaster evacuation routes and rooms.
- e. provisions of Settlement Area utilization are adjusted to the characteristics and carrying capacity of the environment for Urban Areas and the development of mixed-function integrated areas and integrated blocks;
- f. provisions for rural Settlement Areas that are healthy and safe from natural disasters, as well as environmental sustainability;
- g. development of transit systems and development of transit-oriented areas in Settlement Areas are allowed, subject to requirements based on legislation;
- h. building requirements according to the provisions of building intensity and building standards;

- i. pay attention to the requirements of groundwater conservation, the environment and the construction of flood control infrastructure in settlement development;
- j. settlements designated as part of cultural heritage areas or as cultural heritage buildings need to pay attention to special provisions related to historical areas or cultural heritage in their development;
- k. development of Urban Residential Areas, determined with the following conditions:
  - 1. Development of urban settlements in areas prone to natural disasters and geological natural disasters, carried out with technical requirements;
  - 2. is outside the area designated as a volcano disaster prone area;
  - 3. have access to community activity centers outside the area;
  - 4. have complete infrastructure, facilities, and supporting utilities;
  - 5. in accordance with the technical criteria of the settlement designation Area determined based on the provisions of legislation;
  - 6. develop vertical residential Areas in urban areas with medium to high space utilization intensity;
  - 7. Urban areas that have the characteristics of medium to high space utilization intensity, including urban areas that are the core cities of PKN;
  - 8. control horizontal residential Areas in urban areas with medium spatial utilization intensity, including independent cities and satellite cities; and
  - 9. Urban Areas that have the characteristics of medium Space Utilization intensity, include Urban Areas other than those that function as PKN core cities; and

10. development of lanes or green open spaces (RTH) in urban areas by utilizing vacant land in residential areas;
  1. the development of rural settlement Areas is directed at the development of horizontal settlement space by considering activities in rural Areas, including agriculture, plantations, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and resource management activities.
- (2) The development of Settlement Areas as referred to in section (1) is further regulated in the Governor's Regulation on the Development Plan and Development of Housing and Settlement Areas (RP3KP) of The Province of West Java.

#### Article 87

Indications of zoning directives for dredging disposal areas in the sea as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point I are as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed to dispose of materials after obtaining permits based on statutory provisions;
- b. activities that are allowed with conditions, namely the development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
  1. activities that have an impact on sensitive areas (Marine protected areas, recreational or marine tourism areas, Mangrove/mangrove areas, Seagrass and coral reef ecosystems, national parks, marine nature parks, cultural and scientific heritage areas, natural disaster prone areas, spawning and fish rearing areas and fisheries cultivation, migration channels of protected marine life, fisheries management areas, shipping lanes, and military-only areas) based on impact distribution modelling studies; and

2. activities that disturb and damage marine ecosystems based on legislation.

#### Article 88

Indications of zoning direction for transportation area as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point j are as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:
  1. transportation means;
  2. supporting facilities for transportation areas;
  3. environmental-scale trade and services;
  4. RTH; and
  5. RTNH.
- b. activities that are allowed conditionally, namely:
  1. city infrastructure buildings by following applicable technical provisions;
  2. trade and service facilities;
  3. mixed activities;
  4. Settlements;
  5. offices in accordance with applicable regulations;
  6. warehousing in accordance with applicable regulations;
  7. informal sector business activities;
  8. supporting industries for transportation activities, fishery products processing industries;
  9. research education;
  10. nature tourism;
  11. cultural tourism;
  12. historical tourism;
  13. working area and operating area of fishing ports;
  14. underwater work;
  15. beach protection buildings; and
  16. energy activities.
- c. activities that are not allowed, namely:
  1. all activities that cause interference with the functioning of the transportation area;
  2. static and/or mobile capture fisheries that interfere with Port activities;

3. underwater tourism;
  4. marine aquaculture fisheries; and
  5. mineral mining
- d. development of transit systems and development of transit-oriented Areas in transportation Areas are allowed, subject to requirements based on legislation;
  - e. transportation areas located in disaster-prone areas in their spatial use need to consider disaster mitigation;
  - f. port construction can only be carried out by port authorities for commercially operated ports and port operator units for ports that have not been commercially operated, but port business entities can also carry out port construction activities provided that they must be based on concessions with port authorities, which are responsible for the impacts arising during the construction and operation of the port concerned;
  - g. control directives in the fishing port zone are as follows:
    1. port development requirements, including technical, environmental sustainability, and port master plan;
    2. fishing port activities must ensure environmental sustainability; and
    3. Port fishing activities must consider pollution control and disaster mitigation.
  - h. the deployment of oil and gas pipelines crossing the sea port zone is carried out after obtaining permission from the port manager and taking into account the safety of shipping/crossing flows; and
  - i. special terminal activities located at Fishing Ports that already have a Fishing Port Work and Operation Area (WKOPP) such as at Palabuhanratu Port are carried out after obtaining an agreement from the management of the fishing port.

#### Article 89

Indication of zoning directives for defense and security areas as referred to in Article 70 section (3) point k, as follows:

- a. activities that are allowed, namely:

1. construction of infrastructure and supporting facilities for state defense and security in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  2. official houses, public, state or special flats, educational, health, worship, sports, social facilities according to the scale of their services; and
  3. development of Protected Areas and/or Cultivation Areas is not developed around defense and security as a buffer zone that separates security defense areas from developed and agricultural Cultivation Areas;
- b. activities that are conditionally permitted, namely the development of transportation network systems, energy, telecommunications, water resources, and other infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - c. activities that are not allowed, namely all activities that cause interference with the activities of the defense and security Area;
  - d. having complete infrastructure, facilities, and supporting utilities; and
  - e. in accordance with the technical criteria of the defense and security area established based on the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 90

- (1) If there is a policy that is strategic in nature and demands additional activities in Protected Areas and Cultivation Areas, the addition of these activities is carried out with criteria of:
  - a. being stipulated through legislation;
  - b. being strategic for increasing growth and equitable development in order to improve community welfare and development;
  - c. being urgent and cannot be delayed in its implementation;
  - d. its implementation is not transferable to another location;

- e. considering carrying capacity and carrying capacity;
  - f. supporting the achievement of the objectives of the Spatial Plan; and
  - g. through engineering and/or the use of technology to maintain the main function of the surrounding area if these strategic activities do not change all functions of the area.
- (2) In the event that strategic policies as referred to in section (1) cause changes in space utilization, changes in spatial planning are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 91

If rice fields are found that need to be maintained as protected paddy fields in Protected Areas and/or other Cultivation Areas other than Agricultural Areas, spatial utilization arrangements are carried out based on the provisions of legislation.

#### Paragraph 4 Special Terms

#### Article 92

Special provisions as referred to in Article 62 point c, consist of:

- a. KKOP;
- b. KP2B;
- c. Disaster-prone Areas;
- d. Cultural Heritage;
- e. Water catchment Area;
- f. Border Areas;
- g. Defense and security Areas;
- h. Karst Area;
- i. Mineral and coal mining Areas;
- j. Animal migration; and
- k. Oil and gas mining Areas.

