

ACTIO

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Indonesia's Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Key to Restore the Industry to Its Post-Pandemic Success

**The Impact of Business Limitation
Regulation in Jakarta During COVID-19
Pandemic on F & B Businesses: 'Either
the Loss of Income or Risk of Dying'**

Digital Payment Integration Through QRIS



RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE INDONESIAN TOURISM SECTOR IN THE TIME OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC





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Looking forward to hearing from you.



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ACTIO

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“Travel isn’t always pretty. It isn’t always comfortable. Sometimes it hurts, it even breaks your heart. But that’s OK. The journey changes you; it should change you. It leaves marks on your memory, on your consciousness, on your heart, and on your body. You take something with you. Hopefully, you leave something good behind”.

Anthony Bourdain – World Celebrity Chef

Dear Reader,

Happy New Year 2022!

ACTIO is here again for readers with the main topic “Resilient and Sustainability of the Indonesian Tourism Sector in the Time of the Covid-19 Pandemic”.

Even though the Covid-19 pandemic has decreased in some countries, the new variant of the Omicron Covid-19 virus remains a global threat and requires high vigilance, including for Indonesia.

In conditions that are still like this, it demand resilience and sustainable for all business sectors or businesses in Indonesia, including the Indonesian Tourism sector. The direct involvement of the Government of Indonesia in efforts to improve the condition or condition of domestic tourism is certainly very much needed. Participation such as stimulus and policies provided by the government will be very supportive to increase investment from the private sector and also stimulate local tourists to revisit destinations and tourist attractions throughout Indonesia.

ACTIO – 17 discussed the Resilience and Sustainability of the Indonesian Tourism Sector during the Covid-19 Pandemic, including: “Standards and Certification of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability of the Tourism Sector During the Handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic”, Impact of F & B Business Restrictions Regulations in Jakarta during the Covid-19 Pandemic: ‘Between Loss or Risk of Death’, “Indonesia’s Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Key to Returning Industry Towards Post-Pandemic”, and “Integration of Digital Payments through QRIS”.

We hope that the articles in this edition can provide useful information for all readers.

Best Regards,

ANGGRAENI AND PARTNERS

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THE TOURISM SECTOR REMAINS LIMITED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



The government has issued a Policy for the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) level 3 throughout Indonesia for the 2021 Christmas and New Year 2022 holidays in the Instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Number 62 of 2021 (Inmendagri 62/2021). However, at this time the PPKM Level 3 provisions have been abolished by the Government through the Instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Number 66 of 2021 (Inmendagri 66/2021) which was signed on 9 December 2021 and effect the period from 24 December 2021 until 2 January 2022 which revoked Inmendagri 62/2021.¹ Where regulation applies, there is now leeway where the maximum capacity of the number of tourists in a venue is now 75%, more than the original 50%.

The reason is that Indonesians who have been infected with COVID-19 and recovered, already have antibodies against Covid-19. Furthermore, the achievement of vaccination in Java-Bali has reached 76% for the first dose and 56% for the second and final dose. Indonesia is also considered to be able to overcome Covid-19, and this is evidenced by last month's statistics. The number of additional daily Covid-19 cases in Indonesia appears under control as the average number of additional cases per day was only 400 new cases. Further, as for the latest rules to support the policy of cancelling PPKM Level 3, the government issued the Instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Number 63 of 2021 for Java-Bali (Inmendagri 63/2021) for Java-Bali which was signed on 29 November 2021 and Instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Number 65 of 2021 for outside Java-Bali signed on 6 December 2021 (Inmendagri 65/2021). In essence, in this regulation, each region applies a different PPKM level and does not entirely apply PPKM Level 3.²

