

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI
NUMBER 6 OF 2018
ON
DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITIVE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY
SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

REGENT OF BANYUWANGI,

- Considering :
- a. that agriculture is one of the sectors domestic economic strategy that needs to be developed to be competitive and environmentally friendly in order to create a just, prosperous and welfare society;
 - b. that the Regency of Banyuwangi has an agro-climatic diversity that allows the development of agricultural products in order to support the regional economy, especially to increase income and welfare of society;
 - c. that in order to provide direction, basis, and legal certainty to all parties involved in the development of competitive and environmentally friendly agricultural products, it is necessary to regulate the development of competitive and environmentally friendly agricultural products;
 - d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Development of Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products;

- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 12 of 1950 on Regency Regional Government in East Java (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1950) as amended by Law Number 2 of 1965 on Changes in the Boundaries of the Surabaya Municipality and the Second Level Region of Surabaya by Amending Law Number 12 of 1950 on the Establishment of Big City Regions within the Provinces of East Java, Central Java, West Java and the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 19, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2730);
3. Law Number 12 of 1992 on Plant Cultivation System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 46, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3478);
4. Law Number 41 of 2009 on Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 149, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5068);
5. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
6. Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 227 of 2012, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360);
7. Law Number 19 of 2013 on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 131, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5433);
8. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 244 of 2014, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic

of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Law of 2015 Number 9 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

9. Government Regulation Number 12 of 2017 on Guidance and Supervision of Local Government Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 73);
10. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 on Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);
11. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 64/Permentan/OT.140/5/2013 on Organic Agriculture System;
12. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2015 on Establishment of Regional Legal Products; (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036);
13. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Establishment of Regional Legal Products (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036);
14. Regional Regulation of East Java Province Number 3 of 2011 on Governance of Organic Fertilizer materials in the Province of East Java (Regional Gazette of the Province of East Java of 2011 Number 3 Series D, Supplement to Regional Gazette of the Province of East Java Number 3);
15. Regulation of the Province of East Java Number 15 of 2012 on Implementation of Extension Coordination (Regional Gazette of the Province of East Java of 2011 Number 2 Series D, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Province of East Java Number 22).

With the Joint Approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
THE REGENT OF BANYUWANGI

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON DEVELOPMENT OF
COMPETITIVE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY
SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Pasal 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means Regency of Banyuwangi.
2. Local Government means the Regent as an element of the Local Government who leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
3. Regent means the Regent of Banyuwangi.
4. Regional Work Unit means an auxiliary element of the Regional Head and House of Representative Council in the administration of Government Affairs under the authority of the Region.
5. Agriculture means the activity of managing living natural resources with technology, capital, labor, and management to produce Agricultural Commodities include food crops, horticulture, plantations, and/or animal husbandry in an agro-ecosystem.
6. Agro-ecosystem means a community unit of plants and animals and their chemical and physical environment that has been modified by humans to produce food, fuel, and other products for consumption for the welfare of mankind.
7. Farmer means an individual Indonesian citizen and/or along with their family who conducts Farming Business in the Region in the field of Agriculture.
8. Farming Business means an activity in the field of Agriculture, starting from production facilities,

production/cultivation, post-harvest handling, processing, marketing of products, and/or supporting services.