#### Article 93

- (1) KKOP as referred to in Article 92 point a, with provisions

limiting building height and types of activities carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (2) The map of KKOP specific provisions is contained in Annex VII.1, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 94

- (1) KP2B as referred to in Article 92 point b, with the following provisions:
  - a. space utilization directed to sustainable food crop activities;
  - b. KP2B land that has been designated as LP2B can change its function in the context of land acquisition for public interest or a disaster occurs whose implementation is in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - c. replacement of KP2B land that has been designated as LP2B in the context of land acquisition for public interest as referred to in point b is carried out with the following conditions:
    1. new land clearing on Sustainable Food Agriculture Reserve (LCP2B);
    2. land conversion from non-agricultural to agricultural land (LP2B), especially from abandoned land and/or former forest areas; or
    3. designation of food agricultural land as LP2B.
  - d. replacement of KP2B land that has been designated as LP2B in the event of a disaster as referred to in point b is required to be provided by the Government and carried out with the following conditions:
    1. waiving ownership of land rights; and
    2. provide replacement land for converted LP2B no later than 24 (twenty-four) months after the conversion is carried out.
  - e. technical terms and conditions for replacing LP2B land that changes its function in the context of land acquisition for public interest or a disaster as referred to in point b refers to the provisions of legislation.

- (2) In the event that there is an adjustment to KP2B in the Regencies/Municipalities, the implementation of provincial spatial planning adjusts to the changes in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) In the event that there is a protected paddy field that is designated as KP2B, its utilization pays attention to the sustainability of the protected rice field ecosystem so that it can be sustainable in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) Utilization arrangements as referred to in section (3) further regulated in the Regency/Municipality RTR.
- (5) The map of KP2B special provisions as referred to in section (1) is listed in Annex VII.2, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 95

- (1) Disaster-prone areas as referred to in Article 92 point c, with the following provisions of:
  - a. special development provisions for landslide-prone Areas;
  - b. special development provisions for volcano-prone Areas;
  - c. special development provisions for tsunami-prone Areas;
  - d. Special provisions for development for active fault corridor zones;
  - e. special development provisions for earthquake-prone Areas;
  - f. special development provisions for flood-prone Areas;
  - g. special development provisions for Areas prone to flash floods;
  - h. specific development provisions for Areas prone to technological failure;
  - i. special development provisions for Areas prone to extreme weather;
  - j. Special development provisions for Areas prone to extreme waves and abrasion;

- k. Special development provisions for drought-prone Areas; and
  - l. Special development provisions for forest and land fire-prone Areas.
- (2) The disaster-prone Areas as referred to in section (1) are spread across:
- a. Landslide-prone Areas, including:
    - 1. Medium level categories are spread in Cirebon Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Bandung Municipality, Banjar Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, Tasikmalaya Municipality, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Cirebon Municipality, and Municipality Sukabumi;
    - 2. High-level categories are spread in Bogor Regency, Cianjur Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Majalengka Regency, Kuningan Regency, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Sumedang Regency, Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Ciamis Regency, Bekasi Regency, Cirebon Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Bandung Municipality, Banjar Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, Cirebon Municipality, Sukabumi Municipality, and Municipality Tasikmalaya;
  - b. Volcano-prone Areas, including:
    - 1. prone to eruption of Wayang Windu volcano, located in Bandung Regency;
    - 2. prone to eruption of Talaga Bodas volcano,

- spread in Ciamis Regency, Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, and Tasikmalaya Municipality;
3. prone to Salak volcano eruptions, spread in Bogor Regency, Sukabumi Regency, and Bogor Municipality;
  4. prone to eruptions of Perbakti volcano, spread in Bogor Regency and Sukabumi Regency;
  5. prone to eruptions of Papandayan volcano, spread in Bandung Regency and Garut Regency;
  6. prone to eruption of Guntur volcano, spread in Bandung Regency and Garut Regency;
  7. prone to Gede volcano eruptions, spread in Bogor Regency, Cianjur Regency, Sukabumi Regency, and Sukabumi Municipality;
  8. prone to eruption of Galunggung volcano, spread in Tasikmalaya Regency, Garut Regency, and Tasikmalaya Municipality;
  9. prone to eruption of Tangkuban Parahu volcano, spread in Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Bandung Municipality, and Cimahi Municipality; and
  10. prone to volcanic eruptions Ciremai, spread in the areas of Cirebon Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, and Cirebon Municipality;
- c. Tsunami-prone Areas, including:
1. low-level category, spread on the coast of Bekasi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Karawang Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Sukabumi Regency, and Tasikmalaya Regency;
  2. medium level category, spread on the coast of Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Sukabumi Regency, and Tasikmalaya Regency; and
  3. high-level category, spread on the coast of

- Pangandaran Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Garut Regency, Cianjur Regency, and Sukabumi Regency;
- d. Areas located in active fault zones, located on the Cimandiri Fault (Palabuhanratu-Padalarang), Lembang Fault (West Bandung), and Baribis Fault (Kuningan-Majalengka);
  - e. Earthquake-prone areas with high levels are spread in Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bandung Municipality, Banjar Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, Depok Municipality, Sukabumi Municipality, and Tasikmalaya Municipality;
  - f. High category flood-prone areas, spread across Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bandung Municipality, Banjar Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, Cirebon Municipality, Depok Municipality, Sukabumi Municipality, and Tasikmalaya Municipality;
  - g. Areas prone to flash floods in the high category, spread in Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan

Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bandung Municipality, Banjar Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, Sukabumi Municipality, and Tasikmalaya Municipality;

- h. Areas prone to high-category technology failure, spread across Bekasi Regency, Bekasi Municipality, and Karawang Regency; and
- i. Areas prone to high category extreme weather are spread in Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bandung Municipality, Banjar Municipality, Bekasi Municipality, Bogor Municipality, Cimahi Municipality, Cirebon Municipality, Depok Municipality, Tasikmalaya Municipality, and Sukabumi Municipality;
- j. Areas prone to extreme waves and abrasion, spread on the coast of Bekasi Regency, Karawang Regency, Subang Regency, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Pangandaran Regency, and Cirebon Municipality;
- k. High-level drought-prone areas, spread across Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Garut Regency, Karawang Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bandung Municipality, Sukabumi Municipality, Tasikmalaya Municipality, and Banjar Municipality;
- l. Areas prone to high-level forest and land fires, spread

across Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bogor Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cianjur Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Kuningan Regency, Majalengka Regency, Pangandaran Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sukabumi Regency, Sumedang Regency, and Tasikmalaya Regency;

- (3) Special provisions for development for Areas prone to moderate landslides, as referred to in section (2) point a point 1, are as follows:
  - a. space utilization is directed to protected Areas, forests, plantations, green open spaces, nature tourism and open sports;
  - b. conditionally permissible and limited use of space is the construction of infrastructure networks;
  - c. restrictions on space utilization for buildings or dwellings with low building intensity settings;
  - d. strict development control, paying attention to technical slope stability, drainage system, not disturbing slope stability, maintaining vegetation rooted strong and deep, not on river banks, and conducting detailed landslide mapping, engineering geological studies, and disaster risk analysis;
  - e. provision of early warning systems, installation of hazard information boards, hazard signs, and evacuation routes;
  - f. conducting engineering geological studies, building landslide retaining walls in areas that often experience landslides.
- (4) Special provisions for development for high landslide-prone Areas, as referred to in section (2) point a point 2, are as follows:
  - a. Space Utilization is directed to Protected Areas;
  - b. construction or development of residential centers along with facilities and infrastructure supporting socio-economic activities in Areas prone to high