Meanwhile, the tourism sector will continue to apply the ban on all business places and tourist destinations to hold new year celebration events in closed or open areas.³ This includes processions, firecrackers, and fireworks, and the maximum capacity limit for visitors is still being applied. The prohibition is stated in the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy Circular Number SE/2/M-K/2021 concerning Business Activities and Tourism Destinations During the 2021 Christmas and New Year 2022 Celebrations signed on December 6, 2021 (SE Kemenparekraf 2/2021) where this arrangement still refers to the Instruction of Ministry of Internal Affairs 62/2021.⁴ Although the implementation of the limitation on visitor capacity in the tourism sector is still enforced, the abolition of the implementation of PPKM Level 3 was welcomed by the Association of Indonesian Tourism Actors ("ASPPI") represented by the Chairman of the ASPPI Board, Bahriyansah Momod who was optimistic, with the government's policy in The abolition of the implementation of PPKM Level 3 and believes that this can boost the performance of the tourism industry, albeit still implementing strict health protocols. Furthermore, he stated that it is estimated that the average visit or rate until the end of 2021 will be around 70%, which is higher than the average visit rate in 2020.⁵ **IAN/HES**

1. The Instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Number 66 of 2021 regarding Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 at Christmas 2021 and New Year 2022.
2. <https://www.voice.com/news/2021/12/07/181114/ppkm-level-3-dibatalkan-government-prepare-aturan-baru-pemcepatan-nataru?page=all>.
3. <https://republika.co.id/berita/r3puz6383/menpar-destinasi-wisata-tak-oleh-gelar-perayaan-tahun-baru>.
4. <https://travel.detik.com/travel-news/d-5833156/sandiaga-persilakan-place-wisata-buka-di-akhir-tahun-but-harga-nomornya>.
5. <https://industri.kontan.co.id/news/pebisnis-wisata-dan-pusat-belanja-sambut-positif-pembatalan-ppkm-level-3-nataru?page=1>.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



During the COVID-19 pandemic, can people still travel both domestically and internationally?

For now, you can. The public can still travel as long as they comply with all restrictions set by the Government.

At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian Government did prohibit people from traveling domestically and internationally. However, the Government of Indonesia is currently relaxing various forms of restrictions, so that people can still travel both domestically and internationally.

How are people still being able to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Of course, by complying with all regulations that have been set by various government agencies. The latest changes in regulations can be accessed on the official government website regarding COVID-19, namely covid19.go.id/p/regulation.

There are different restrictions for land, sea, and air travel. Currently, the latest regulation is Circular Letter of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force Number 24 of 2021 concerning Regulation of Community Activities and Mobility During the Christmas Period of 2021 and the New Year of 2022 During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and its addendum.

In general, the conditions that must be met to travel based on the said regulation are as follows.

- Must have received at least the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine;
- For people who have just received the first dose, they are required to show their first dosage vaccine card and a statement of negative PCR test results whose samples were taken within a maximum period of 3 x 24 hours before departure;
- For people who have received the second dose, they are required to show a second dosage vaccine card and a statement of negative rapid test antigen results whose samples were taken within a maximum period of 1 x 24 hours before departure.

Is quarantine mandatory for people traveling both domestically and internationally?

No, quarantine is only mandatory for people traveling internationally.

In the Addendum to the Circular Letter of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force Number 23 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic, it is regulated that everyone who travels internationally, whether Indonesian Citizens or Foreign Citizens, upon arrival in Indonesia, must undergo quarantine for a 10 x 24 hours period and be re-tested through a PCR.

For some countries, such as South Africa and Hong Kong, and due to the emergence of a new variant of COVID-19, arrivals from these countries must be followed by a longer quarantine of a 14 x 24 hours period. **IMD/TWK/HES**



INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL PAYMENT BY QRIS

There have been many changes in our lives due to the COVID-19 pandemic, one of which is the cashless payment method in order to minimize physical contact between sellers and buyers. This method is becoming increasingly more common. Fitria Irmis Triswati, Group Head of Payment System Policy Group, Bank Indonesia said that Bank Indonesia (BI), in responding to the digital phenomenon, realises that as the authority, BI must be able to strike the right balance between innovation and risk mitigation.¹ One of its responses is through QRIS technology.

Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard or commonly abbreviated as QRIS (read KRIS) is the unification of various QR types from various Payment System Service Providers (PJSP) using a QR Code. As mentioned in the official BI website, QRIS was developed by the payment system industry together with BI so that the transaction process with the QR Code can be easier, faster, and more secure.² All Payment System Service Providers who use QR Code Payments must implement QRIS. Provisions regarding QRIS are regulated in the Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors

1. <https://www.business.hsbc.co.id/en-gb/supporting-indonesias-transformation-towards-a-cashless-society>.

2. <https://www.bi.go.id/QRIS/default.aspx>.

No.21/18/PADG/2019 (PADG BI 2019) which was later amended by Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors No. 23/8/PADG/2021 (PADG BI 2021).

The use of QRIS as a daily payment method is quite common in urban areas, because of how integral mobile banking is in urban society. However, as reported by Sudibyo Wiradji's article published in The Jakarta Post dated April 15, 2021, that in reality, many Indonesians, especially those living in rural areas, still do not have a bank account or are not part of financial inclusion.³

Data shows that unbanked citizens are estimated at 66% of Indonesia's 275 million population.⁴ As of January 2021, Indonesian internet users have reached 202.6 million or around 73.7% of the total population of citizens, where mobile phone communication in Indonesia has reached 343.5 million or equal to 125.6% of the total population of citizens.⁵ The data from BI under the publication entitled "Digital Financial Inclusion in Indonesia" states that in 2013, more than 13 (thirteen) million mobile phone users in Indonesia were poor households.⁶

This set of conditions should be a motivation for BI and related financial service providers to seek more equitable financial inclusion through QRIS, especially because of the huge gap in the number of unbanked Indonesians and those who have internet access via their mobile phones.

Meanwhile, counseling and guidance, as well as access to business capital are some of the forms of poverty alleviation as regulated in Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare (Law 11/2009). Article 21 of Law 11/2009 which stipulates that:⁷



"Poverty alleviation is carried out in the form of:"

- a. social counseling and guidance;
- b. social services;
- c. providing access to employment and business opportunities;
- d. providing access to basic health services;
- e. providing access to basic education services;
- f. providing access to housing services and settlement; and/or
- g. providing access to training, business capital, and business marketing."

The provision indicates that financial inclusion can help the poor and the most vulnerable in society to escape poverty, reduce inequality, develop the whole society, and promote economic growth. QRIS is a step towards better financial inclusion, but data shows that BI and related internet-based financial service providers still need to be more aggressive in terms of advocacy and providing resources related to QRIS and its benefits for the community to achieve welfare for all. **CAC/ALH/HES**

3. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2021/04/15/grassroot-strategy-to-realize-financial-inclusion-in-indonesia.html>.

4. *Ibid.*

5. <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-indonesia>.

6. <https://www.ojk.go.id/id/berita-dan-kegiatan/publikasi/Documents/Pages/Materi-OJK-PROKSI-2016/7.Digital%20Financial%20Inclusion%20-%20OJK.pdf>.

7. UU 11/2009.



STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS FOR HYGIENE, HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE TOURISM SECTOR DURING THE HANDLING OF THE 2019 CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused the tourism sector to be significantly affected, both in the form of a decline in global tourist arrivals, and local domestic visitors at tourist attractions. This then prompted the government to establish an industrial strategy to support the sustainability of the tourism sector during the pandemic. On 26 October 2020, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (“Kemenparekraf”) issued Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation Number 13 of 2020 concerning Standards and Certification of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability of the Tourism Sector During the Handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (“Permenparekraf 13/2020”).