9. Agricultural Commodity means the result of Farming Business which can be traded, stored, and/or exchanged.
10. Agricultural Products mean all products originating from food plants, horticulture, plantations in an agro-ecosystem that is still fresh or has been processed.
11. Priority Commodities mean Agricultural Commodities in the Region that have the potential to be developed in an area by utilizing natural resources, human resources, and technology and are environmentally friendly so as to create competitive advantages that are ready to face global competition.
12. Business Actor means any person who carries out business on Agricultural production facilities, processing, and marketing of Agricultural production as well as agricultural supporting services domiciled in the Region.
13. Farmer Group means a collection of Farmers/breeders/planters formed on the basis of common interests, similarity in social, economic and environmental resource, and intimacy to improve and develop members businesses.
14. Farmer Group Association means a collection of several farmer groups that join and work together to increase economies scale and business efficiency.
15. Agricultural Commodity Association means a collection of Farmers, Farmers Groups, and/or Farmers Group Associations to fight for the interests of Farmers.
16. Farmer Institution means an institution developed from, by, and for Farmers in order to strengthen and fight for the interests of Farmers.
17. Certificate means a written guarantee given by an accredited institution/laboratory to certify that goods, services, processes, systems or personnel have the required standards.
18. Food quality certificate means a written guarantee given by an accredited certification agency/laboratory to state that the food has certain criteria in quality standard.

19. Agricultural Agribusiness Area, means an area with similar ecosystems and united by the same economic infrastructure so as to form an area containing various business activities based on agricultural and plantation products starting from the provision of production facilities, cultivation, post-harvest handling and processing, and marketing and various supporting activities.
20. Implementation of Good Agricultural Cultivation Norms means Agricultural cultivation according to standard operating procedures specific to the location, commodity, and target market.
21. Integrated Facilitation of Investment in Agricultural Products, means an effort to create a conducive business climate in the agricultural sector while at the same time increasing product competitiveness.
22. Supply Chain Management means a network of organizations that are interdependent and cooperate profitably through the development of a management system to improve the distribution system of products, information, services and funds from suppliers to end users.
23. Good Post-Harvest Handling means all practices or methods at the production stage include procedures, facilities and buildings, personnel, handling, processing, storage, distribution, to prevent food from being contaminated.
24. The Indonesian Organic Logo means an emblem in the form of a circle consisting of two parts, bearing the words "Indonesian Organic" accompanied by an image of a leaf inside which is attached to the letter "G" in the form of a root nodule.
25. Competitive Agricultural Products means the ability to produce Agricultural Products that can meet national and international standards.
26. Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products mean the result of developing an agricultural system that is superior to certain areas in the Region by considering agro-ecosystem conditions.
27. Organic Farming System means a holistic production management system to improve and develop agro-ecosystem

health, including biological diversity, biological cycles and soil biological activities.

28. Organic Product means a product produced in accordance with organic food system standards including organic processed food raw materials, organic supporting materials, fresh plant and plant products, livestock and livestock products, plant processed products and livestock processed products (including non-food).
29. Local Agricultural Potential means local agricultural potential in the field of food crops and horticulture, including local varieties of rice, red durian, red jackfruit and other local germplasm.

CHAPTER II

DETERMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRIORITY COMMODITIES

Article 2

- (1) In realizing the Development of Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Superior Agricultural Products, it is necessary to establish priority regional agricultural commodities.
- (2) Regional agricultural priority commodities as referred to in section (1) determined by the Regent.

CHAPTER III

POLICY AND STRATEGY

Article 3

- (1) Development of competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products is realized through:
 - a. Agricultural agribusiness area development;
 - b. Application of good plant cultivation norms;
 - c. Good post-harvest management;
 - d. Development of organic farming systems;
 - e. Supply chain management arrangement;
 - f. Business institutional development;

- g. Integrated facilitation of agricultural product investment; and
 - h. Increased consumption and accelerated exports.
- (2) Development of competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products as referred to in section (1) carried out by:
- a. synergy;
 - b. focus;
 - c. systematic;
 - d. integrated;
 - e. directed;
 - f. thorough;
 - g. transparent; and
 - h. accountable.

Part One

Agricultural Agribusiness Area Development

Article 4

Agricultural agribusiness area development policies include:

- a. determination of Agricultural agribusiness area;
- b. development of Agricultural agribusiness area; and
- c. development of Agricultural agribusiness area infrastructure facilities.