- landslides is avoided;
- c. activities that are conditionally allowed are environmental management infrastructure that directly has an impact on improving environmental quality (drainage network system) and infrastructure networks at the service level of the area that crosses the zone;
  - d. It is recommended to relocate buildings, not to expand or add buildings, conduct engineering geological studies, build landslide retaining walls in areas prone to high landslides or frequent landslide events; and
  - e. provision of early warning systems, installation of hazard information boards, hazard signs, and evacuation routes.
- (5) Special provisions for development for volcanic disaster-prone Areas, as referred to in section (2) point b, are as follows:
- a. Space utilization in low category disaster-prone Areas can still be used for settlements provided that they follow the rules for mitigating volcanic eruption disasters;
  - b. Space Utilization in disaster-prone Areas is being directed to agriculture and plantations;
  - c. Space Utilization in High Category Disaster-Prone Areas should not be carried out development or development, space utilization is directed to protected areas, forests, plantations, and green open spaces;
  - d. Space utilization in the low and medium categories is required to conduct a volcano disaster risk analysis;
  - e. provision of early warning systems, installation of hazard info boards, signs, and evacuation routes;
  - f. establishment of safe and accessible evacuation sites; and
  - g. Observational activities, disaster control buildings, and disaster management infrastructure or infrastructure for electricity, energy, clean water,

roads, bridges, and for public interest are allowed according to the results of disaster risk assessments.

- (6) Special provisions for development for tsunami-prone Areas as referred to in section (2) point c, as follows:
  - a. space utilization in tsunami prone to disasters is required to conduct a tsunami disaster risk analysis;
  - b. creation of adequate disaster protection infrastructure, such as breakwaters or retaining dikes;
  - c. provision of early warning systems, tsunami warning signs and info boards, evacuation routes, shelters or tsunami protection buildings, temporary evacuation sites and final evacuation sites both vertical and horizontal;
  - d. protection of coastal vegetation, mangroves, dunes, dunes, and coastal boundary settings;
  - e. restrictions on residential, tourist, and beach tourism support activities; and
  - f. Strengthening of building structures in accordance with the provisions of tsunami disaster mitigation requirements.
- (7) Specific provisions for development for active fault corridor zones as referred to in section (2) point d, as follows:
  - a. utilization for residential and strategic buildings is required to conduct an active fault disaster risk analysis;
  - b. utilization in active fault corridor zones, utilization directed to forests, plantations, agriculture, afforestation, and parks;
  - c. Strict control for tourism activities with reference to active fault disaster mitigation;
  - d. strict control or relocation of buildings located on active fault lines;
  - e. determination of the distance of active fault boundaries according to the results of the study;
  - f. provision of early warning systems, installation of hazard info boards, signs and evacuation routes; and

- g. Establishment of safe and accessible evacuation sites.
- (8) Special provisions for development for earthquake-prone Areas as referred to in section (2) point e, as follows:
- a. development control in earthquake-prone Areas must follow the provisions of earthquake-resistant building standards in accordance with disaster risk analysis;
  - b. development control in areas that have been affected by earthquakes is require to strengthen buildings into earthquake-resistant buildings;
  - c. provision of early warning systems, installation of hazard info boards, signs and evacuation routes; and
  - d. Establishment of safe and accessible evacuation sites.
- (9) Special provisions for development for flood-prone Areas as referred to in section (2) point f, as follows:
- a. delimitation of floodplains;
  - b. utilization of floodplains for RTH and control of construction of low-density public facilities;
  - c. provisions regarding the prohibition of activities for public facilities;
  - d. settlement control in flood-prone areas;
  - e. installation of early warning systems, info boards and warning signs, evacuation routes, and temporary evacuation sites; and
  - f. the provisions of point a to point e are further regulated in the Regency/Municipality RTRW and Regency/Municipality RDTR.
- (10) Special provisions for development for flash flood-prone areas as referred to in section (2) point g are as follows:
- a. provision of embankment structures as flash flood control buildings in accordance with established construction standards;
  - b. provision of adequate drainage network construction and in accordance with established construction standards;
  - c. existing building activities that have permits is required to apply disaster safety and disaster mitigation guidelines and are willing to be used as

- evacuation sites;
  - d. selection of vegetation types that support infiltration functions and environmental sustainability, terracing and appropriate drainage systems;
  - e. provision of early warning systems or tools;
  - f. it is required to carry out reforestation and dredging around upstream and downstream rivers;
  - g. maintaining areas of green open space around upstream and downstream river boundaries; and
  - h. Provide signs, evacuation route routes and disaster evacuation sites.
- (11) Specific provisions for development for areas prone to technological failure as referred to in section (2) point h are as follows:
- a. providing buffer areas;
  - b. providing special storage space for flammable or hazardous materials;
  - c. providing building materials or fireproof equipment;
  - d. drawing up standards of rescue operations and procedures;
  - e. preparedness planning in improving firefighting and haze mitigation, emergency response, and evacuation capabilities; and
  - f. Provide early detection and warning systems.
- (12) Special provisions for development for areas prone to extreme weather as referred to in section (2) point i are as follows:
- a. maintaining areas of green open space;
  - b. manufacture of green belts as natural protectors;
  - c. selection of vegetation types that support infiltration functions and environmental sustainability, terracing and appropriate drainage systems;
  - d. provision of adequate infrastructure in accordance with population density and using construction that is appropriate to the hue of the environment; and
  - e. Provide early detection and warning systems.
- (13) Special provisions for development for areas prone to

extreme waves and abrasion as referred to in section (2) point j as follows:

- a. strict control for activities for residential, building, critical, vital, and strategic infrastructure;
- b. space utilization is required to conduct abrasion reduction studies and disaster risk analysis;
- c. installation of breakwaters and/or wave breaks;
- d. development of mangroves/green belts as natural protection; and
- e. installation of early warning systems, information boards, hazard signs, and evacuation routes.

(14) Specific development provisions for drought-prone areas as referred to in section (2) point k are as follows:

- a. maintaining areas of green open space for water recharge;
- b. provision of infrastructure that supports the availability of water reserves in built-up areas, such as bio pores, reservoirs, deep wells;
- c. provision of an integrated clean water supply system;
- d. Provision of weather modification technology;

(15) Special provisions for development for areas prone to forest and land fires as referred to in section (2) point l as follows:

- a. space utilization in disaster-prone forest and land fires is required to conduct a disaster risk analysis;
- b. development of community forests as buffer zones;
- c. creation of fire breaker zones with planting fire-resistant vegetation;
- d. provision of adequate blackout infrastructure;
- e. preparedness planning in improving firefighting and haze mitigation, emergency response, and evacuation capabilities;
- f. provision of early detection and warning systems, disaster warning signs and info boards, and evacuation routes; and
- g. prohibition of rebuilding and new development in high-risk disaster-prone areas;

(16) Disaster mitigation activities in disaster-prone areas as

referred to in section (1), are carried out by involving the Regency/Municipality Government and/or the Community.