The main policy of Permenparekraf 13/2020 is the Certification of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability (“Certification”), which is the process of granting certificates to Tourism Businesses, Tourism Destinations, and other Tourism products to provide guarantees to tourists for the implementation of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability in accordance with existing Health protocols and guidelines in the context of preventing and controlling the Corona Virus Disease 2019.¹

1. Article 1 number 1 of Permenparekraf 13/2020

The certification is available to (i) tourism businesses; (ii) tourism destinations; and (iii) other tourism products, which must fulfil the (i) dimensional standards (cleanliness, health, safety, environmental sustainability); (ii) standard criteria (management/governance; readiness of human resources; participation of visitors/guests/users/other parties); and (iii) standard indicators as provided in detail in Attachment I of Permenparekraf 13/2020.²

The stages of the certification are:³

- a. Self-Assessment, which can be conducted by the owner/manager of Tourism Businesses, Tourism Destinations, and other Tourism products prior to the implementation of the assessment for Certification;⁴
- b. Self-Declaration, which in the form of (i) a statement that the results of self-assessment are true in accordance with the existing conditions; (ii) a statement that it has complied with the Criteria and Indicators for the implementation of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability in the Tourism Sector; (iii) a statement of willingness to participate in the Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability assessment process towards Certification; and (iv) a statement of willingness to continue to improve the quality of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability;⁵
- c. Application for Certification, which can be submitted by the owner/manager of Tourism Businesses, Tourism Destinations, and other Tourism products by attaching documents resulting from the self-assessment and self-declaration;⁶
- d. Audit/assessment, conducted by the Certification Institution on the fulfillment of the basic requirements; and compliance with the implementation of standards;⁷

- e. Decision on the Issuance of Certificate, which are given to Tourism Businesses that have fulfilled 85.00% (eighty five percent) to 100.00% (one hundred percent) of the Criteria and Indicators for the implementation of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability;⁸ and
- f. The Award of the certificates.

The Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy will then issue a 'I do Care' label to the Tourism Businesses, Tourism Destinations, and other Tourism Products that have obtained the Certification.⁹ Tourism Businesses, Tourism Destinations, and other Tourism Products that receive the 'I do Care' logo may use each of their products and services for tourism promotion purposes with the shape, color, and dimensions of the 'I do Care' logo that have been determined by the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy.¹⁰

In conclusion, Permenparekraf 13/2020 has regulated the procedures, requirements, and supervisory mechanisms for the granting of Certification to businesses, destinations, and tourism products, which also regulates the details of the procedures that must be conducted by tourism businesses, such as the obligation to check body temperature, the obligation to provide information about Covid-19 test results and the obligation to provide previous travel history. Ultimately, the implementation of this regulation for more than 1 (one) year has supported the tourism sector to gradually improve. **KBA/FDH/HES**



2. Article 3 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
3. Article 7 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
4. Article 8 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
5. Article 9 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
6. Article 10 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
7. Article 11 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
8. Article 11 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
9. Article 14 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.
10. Article 15 of Permenparekraf 13/2020.



THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS LIMITATION REGULATION IN JAKARTA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON F & B BUSINESSES: ‘EITHER THE LOSS OF INCOME OR RISK OF DYING’

Jakarta has unfortunately become the biggest contributor to the spread of COVID-19 virus cases with a percentage of 20,3% (864.390 cases) of total cases as per 13 December 2021.¹ The number of COVID-19 cases in Jakarta stole the Nation's attention due to the dynamic increase of positive COVID-19 cases on July 2021 in which as many as 14.916 cases were reported every day. This was 12 fold increase compared to the previous month of June, where the number of cases of COVID-19 increased by only 1.185 cases per day. The increase of positive COVID-19 case at this point in time on 12 December 2021 is only 16 new cases per day.²

In an attempt to contain the outbreak of COVID-19 in Jakarta, the Provincial Government of Jakarta established a policy on limitation of activities and community activities through Government Regulation of Jakarta Number 3 of 2021 regarding Implementation of Regulation Number 2 of 2020 regarding the countermeasures of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (GR 3/2021) Juncto Attachment on Jakarta Government Decision Number 1182 of 2021 regarding the enactment of Community Activities Limitation Level 3 Corona Virus Disease (GC 1182/2021). In addition, GR 3/2021 have explained under Article 26 that Restaurant owners, Cafés and

1. <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>.