Article 5

- (1) The policy for determining Agricultural agribusiness area as referred to in Article 4 point a aims to provide space certainty in the development of agricultural commodities.
- (2) The policy for determining Agricultural agribusiness area as referred to in section (1) is carried out with the following strategies:
 - a. conduct studies on agricultural commodities with the suitability of agro-ecosystem zones; and
 - b. Determine the area of agricultural commodity development.

- (3) The agricultural commodity development area as referred to in section (2) point b is stipulated by a Regent Regulation.

Article 6

- (1) The Agricultural agribusiness area development policy as referred to in Article 4 point b is drawn up to grow commodities that are centralized in 1 (one) area while maintaining the characteristics of commodities in accordance with the agro-ecosystem zone.
- (2) The Agricultural agribusiness area development strategy as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. increase production, productivity and quality of agricultural products;
 - b. develop a variety of agricultural businesses that ensure the sustainability of land functions and benefits; and
 - c. improve community ties around the Agricultural agribusiness area that have the responsibility to maintain its sustainability and security.

Article 7

- (1) The policy for developing Agricultural agribusiness area infrastructure facilities as referred to in Article 4 point c is intended to support production areas so as to increase business efficiency in the agricultural sector.
- (2) The strategy for developing Agricultural agribusiness area infrastructure facilities as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. increase the range of land area that can be facilitated by irrigation;
 - b. increase transportation efficiency to and from farmland;
 - c. increase the effectiveness of the use of agricultural tools and machinery; and
 - d. improve the application of technology and facilitation of agricultural product management facilities.

Part Two

Application of Good Plant Cultivation Norms

Article 8

The application of good crop cultivation norms is prioritized for:

- a. agricultural products to be marketed through the modern market;
- b. agricultural products to be exported; and/or
- c. agricultural products that become raw materials for the processing industry.

Article 9

Policies for the Implementation of Good Plant Cultivation Norms include:

- a. land management;
- b. improving the quality of seeds/seedlings;
- c. irrigation management;
- d. control of plant-disturbing organisms; and
- e. harvest handling.

Article 10

- (1) The land management policy as referred to in Article 9 point a is prepared to provide direction and guidance in land management in order to meet the sustainability requirements.
- (2) The land management strategy as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. increasing the use of organic materials;
 - b. improving and maintaining soil microbiological balance; and
 - c. improving the ability of farmers in recording the history of the development of farming land.

Article 11

- (1) The policy for improving the quality of seeds/seedlings as referred to in Article 9 point b aims to make more use of labeled seeds and have seed quality guarantees.

- (2) The strategy for improving the quality of seeds/seedlings as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. increasing the number of breeders who cooperate with entrepreneurs of seeds/seedlings;
 - b. increasing public participation in registering their businesses and avoiding the use of non-labeled and/or transgenic seeds/seedlings; and
 - c. improving supervision and control over the use and distribution of seeds/seedlings.

Article 12

- (1) The water management policy as referred to in Article 9 point c is intended to expand the reach of irrigation based on public participation through water user farmer organizations.
- (2) In the event that the organization of farmers using water has not yet been formed, public participation can be carried out directly after coordinating with the Urban Village Government or Institution that have the authority to manage irrigation areas.
- (3) The irrigation management strategy as referred to in section 1 includes:
 - a. increasing the availability of quality water so as to be able to reach wider farming land;
 - b. increasing the capacity and ability of water user farmer organizations in managing water resources.

Article 13

- (1) The policy for controlling plant-disturbing organisms as referred to in Article 9 point d aims to control the development of plant-disturbing organisms.
- (2) The strategy for controlling plant-disturbing organisms as referred to in section (1) is implemented in accordance with the principles of integrated pest control including:
 - a. healthy plant cultivation;
 - b. routine observation;
 - c. preservation of natural enemies; and
 - d. training of farmers as integrated pest control experts.

Article 14

- (1) The harvest handling policy as referred to in Article 9 point e aims to reduce crop yield loss and reduce damage to agricultural products.
- (2) The harvest handling strategy as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. improving skills in the use of harvesting technology; and
 - b. improving harvest facilities.