- (17) Disaster mitigation activities as referred to in section (17) can be further regulated in the Regency/Municipal RTRW and Regency/Municipal RDTR.
- (18) Map of special provisions for disaster-prone areas listed in Annex VII.3 which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 96

- (1) Special provisions for Cultural Heritage as referred to in Article 92 point d, are arrangements for cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage structures, cultural heritage sites and cultural heritage areas in accordance with their determination based on applicable criteria.
- (2) Special provisions for Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (1) regulate the use of space in:
  - a. Ciaruteun Inscription and Tapak Gajah Inscription (Kebon Coffee Inscription) are located in Bogor Municipality Area;
  - b. Muara Cianten Inscription, Pasir Awi Inscription, and Jambu Inscription (Pasir Koleangkak Inscription), located in Bogor Regency;
  - c. Gedung Merdeka, Gedung Sate, Bandung Post Office, Geological Museum, Savoy Homann Hotel, Dwi Warna Building, and Preanger Hotel, located in Bandung Municipality Area;
  - d. Bosscha Observatory, located in West Bandung Regency;
  - e. Linggajati Manuscript Building, located in Kuningan Regency;
  - f. Sunyaragi Antiquities Park and Cirebon City Hall Building, located in the Cirebon City Area;
  - g. the tomb of Cut Nyak Dien, located in Sumedang Regency;
  - h. buildings, structures, sites and areas suspected of

- cultural heritage by looking at cultural heritage criteria; and
- i. Other cultural heritage stipulated in applicable legislation.
- (3) Specific provisions for Cultural Heritage are directed with the following conditions:
- a. control of Space Utilization for education, research, and tourism;
  - b. provisions prohibiting activities and the erection of buildings that are not in accordance with the function of the area;
  - c. provisions prohibiting activities that may damage cultural heritage;
  - d. provisions prohibiting activities that can change certain geological formations that have benefits for the development of science;
  - e. provisions prohibiting the use of space that disturb the sustainability of the environment around the cultural heritage;
  - f. protection of sites of cultural heritage of the past and historical heritage; and
  - g. environmental preservation and cultural heritage that is used as a tourism area in accordance with the principles of restoration;
- (4) Cultural Heritage preservation activities must be carried out or coordinated by Preservation Experts with due regard to preservation ethics.
- (5) The map of the special provisions of Cultural Heritage is listed in Annex VII.4 which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 97

- (1) Special provisions for water catchment areas as referred to in Article 92 point e are with the following provisions:
  - a. control of limited space utilization for cultivation activities, which have a high ability to withstand stormwater runoff must be in accordance with the

- carrying capacity of the environment;
- b. space utilization is mandatory to maintain the water catchment function;
  - c. reforestation activities and provision of infiltration wells and/or reservoirs on existing built-up land;
  - d. maintaining the hydrogeological function of water catchment areas, by observing the prohibition of mining activities in the area;
  - e. application of the principle of high ability to withstand stormwater runoff (zero delta Q policy) to every built-up cultivation activity that is proposed for a permit;
  - f. provisions prohibiting activities that can reduce soil absorption of water;
  - g. Directions for controlling/limiting the use of stand results are further regulated in legislation;
  - h. provisions prohibiting space use activities that can disturb the landscape, soil fertility and durability, hydrological function, flora and fauna sustainability, and environmental function;
  - i. provisions prohibiting activities that damage the quality and quantity of water, the physical condition of the area, and the catchment area;
  - j. prohibiting the extraction of new groundwater through boreholes;
  - k. requiring building groundwater affix wells totaling 2 (two) points against 1 (one) groundwater production well point;
  - l. changing the function of all groundwater production wells into Aquifer Storage And Recovery (ASR) wells, which are groundwater boreholes with dual functions capable of groundwater production and affix;
  - m. maintenance of the continuity of groundwater infiltration and affix functions, by maintaining the effectiveness of groundwater infiltration wells and groundwater affix wells;
  - n. the implementation of groundwater treatment is strictly applied to safe zones, vulnerable zones,

- critical zones and damaged zones; and
- o. Control of groundwater use is strictly applied through reducing and adjusting groundwater uptake to well conditions.
- (2) Map of specific provisions for water catchment areas is listed in Annex VII.5, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 98

- (1) Special provisions for border Areas as referred to in Article 92 point f, as follows:
- a. coastal boundaries generated based on the provisions of legislation include and/or pass through residential, industrial, economic centers and other public infrastructure areas, the determination of coastal boundaries is required to apply disaster building codes;
  - b. Special provisions of river boundaries include:
    - 1. can only be used on a limited basis to:
      - a) water resources infrastructure buildings, bridge and wharf facilities, gas and drinking water pipelines, electricity and telecommunications cable spans;
      - b) other activities as long as they do not interfere with the function of the river, including planting vegetable crops; and
      - c) Electrical building;
    - 2. in the event that within the river border there is an embankment for the benefit of flood control, the protection of the embankment body is carried out by prohibiting planting crops other than grass, erecting buildings and reducing the dimensions of the embankment;
    - 3. The utilization of lake river boundaries is carried out based on permits in accordance with the provisions of legislation, taking into account technical recommendations from water

resources managers in the river basin concerned; and

4. in the event that there are buildings in the river border, then the building is declared in the status quo and must gradually be put in order to restore the function of the border, but the provisions do not apply to buildings contained in the river border for certain interest facilities which include water resources infrastructure buildings, bridge and dock facilities, gas pipelines and drinking water, span of electrical and telecommunication cables and electricity buildings by taking into account the building rules in accordance with legislation.

c. Special provisions of the lake border include:

1. Lake boundaries can only be used for certain activities and certain buildings such as research and development of science, tourism, sports and/or cultural and religious activities, water resources infrastructure buildings, access roads, bridges, and docks, gas and drinking water pipelines, stretches of electricity and telecommunications cables, tourism, sports and religious infrastructure, sanitary and electrical buildings and infrastructure;
2. In addition to restrictions on the use of lake boundaries on lake boundaries, it is prohibited to change the location of the lake bank, dispose of waste, graze livestock and change the flow of water into or out of the lake; and
3. The utilization of lake boundaries is carried out based on permission from the Minister, Governor, or Regent/Mayor in accordance with their authority in water resources management and is carried out by considering technical recommendations from water resources managers in the area around the lake concerned;

- d. Special provisions on oil and gas pipelines include:
    - 1. periodic and periodic inspections on transmission, distribution and upstream pipelines located on the seabed, especially at potential locations for pipeline structural failure, pipelines that pass-through ship berthing locations, pipelines that pass-through fishing sites around coral reef areas and pipelines that pass-through locations in shipping lanes;
    - 2. Periodic and periodic inspections are carried out on pipelines to detect corrosion, pipe leaks, cracked pipes and marine growth; and
    - 3. maintain the stability of pipes on the seabed and prevent structural failure in the piping system.
  - e. Special provisions on telecommunication cable lines include:
    - 1. placement, soaking and marking;
    - 2. submerging submarine cables in shipping lanes following applicable legislation;
    - 3. marine pomfret cable laying activities with a distance of 50 m (fifty meters);
    - 4. not cause damage to buildings or installations of Navigation-Shipping Aids and Telecommunications-Shipping facilities;
    - 5. pay attention to free space in the construction of bridges;
    - 6. pay attention to sea cable laying corridors and submarine pipelines
    - 7. disconnection/damage by the owner of submarine cables/pipes to other submarine cables/pipes;
    - 8. disconnection/damage to other marine cables/pipes, must bear the cost of repair; and
    - 9. indemnity to prevent damage to submarine cables or pipes.
- (2) The map of special border provisions is contained in Annex VII.6, which forms an integral part of this Regional

Regulation.