2. *Ibid.*



other have to educate and implement the COVID-19 Prevention Protocols and conduct a limitation on the number of customers they serve. However in reality, even though such regulations have been passed, the spread of COVID-19 still continued. This may be due to the indifferent attitude of business owners in Jakarta regarding the situation. The F & B (Food and Beverage) Sector appears not to abide with the government regulations and enforcement is inconsistent.

Business Owners in F & B argue that their establishments need to earn a living and be profitable and therefore excuses the violation of the health protocols. They argue that that having a limitation to activity hinders their business in Jakarta by the implementation of *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* (PPKM) from category level 1, 2, 3, and 4. They argue that this system has caused many businesses in the F & B sector to fail due to the lack of customers. Recently, the Provincial Ministry of Jakarta issued a Government Decree Number 1430 of 2021 regarding the Enactment of Community Activity Level 3 Corona Virus Disease Limitation, in which the decree limits

the customers of restaurant to 50% (fifty percent) capacity and a time limit of 60 (sixty) minutes³ maximum for dining-in customers to be physically in the restaurant. This requirement will clearly further decrease the income of outlets in the F & B Sector.

The lax attitude of business owners and general non-compliance of businesses in the F & B sector caused the build up of crowds in the community, causing cluster spreads of COVID-19 virus cases. This cluster spread of COVID-19 naturally attracts the risk of death, which according to data per 9 December 2021, the total death caused by COVID-19 reached 13.583. It is expected to increase with each passing day.⁴ Aside from death, according to data in the year 2020, the economic loss from COVID-19 in Indonesia had reached 1.365 Trillion Rupiah.⁵

The cooperation of the government, business owners and public are required. The PPKM framework was set up in order to minimize the spread of COVID-19. The prevention procedure will only be as effective as the willingness for businesses to abide to the applicable regulation. The business owners in the F & B sector have to educate their customers and employees regarding the COVID-19 prevention protocol. This includes the obligation to use masks, body temperature checks, implement physical interaction limitations, provide hand sanitizers, prevent sharing eating utensils, and are obliged to display information on the capacity of the venue, record customer data.⁶ Aside from that, the community ourselves must abide by the rules to further support the prevention of COVID-19. Lastly, the government is obliged to conduct better enforcement of these rules. Routine supervision to ensure all stakeholders implement and comply with health protocols is essential. Only this will ensure no further unnecessary loss of lives to COVID-19 in Indonesia. **RAS/MAD/HES**

3. Lampiran Nomor 4 Keputusan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Nomor 1430 tahun 2021.

4. <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>.

5. <https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/32967/t/Pemerintah+Sampaikan+Jumlah+Kerugian+Negara+Akibat+Pandemi+Dalam+Paripurna+DPR>.

6. Pasal 26 ayat (2) Peraturan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Nomor 3 tahun 2021 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 2 tahun 2020 tentang Penanggulangan Corona Virus Disease 2019.



INDONESIA'S INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE KEY TO RESTORE THE INDUSTRY TO ITS POST-PANDEMIC SUCCESS

The existence of COVID-19 has been detrimental to many countries in the world, especially in the economic sector. In Indonesia, one of the essential sectors that has been especially affected is the tourism industry. For instance, Bali, arguably Indonesia's most popular tourist destination, recorded 6.3 million direct foreign tourist arrivals in 2019.¹ The number plummeted tremendously in 2020 with only 1.05 million foreign tourists² visiting, and only 43 foreigners in the first 9 months of 2021.³ The effect is reflected in locally generated revenue and the Bali province, which earned 4 trillion rupiahs in 2019,⁴ was

only able to generate revenue, which decreased by 25 percent, and earned 3 trillion rupiahs in 2020.⁵ The outlook for Bali remains bleak for 2021.