Article 99

- (1) Special provisions for defense and security areas as referred to in Article 92 point g are determined by taking into account:
  - a. the utilization of defense and security areas must be in line with defense functions;
  - b. the utilization of defense and security areas outside the defense function is carried out in accordance with statutory provisions;
  - c. the utilization of areas around defense and security areas must support and maintain the function of defense and security activities;
  - d. utilization of areas around defense and security areas that do not support the function of defense and security activities must meet the requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - e. defense and security areas located in disaster-prone areas in their spatial use need to consider disasters; and
  - f. Defense and security areas include military bases, military training areas, military installations, test areas for military equipment and weapons, national vital objects of a strategic nature and/or air defense interests.
- (2) The map of specific provisions for defence and security areas is contained in Annex VII.7, which forms an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Article 100

- (1) Special provisions for Karst Areas as referred to in Article 90 point h, with the following provisions:
  - a. Karst areas are indicated by certain forms of exokarsts and endokarsts that have the following criteria:
    1. has a scientific function as an object of research

- and investigation for the development of science;
  - 2. has a function as a groundwater affix area that is able to become a medium for absorbing surface water into the ground;
  - 3. has a function as a permanent groundwater storage medium in the form of aquifers whose existence is sufficient for hydrological functions;
  - 4. have permanent springs; and
  - 5. have caves that form rivers or underground river networks.
- b. The exokarst form as referred to in point a consists of:
- 1. permanent springs;
  - 2. karst hills;
  - 3. Dolina;
  - 4. uvala;
  - 5. polje; and/or
  - 6. pond.
- c. The endokarst form as referred to in point a consists of:
- 1. underground rivers; and/or
  - 2. Speleothem.
- d. Provisions in Karst Areas pay attention to:
- 1. Its use is for the protection of landscapes that have rare (unique) and/or beautiful characteristics for the development of science, culture, and/or tourism
  - 2. is a natural resource protected Area, whose determination follows the prevailing legislation;
  - 3. no mining activities; and
  - 4. can be carried out other activities, as long as they do not have the potential to interfere with the karstification process, damage karst forms below and above the surface, and damage the function of the Karst Area.
- e. To business actors in and around the Karst Area who interfere with the ongoing karstification process and damage morphological forms, caves with speleothems

- in them and the functions of the Karst Area are sanctioned in accordance with legislation;
- f. Production forest areas adjacent to Karst Areas must maintain the protected function of the Area and in its development refer to the rules of protected area management in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- (2) The map of the specific provisions of Karst Areas is listed in Annex VII.8, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 101

- (1) Special provisions the mineral and coal Mining area as referred to in Article 92 point i is a Mining Business Area (WUP), with the following provisions:
- a. issuance of permits for mining activities, including People's Mining Areas (WPR) allowed;
  - b. provisions prohibiting open-pit mining activities within Protected Areas;
  - c. provisions prohibiting mining and energy activities in Areas with a high level of vulnerability;
  - d. provisions prohibiting mining and energy activities that cause environmental damage;
  - e. provisions prohibiting mining locations in urban Areas;
  - f. the determination of mining and energy sites in rural Areas must comply with the provisions regarding the minimum radius of settlements and not located in water catchment areas to maintain the preservation of water sources and other equipment;
- (2) The determination of mineral and coal mining areas as referred to in section (1), determined with provisions including:
- a. have solid mining resources and potential based on geological data, after correction by space that is not allowed, and still feasible for economic exploitation;
  - b. is an area that can be used for the concentration of

- mining activities in a sustainable manner and not in areas with high disaster vulnerability;
  - c. is part of the process of transforming potential economic power into a real economy;
  - d. does not interfere with the sustainability function of the environment and surrounding communities; and
  - e. does not contradict the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Map of special provisions for mineral and coal mining areas listed in Annex VII.9, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 102

- (1) Special provisions for animal migration as referred to in Article 92 point j include:
- a. marine mammal migration, namely whale shark migration, is found in the waters of Karawang Regency and Indramayu Regency;
  - b. migration of certain fish, namely the migration of eel fish which is then found in the waters of Sukabumi Regency and Cianjur Regency Waters;
  - c. turtle migration found in the waters of Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency and Pangandaran Regency.
- (2) Control directives in the biota migration flow are implemented as follows:
- a. maritime environmental protection arrangements;
  - b. establishment of route systems (sea traffic separation schemes, two-way routes, recommended bow lines, deep water routes, areas to avoid, inland traffic areas, and alert areas).
- (3) Specific provisions for marine life migration flows are as follows:
- a. Biota migration flows are intended for the sustainability of protected and endangered biota, and/or biota that have high economic value;
  - b. activities that intersect or are adjacent to the migration flow of marine life prioritize the life and

- sustainability of these biota;
- c. In the migration flow of marine biota, no activities are allowed that hinder, disturb, convert, and/or move the migration flow of marine life.
- (4) Map of special provisions for animal migration is contained in Annex VII.10, which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 103

- (1) Special provisions for oil and gas mining Areas as referred to in Article 92 point k, are arrangements for mining work areas for the implementation of exploration and exploitation carried out in accordance with legislation.
- (2) The map of special provisions for oil and gas mining areas is listed in Annex VII.11, which is an integral part of the Regional Regulation.

#### Part Three

##### Assessment of Spatial Utilization Implementation

#### Paragraph 1

##### General

#### Article 104

- (1) The assessment of the implementation of space utilization, as referred to in Article 61 point b, consists of:
  - a. assessment of the implementation of KKPR; and
  - b. assessment of the embodiment of RTR.
- (2) The assessment of the implementation of KKPR as referred to in section (1) point a is carried out to ensure:
  - a. compliance with the implementation of KKPR provisions; and
  - b. fulfilment of KKPR acquisition procedures.
- (3) Assessment of the realization of RTR as referred to in section (1) point b is carried out by assessing the realization of the Spatial Structure plan and the Spatial Pattern plan.

- (4) Assessment of the realization of RTR as referred to in Section (3) Performed against:
  - a. program suitability;
  - b. location suitability; and
  - c. Suitability of time for implementation of utilization activities.

#### Paragraph 2

#### Assessment of the Implementation of Conformity Provisions for Space Utilization Activities

#### Article 105

- (1) The assessment of the implementation of KKPR as referred to in Article 104 section (1) point a is carried out to ensure:
  - (1) compliance with the implementation of KKPR provisions; and
  - (2) fulfilment of KKPR acquisition procedures.
- (2) Assessment of compliance with the implementation of KKPR provisions as referred to in section (1) point a is carried out in the period:
  - (1) during construction; and
  - (2) Post construction.
- (3) Assessment in the period during development as referred to in section (2) point a is carried out to ensure compliance with implementation in meeting the provisions of KKPR.
- (4) Assessment in the period during development as referred to in section (2) point a is carried out no later than 2 (two) years from the issuance of KKPR.
- (5) Assessment in the post-development period as referred to in section (2) point b is carried out to ensure compliance of development results with the provisions of the KKPR document.
- (6) In the case of the results of the assessment as referred to in section (4) found non-compliance with the provisions contained in the KKPR document, actors of Spatial Utilization activities are required to make adjustments.
- (7) In the case of the results of the assessment as referred to

in section (5) found non-compliance with the provisions contained in the KKPR document, imposition of sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 106

The results of the assessment of the implementation of provisions in the KKPR document in the period during development and post-development as referred to in Article 105 are set forth in textual and spatial forms.

#### Article 107

Assessment of the implementation of provisions in the KKPR document in accordance with the

#### Paragraph 3

Assessment of Compliance with Procedures for Obtaining Conformity of Space Utilization Activities

#### Article 108

- (1) Assessment of the fulfilment of the KKPR acquisition procedure as referred to in Article 105 section (1) point b is carried out to ensure the compliance of development actors/applicants with the stages and requirements of KKPR acquisition in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) KKPR as referred to in section (1) issued and/or obtained by not going through the correct procedure, is null and void.
- (3) KKPR as referred to in section (1) that is no longer suitable due to changes in RTR can be cancelled by the government agency that issued the KKPR.
- (4) For losses incurred due to cancellation as referred to in section (3), appropriate compensation can be requested to the government agency that issued the KKPR.
- (5) The procedure for providing adequate compensation as referred to in section (4) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 4

Assessment of the Realization of Spatial Plan

Article 109

- (1) The assessment of the realization of RTR Article 104 section (1) point b is carried out by assessing the realization of the Spatial Structure plan and the Spatial Pattern plan.
- (2) The assessment of the realization of the Spatial Structure plan and the Spatial Pattern plan as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
  - a. assessment of the degree of embodiment of the plan of the Spatial Structure; and
  - b. assessment of the level of realization of the Spatial Pattern plan.
- (3) The assessment of the level of realization of the Spatial Structure plan as referred to in section (2) section a is carried out by juxtaposing the implementation of the construction program of settlement centers and infrastructure network systems against the Spatial Structure plan.
- (4) The assessment of the level of realization of the Spatial Pattern plan as referred to in section (2) point b is carried out by juxtaposing the implementation of environmental management programs, development based on Business Permits, and land rights to the Spatial Pattern plan.
- (5) The assessment of the realization of RTR is carried out 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years and is carried out 1 (one) year before the spatial review.
- (6) The implementation of the assessment of the realization of RTR can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years in the event that there are changes in national strategic policies stipulated by legislation.

Article 110

Further provisions regarding the assessment of the

implementation of space utilization as referred to in Article 109 refer to legislation.

#### Part Four

#### Directives for Granting Incentives and Disincentives

#### Article 111

- (1) The Incentive and Disincentive provisions as referred to in Article 61 point c, are provisions applied to encourage the implementation of Space Utilization in accordance with the RTR and to prevent Spatial Utilization that is not in accordance with the RTR
- (2) The Incentive and Disincentive provisions as referred to in section (1) serve to:
  - a. improve efforts to control Spatial Utilization in order to realize Spatial Planning in accordance with the RTR;
  - b. facilitating space utilization activities to be in line with RTR; and
  - c. increase partnerships of all communities in order to use space in line with RTR.

#### Article 112

- (1) Incentives as referred to in Article 111, are tools to motivate, encourage, provide attractiveness, and/or accelerate space realization activities that have added value in zones that need to be encouraged or controlled development.
- (2) The Incentive Provisions as referred to in section (1) are prepared based on:
  - a. spatial structure plan, spatial pattern plan of the Provincial Region, and strategic area of the Provincial Area;
  - b. indication of zoning directives; and
  - c. other relevant sector legislation.
- (3) Incentives as referred to in section (1) may be in the form of:

- a. Fiscal incentives; and/or
- b. Non-fiscal incentives.

Article 113

- (1) Fiscal incentives as referred to in Article 112 section (3) point a, may be in the form of providing tax relief, levies, and/or non-tax state revenues.
- (2) Non-fiscal incentives as referred to in Article 112 section (3) point b, can be in the form of:
  - a. provision of compensation;
  - b. Subsidies;
  - c. Rewards;
  - d. space rental;
  - e. crowdfunding;
  - f. facilitation of MPA approval;
  - g. provision of infrastructure and facilities;
  - h. appreciation; and/or
  - i. Publication or promotion.
- (3) provision of fiscal incentives as referred to in section (1) and non-fiscal incentives as referred to in section (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 114

- (1) Provincial Local Governments may provide incentives to:
  - a. local governments of other provinces, Regency/Municipal governments, and other Regency/Municipal governments; and
  - b. Community.
- (2) Incentives to other provincial governments, Regency/Municipal governments, and other Regency/Municipal governments as referred to in section (1) point a can be:
  - a. provision of compensation;
  - b. provision of infrastructure and facilities;
  - c. appreciation; and/or
  - d. regional publications or promotions.
- (3) Incentives to the community as referred to in section (1)

point b, can be in the form of:

- a. provision of tax and/or levy relief;
- b. subsidies;
- c. provision of compensation;
- d. rewards;
- e. space rental;
- f. crowdfunding;
- g. facilitation of Approval of Conformity of Spatial Utilization Activities;
- h. provision of infrastructure and facilities;
- i. appreciation; and/or
- j. publication or promotion.

#### Article 115

In order to manage watershed-based protected Areas and use of water resources, the provincial government shares roles in financing and providing incentives with bordering provinces.

#### Article 116

- (1) To realize 45% (forty-five percent) of protected areas in land areas and increase the area of forest areas to reach a minimum area of 30% (thirty percent) of the watershed area, the Provincial Government can provide financial assistance and/or environmental services to the Regency/Municipal Government by considering the proportion of Protected Area and appreciation for efforts to realize the program to achieve the area of Protected Areas in its area.
- (2) In order to manage watershed-based protected areas and utilization of water resources, the Provincial Government facilitates incentive arrangements and division of roles in financing between regencies/municipalities geographically located in the upstream and downstream areas of the watershed, which is determined through inter-regional cooperation patterns.

Article 117

- (1) To realize KP2B, the Provincial Government can provide incentives to farming communities and Regency/Municipal Governments.
- (2) The provision of incentives to farmers as referred to in section (1) is given in the form of:
  - a. Regional levy relief;
  - b. Compensation for farmers' social costs;
  - c. Program assistance, financing, and technology and information;
  - d. Award for outstanding farmers; and
  - e. Provision of facilities and infrastructure for processing agricultural products and increasing added value.
- (3) The provision of incentives to the community and/or the Regency/Municipal Government as referred to in section (1) is given in the form of:
  - a. appreciation;
  - b. provision of infrastructure; and
  - c. Special financial assistance.

Article 118

The provision of incentives as referred to in Article 115 to Article 117 is further regulated by a Governor Regulation.

Article 119

- (1) Disincentive is a tool to prevent and/or provide limits on Spatial Utilization activities in line with RTR in terms of potential exceeding the carrying capacity and accommodating capacity of the environment.
- (2) The disincentive provisions referred to in section (1) is prepared based on:
  - a. spatial structure plan, Provincial Regional Spatial Pattern plan and Provincial Regional strategic area;
  - b. indication of zoning directives; and
  - c. other relevant sector legislation.
- (3) Disincentives as referred to in section (1) may be in the

form of:

- a. Fiscal disincentives; and/or
- b. Non-fiscal disincentives.