As a country with rich culture, Indonesia is known to have tangible cultural heritage sites such as Borobudur temple or Komodo National Park, and intangible ones, such as its folklore, performing arts, dance, batik, and many others. In fact, until 2017, the Ministry of Education and Culture reported and listed that Indonesia had identified 594 intangible cultural heritage "objects".⁶

1. Brett Lackey, "Just Forty Three Foreign Tourists Visit Bali in Nine Months Compared to 6.3 Million in 2019 Before the Pandemic Shut Down Travel and Pushed the Holiday Island to the Brink," diakses melalui <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-10261647/Just-43-foreign-tourists-visited-Bali-year-6-3-million-2019.html#:~:text=The%20same%20year%2C%20TripAdvisor%20rated,local%20population%20of%20four%20million> pada Jumat, 10 Desember 2021.
2. Statista, "Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals to Bali, Indonesia from 2011 to 2020", diakses melalui <https://www.statista.com/statistics/976842/foreign-tourist-arrivals-numbers-bali-indonesia/> pada Jumat, 10 Desember 2021.
3. Brett Lackey, *Op. Cit.*
4. Badan Pusat Statistik, "Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Bali (Ribu Rupiah), 2018-2020", diakses melalui <https://bali.bps.go.id/indicator/13/244/1/pendapatan-asli-daerah-pad-kabupaten-kota-di-provinsi-bali.html> pada Jumat, 10 Desember 2021.
5. *Ibid.*
6. Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture, "Warisan Budaya Takbenda (WBTB) Indonesia", diakses melalui <http://kwriu.kemdikbud.go.id/info-budaya-indonesia/warisan-budaya-tak-benda-indonesia/> pada Jumat, 10 Desember 2021.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003⁷ stated that intangible cultural heritage has an abstract nature, such as concepts and technology, and its nature can pass and disappear over time, amongst others: language, music, dance, ceremonies, and various other structured behaviours. Based on UNESCO's definition, 11 elements of intangible cultural heritage have been identified including:⁸ *wayang* puppet theatre, *keris*, *batik motifs*, *batik education* and training by the Pekalongan Batik Museum, *angklung*, *saman* dance, three genres of traditional Balinese dance, *noken* (Papuan woven bags), *pinisi* (the art of boat building), *pencah silat*, and *Pantun*.

Despite the massive potential of Indonesia becoming the centre of intangible cultural heritage tourism, this topic is being less scrutinised than the tangible ones. Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage does not even mention the intangible cultural heritage. However, an ordinance that regulates intangible cultural heritage is the Regional Regulations of Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 3 of 2017 concerning Maintenance and Development of Culture, which includes strengthening the cultural objects and inclusion of the society and its participation. It even encourages all the residents of Yogyakarta to manage their own culture, in which the local government should facilitate the effort. Unfortunately, this ordinance has no application nationwide and is restricted to the Yogyakarta Special Region only.

Nationally, Indonesia has not promulgated any similar laws or statutes with such a wide scope. The Government did however pass legislation concerning Adat in 2013. The Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation Number 106 of 2013 concerning the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Indonesia encourages each individual or Adat people to register their intangible cultural heritage actively. This registration will later be determined as an official intangible cultural heritage by the



said Ministry. Unfortunately, this directive does not regulate maintenance or development, but only to ensure the registration of cultural heritage such that the heritage will not disappear over time. The statute unfortunately focuses on regulating the administrative aspects of the registration.

Without the intervention of the government to enact a law mandating all citizens and residents of Indonesia to maintain and develop the intangible cultural heritage, there will be no assurance that the heritage will not be forgotten and be preserved. This will be a loss for Indonesian culture as well as a loss for the tourism industry.