Article 120

- (1) Fiscal disincentives as referred to in Article 119 section (3) point a can be in the form of high taxes and/or levies.
- (2) Non-fiscal disincentives as referred to in Article 119 section (3) point b may be:
  - a. the obligation to compensate or reward;
  - b. restrictions on the provision of infrastructure and facilities; and/or
  - c. granting certain statuses.
- (3) Provision of fiscal disincentives as referred to in section (1) Non-fiscal disincentives as referred to in section (2) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation

Article 121

- (1) Disincentives may be provided by the Provincial Government to:
  - a. Local Governments of other provinces, Regency/Municipal Governments, and/or Local Governments of other regency/municipalities; and
  - b. the public.
- (2) Disincentives to other provincial Governments, Regency/Municipal Governments, and/or other Regency/Municipal Governments as referred to in section (1) point a may be in the form of restrictions on the provision of infrastructure and facilities.
- (3) Disincentives to the public as referred to in section (1) point b, can be in the form of:
  - a. the imposition of high taxes and/or levies;
  - b. the obligation to compensate or reward; and/or
  - c. Restrictions on the provision of infrastructure and facilities.

Part Five  
Sanction Directives

Article 122

- (1) The sanctions directive referred to in Article 61 point d is in the form of administrative sanctions, namely a direction to provide sanctions for anyone who violates the provisions of space utilization obligations in accordance with the applicable RTR.
- (2) The sanctions directive as referred to in section (1) is a device or effort to impose sanctions given to violators of space use.
- (3) The administrative sanctions directive referred to in section (1) functions:
  - a. to realize orderly spatial planning and the enforcement of legislation in the field of spatial planning; and
  - b. as a reference in the imposition of administrative sanctions against:
    1. Space Utilization that is not in accordance with RTRWP;
    2. Space utilization that is not in accordance with KKPR provided by authorized officials;
    3. Space utilization that is not in accordance with the requirements of KKPR provided by authorized officials;
    4. Utilization of space that blocks access to areas declared by legislation as public property;
    5. use of MPA approval documents or confirmation of unauthorized conformity of marine space;
    6. the act of not reporting the establishment and/or placement of buildings and installations at sea to the minister who organizes government affairs in the marine sector;
    7. act of not submitting written reports on the implementation of MPAs periodically every 1 (one) year to the minister who organizes

- government affairs in the marine sector;
  - 8. implementation of MPA approvals that are not in accordance with the RTR, Inter-Regional Zoning Plan (RZ KAW), and/or (Certain National Strategic Area Zoning Plan) RZ KSNT; and/or
  - 9. implementation of Marine MPA agreements that disrupt the livelihood space and access of small fishermen, traditional fishermen, and small fish farmers.
- (4) The direction of administrative sanctions as referred to in section (3) is determined based on:
- a. large or small impacts caused by violations of Spatial Utilization;
  - b. the value of the benefits of imposing sanctions given for violations of Spatial Utilization; and/or
  - c. public losses incurred due to violations of Space Utilization.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE ROLE OF SOCIETY AND INSTITUTION

#### Part One

#### General

#### Article 123

The role of society and institutions consists of:

- a. rights and obligations of society;
- b. the role of society; and
- c. Institutional.

#### Part Two

#### Rights and Duties of Society

#### Article 124

In spatial planning, any person has the right to:

- a. know the RTR;
- b. enjoy the added value of Space as a result of Spatial

Planning;

- c. submit proposals for Space Utilization;
- d. obtain adequate compensation for losses arising from the implementation of development activities in accordance with the RTR;
- e. file an objection to the competent authority against development that is not in accordance with the RTR in its area;
- f. submit demands for cancellation of approval of Spatial Planning activities and termination of development that is not in accordance with the RTR to the competent authorities;
- g. file a claim for compensation to the government and/or the implementer of Spatial Utilization activities if development activities that are not in accordance with the RTR cause losses; and
- h. obtain assistance and legal assistance to problems faced in the implementation of Space Utilization.

#### Article 125

In Space Utilization, any person is obligated to:

- a. comply with the RTR that has been set;
- b. utilize space in accordance with RTR;
- c. comply with the provisions stipulated in the CTF requirements;
- d. provide access to Areas that by the provisions of legislation are declared as public property;
- e. submit reports on the occurrence of problems in the implementation of Spatial Utilization; and
- f. maintain, protect, and maintain the preservation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.

#### Part Three

#### Public Role

#### Article 126

- (1) The implementation of Spatial Planning is carried out by

the Provincial Government by involving the active role of the public and the business world.

- (2) The role of the public in spatial planning as referred to in section (1) is carried out, among others, through participation in:
  - a. preparation of RTR;
  - b. Space Utilization;
  - c. control of Space Utilization;
  - d. disaster risk management; and
  - e. Rehabilitation of environmental damage.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures and forms of community roles in spatial planning refer to the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 127

- (1) The Provincial Government organizes community empowerment in the implementation of Spatial Utilization.
- (2) Community empowerment as referred to in section (1), includes:
  - a. facilitating capacity building, providing access to technology and information, capital, and other productive economic access; and
  - b. encouraging partnerships between communities, businesses, and provincial governments, in coordination with the central government, and/or Regency/Municipal governments.

#### Part Four

#### Institutional

#### Article 128

- (1) In order to implement participatory spatial planning, the Governor can form a Spatial Planning Forum.
- (2) Members of the Spatial Planning Forum as referred to in section (1) consist of vertical agencies in the land sector, regional officials, professional associations, academic associations, and community leaders.

- (3) The Spatial Planning Forum as referred to in section (1) is tasked with providing input and consideration in the implementation of spatial planning.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the Spatial Planning Forum refer to the provisions of legislation.

## CHAPTER IX REGIONAL REGULATION ENFORCEMENT

### Article 129

- (1) Enforcement of this Regional Regulation is carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit and Civil Servant Investigators in accordance with their authority, in coordination with the Regency/Municipal Civil Service Police Unit and the State Police Officer of the Republic of Indonesia based on the provisions of legislation.
- (2) In the event that there is a violation that is subject to sanctions, the Civil Service Police Unit coordinates in the stages of implementing case enforcement to Civil Servant Investigators whose appointment is determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation, to get further handling.
- (3) Civil Servant Investigating Officers within the Local Government coordinate with Indonesian National Police Officials to carry out investigations.
- (4) In carrying out the task of investigation, the Investigating Officer as referred to in section (3) has authority to:
  - a. receive a report or complaint from a person about a criminal offence;
  - b. perform the first action at the moment at the scene;
  - c. ordering a suspect to stop and check the suspect's ID;
  - d. make arrests, detentions, searches and seizures;
  - e. conducting checks and confiscation of mail;
  - f. take fingerprints and photograph a person;
  - g. summoning people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
  - h. bring in the necessary experts in connection with the

- examination of the case;
- i. hold a termination of the investigation;
- j. conduct other acts according to responsible law.

CHAPTER X  
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS PROVISIONS

Article 131

- (1) Any Person who:
  - a. violates the provisions of Article 54 section (1) and Article 125 point a and point b;
  - b. does not comply with the provisions stipulated in the KKPR requirements;
  - c. does not provide access to areas that are declared public property by legislation; and/or
  - d. obtain KKPR with incorrect procedures, subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) in the forms of:
  - a. written warnings;
  - b. Government coercion, in the form of:
    - 1. law enforcement coercion costs;
    - 2. land replacement or compensation; and/or
    - 3. demolition of buildings.
  - c. administrative fines;
  - d. temporary suspension of activities;
  - e. temporary suspension of public services;
  - f. site closure;
  - g. revocation of KKPR;
  - h. cancellation of KKPR; and/or
  - i. restoration of space function.

Article 132

- (1) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 131 can be implemented by:
  - a. Gradual;
  - b. immediately; and/or

- c. cumulative, including:
  1. Internal; and
  2. External.
- (2) To determine the gradual or cumulative imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1), taking into account:
  - a. the level or severity of the type of violation committed by the person responsible for the business and/or activity;
  - b. the level of compliance of the person responsible for the business and/or activity to the fulfilment of orders or obligations specified in administrative sanctions;
  - c. track record of compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity; and/or
  - d. the degree of influence or implication of violations on the environment.
- (3) Provisions regarding procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are regulated in the Governor's Regulation.

## CHAPTER XI CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 133

Any person who carries out prohibited activities as referred to in the provisions of the indications of the zoning directive, namely:

- a. Article 72 point f point 3 point b), point d);
- b. Article 73 point a point 7, dan point b point 7;
- c. Article 84 point d point 8, dan point 9;
- d. Article 85 point I;
- e. Article 95 section (9) point c, section (15) point g;
- f. Article 96 section (3) point b, point c, point d, point e;
- g. Article 97 section (1) point d, point f, point h, point I;
- h. Article 98 point b point 2; and
- i. Article 101 section (1) point b, point c, point d, point e, threatened with crime in accordance with the provisions of

legislation in the field of spatial planning, and/or per sector.

Article 134

- (1) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 131 section (1), does not relieve violators of sanctions provisions from the responsibility of recovery and criminal sanctions.
- (2) Any person who in carrying out his/her business and/or activities utilizes the designated space without having an approval for the suitability of space use, causes loss to property or damage to goods, or results in the death of people, is subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Any person who utilizes space not in accordance with the spatial plan that results in changes in the function of space or results in loss of property or damage to goods, is subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 135

- (1) Any authorized Government Official who issues permits not in accordance with the spatial plan is subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) In addition to the criminal sanctions referred to in section (1), the offender may be subject to additional penalties in the form of dishonourable dismissal from office.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 136

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force;

- a. Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL that has been issued and is in accordance with the provisions of this Regional Regulation is remains valid in accordance with its validity period;

- b. Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL that has been issued but is not in accordance with the provisions of this Regional Regulation applies:
  1. for those that have not yet been carried out, the Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL is adjusted to the function of the area based on this regional regulation;
  2. for those whose construction has been carried out, Space Utilization is carried out until the relevant Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL expires and adjustments are made to the function of the Area based on this Regional Regulation;
  3. for those whose construction has been carried out and it is not possible to adjust this Regional Regulation, the Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL that has been issued can be cancelled and for losses incurred as a result of the cancellation of the Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL can be given appropriate replacement;
  4. Proper replacement as referred to in point 3, taking into account the following indicators:
    - a) pay attention to local market prices;
    - b) in accordance with NJOP; or
    - c) in accordance with the capabilities of the Region;and
  5. compensation for losses incurred as a result of the cancellation of the Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
- c. Spatial Utilization in Areas held without a Spatial Utilization Permit/KKPR/KKPRL is determined as follows:
  1. that is contrary to the provisions of this Regional Regulation, the use of the relevant Space shall be orderly and adjusted in accordance with this Regional Regulation; and
  2. which in accordance with the provisions of this

Regional Regulation, is accelerated to obtain the necessary KKPR/KKPRL.

- d. Space Utilization Permits that have expired and will be extended, followed up through the KKPR/KKPRL issuance mechanism; and
- e. Space utilization in forest areas covered by the holding zone as referred to in Article 28, Article 30, and Article 36 remains in effect until the enactment of legislation regarding changes in the designation and/or function of forest areas.

### CHAPTER XIII MISCELANEOUS PROVISIONS

#### Article 137

- (1) The term of the Provincial RTRW is 20 (twenty) years.
- (2) The Provincial RTRW is reviewed 1 (one) time in every 5 (five) year period.
- (3) Review of the Provincial RTRW can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years if there is a change in the strategic environment in the form of:
  - a. large-scale natural disasters established by legislation;
  - b. changes in the territorial boundaries of the state established by law;
  - c. changes in regional boundaries established by law; and
  - d. Strategic National Policy Changes.

#### Article 138

- (1) Space utilization disputes can be resolved through the courts and/or outside the court.
- (2) Dispute resolution outside the court as referred to in section (1) can be carried out by deliberation and consensus and/or using the services of third parties, both those who have the authority to make decisions and those

who do not have the authority to make decisions.

- (3) The result of the dispute settlement agreement outside the court as referred to in section (2), is stated in writing and is binding on the parties.
- (4) Settlement of disputes outside the court is carried out by the parties in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Disputes due to policy changes can be resolved through the facilitation of the Regional Spatial Planning Forum

#### Article 139

- (1) Arising land is land directly controlled by the State.
- (2) Arising land as referred to in section (1) includes land arising on sea coasts, river banks, lake banks and islands.
- (3) Arising land as referred to in section (1) may be granted land rights in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 140

- (1) Land derived from reclamation in coastal waters, tides, swamps, lakes, and former rivers is directly controlled by the State.
- (2) Reclaimed land can be granted land rights with provisions in accordance with legislation.
- (3) The implementation of reclamation is required to maintain and pay attention:
  - a. sustainability of people's lives and livelihoods;
  - b. balance between the interests of utilization and the interests of preserving the functions of the coastal environment and small islands; and
  - c. Technical requirements for material picking, dredging and stockpiling.
- (4) The Governor is authorized to issue permits for the implementation of reclamation in marine waters no further than 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the coastline towards the free sea and/or towards archipelagic waters with provisions in accordance with legislation.

#### Article 141

The arrangement of Earth's Inner Space is directed to:

- a. Activities allowed in shallow basements are access to urban railway stations, road infrastructure network systems, utility network systems, office areas, parking facilities, trade and services, supporting building activities above it and building foundations above it.
- b. Activities allowed in the inner basement are rail-based mass transportation systems (urban railways), road infrastructure network systems, utility network systems and building foundations above them.
- c. The implementation of the utilization of space in the earth as referred to in point a and point b refers to legislation.
- d. The utilization of space in the earth is further regulated in the Regency/Municipal Regional Spatial Plan and the Municipal/Municipality Detailed Spatial Plan.

#### CHAPTER XIV CLOSING PROVISIONS

##### Article 142

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, all implementing regulations relating to regional spatial planning are declared to remain effective insofar not contrary to this Regional Regulation.

##### Article 143

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force:

- a. Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 22 of 2010 on West Java Provincial Spatial Plan 2009-2029 (Regional Gazette of the Province of West Java of 2010 Number 22 Series E, Supplement to Regional Gazette of the Province of West Java Number 86); and
- b. Regional Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 5 of 2019 on Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of The Province of West Java 2019-2039 (Regional Gazette of the Province of West Java of 2019 Number 5, Supplement to Regional Gazette of the Province of West

Java Number 234); repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 144

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

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Province of West Java.

Issued in Bandung  
on 12 December, 2022  
GUBERNUR JAWA BARAT,

Signed

MOCHAMAD RIDWAN KAMIL

Promulgated in Bandung  
on 12 December 2022  
SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST JAVA,

Signed

SETIAWAN WANGSAATMAJA

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST JAVA OF 2022 NUMBER 9

Jakarta, 4 July 2024  
Has been translated as an Official Translation  
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights  
of the Republic of Indonesia  
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,