According to UNESCO, Indonesia ranks as the country with the 12th most number of intangible cultural heritage listed and recognised.⁹ Indonesia should be more ambitious to reach the list's pinnacle. Prentice, Witt, & Hamer stated in their work, cultural heritage tourists "usually seek informed visitor experience rather than merely gazing," Indonesia should increase its focus on emphasising the internal experience for tourists to come and experience the sensation of the rituals and intangible cultural beauty which is part of Indonesia's heritage. Each intangible part of our cultural heritage is inherently part of and complementary to, the tangible cultural heritage ones. **SP/TWK/HES**

7. Telah diratifikasi melalui Peraturan Presiden Nomor 78 Tahun 2007 tentang Ratifikasi Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
 8. UNESCO, "Element on the Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage", diakses melalui <https://ich.unesco.org/en/state/indonesia-ID?info=elements-on-the-lists> pada Jumat, 10 Desember 2021.
 9. UNESCO, "Indonesia and the 2003 Convention", diakses melalui <https://ich.unesco.org/en/state/indonesia-ID> pada Jumat, 10 Desember 2021.



SPREADING PREVENTION OF CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) IN TOURISM SECTOR

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) Coronavirus is a group of virus that are able to inflict diseases on animals or humans. A few species of coronavirus are known to infect the respiratory tract of humans ranging from coughing to flu to even worse cases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Covid-19 is an infectious disease that is caused by a species of coronavirus that was identified in December 2019 that is now a pandemic.

Prevention mechanisms in the tourism sector is the purvue of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy in accordance with President Joko Widodo's discretion in the form of Circular Letter of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/

Head of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2020. The letter is titled The Instruction to Follow-Up the Prevention of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) ("CL MTCE 2/2020") and Instruksi Dalam Negeri Nomor 66 Tahun 2021 tentang Prevention and Countermeasures to Corona Virus Disease 2019 on Christmas 2021 and New Year 2022 ("INMENDAGRI 66/2021").

As stipulated in CL MTCE 2/2020 in part B , it is explained that the officials in the tourism and creative economy sectors have to undergo consultation and report the development of anticipation and handling of the impact of infections of COVID-19 with the Governor, district officer or Mayor as well as to provide mediation

and services to society. Furthermore, those officials must also perform monitoring and report on the economic impact due to COVID-19 that is in relation to tourism to the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economic.

Prior to the end of the year, tourism attractions were forbidden to hold end of the year celebration events whether in an enclosed place or outdoors, including pageant, firework party and fireworks. There are several procedures that have to be complied with by tourist attractions such as restaurants, cafés and bars. These include restriction on operational hours with a maximum capacity of customer reduced to 75% of usual normal capacity and a maximum time limit to eat of 60 minutes for every customer. In addition to these restrictions, there are several processes that have to be conducted as well, including:¹

- a. Increase the awareness on tourist object specially for in regions including Bali, Bandung , Bogor, Yogyakarta, Malang, Surabaya, Medan, and etc;
- b. Identify tourist attractions that have become a target for vacations in every regent/city to implement health protocols;
- c. Implement rules of ganjil-genap to regulate visits to priority tourist attractions;
- d. To implement the 5M health protocols (mask, wash hands with siap/hand sanitizer, keep distance, decrease mobility, and avoid crowd places);
- e. Increase socialization, strengthen the use and enforcement of the PeduliLindungi handphone application upon entering and exiting a tourist attraction venue including visiting attractions with a green category whose entry is permitted;
- f. Ensure safe social distance among crowds;
- g. Limit the amount of visitors to 75 (seventy-five percent) from total capacity;
- h. Prohibit celebration parties with crowds in an open/closed area;
- i. Reduce the use of sound amplifiers that will cause the appearance of massive crowds; and



- j. Limit the activity for society including artistic performances that may attract crowds that have the potential of increased infection of COVID-19.

In conclusion, the enactment of the Circular Letter of Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economic Number 2 of 2020 and Instruksi Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 66 Tahun 2021 provide a set of procedures and protocols in handling the COVID-19 pandemic to the stakeholders in the tourism and creative economic sectors. Aside from that, with the enactment of the Circular Letter and Instruksi Menteri above, it also gives detailed explanation on how tourist attractions must comply with health protocols and mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

JXR/YAN/HES

¹ IMENDAGRI 66/2021 Bagian Keempat.



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