Part Three

Implementation of Good Post-Harvest Management

Article 15

Good Post Harvest Management Implementation Policies include:

- a. reduction of post-harvest loss/damage;
- b. placement of gathering points and packing houses in accordance with Indonesian National Standard; and
- c. Container house registration and certification.

Article 16

- (1) The post-harvest loss/damage reduction policy as referred to in Article 15 point a aims to reduce yield loss during collection, threshing, cleaning, stripping, trimming, sorting, soaking, dyeing, waxing, withering, ripening, fermentation, rolling, draining, chopping, pressing, preserving, grading, packaging, storing and transporting agricultural products.
- (2) The strategy for reducing post-harvest production loss/damage as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. increasing the availability of equipment that can reduce yield losses at the time of post-harvest;
 - b. improving farmers' skills in the use of post-harvest technology.

Article 17

- (1) The policy of placing gathering points and packing houses in accordance with Indonesian National Standard as referred to in Article 15 point b is intended to provide quality assurance for agricultural products produced.

- (2) The strategy for placing gathering points and packing houses in accordance with Indonesian National Standard as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. increasing the range of land area that can be served by assembly points and container houses; and
 - b. increasing the number of gathering points and packing houses in the production area.

Article 18

- (1) The policy for implementing registration and certification of container houses as referred to in Article 15 point c is intended to increase the additional value and competitiveness of products, especially for the international market.
- (2) The strategy for implementing the registration and certification of container houses as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. increasing the area of land that is allocated a plantation registration;
 - b. increasing the area of land that is certified as a plantation; and
 - c. increasing the number of certified packaging houses.

Part Four

Organic Farming System Development

Article 19

Organic Agriculture System Development Policy includes:

- a. application of organic farming cultivation system;
- b. preparation of production facilities and post-harvest processing;
- c. organic certification and quality testing; and
- d. controlling and supervising the application of organic farming systems;
- e. fostering the development and protection of environmentally friendly local wisdom agriculture.

Article 20

- (1) The policy on the application of the organic farming cultivation system as referred to in Article 19 point a is intended to provide guidance to business actors in carrying out organic farming practices.
- (2) The strategy for implementing the organic farming cultivation system as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. growing potential areas in accordance with agro-ecosystem zones for the development of organic farming areas; and
 - b. Improving the implementation of technical guidance on organic farming cultivation systems.

Article 21

- (1) The policy on the preparation of production facilities and post-harvest processing as referred to in Article 19 point b is intended to increase the added value of agricultural products.
- (2) The strategy for preparing production facilities and post-harvest processing as referred to in section (1) includes :
 - a. increasing the availability of production facilities;
 - b. increasing the availability post-harvest processing facilities; and
 - c. improving post-harvest processing technology skills.
- (3) In an effort to increase the availability of production facilities that support the development of organic farming systems, it is necessary to be performed:
 - a. Guidance, development and protection of farmer groups that produce organic fertilizers.
 - b. Guidance, development and protection of farmer groups that produce biological agents, natural pesticides and natural enemies of plant pests and diseases.

Article 22

- (1) The policy for organic certification and quality testing as referred to in Article 19 point c is intended to provide a clear status for the products produced by farmers so that they have traceability that can be accounted for.

- (2) The strategy for organic certification and quality testing as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. Increasing land legality support through plantation/land registration; and
 - b. Improving product legality support through organic certification and quality testing.

Article 23

- (1) The policy of control and supervision the application of the organic farming system as referred to in Article 19 point d is intended to provide quality assurance for the products produced.
- (2) The strategy for control and supervision the application of the organic farming system as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. Improving control and supervision carried out by internal parties in accordance with internal control guidelines; and
 - b. Providing guidance to internal supervisors in carrying out internal control and supervision.

Article 24

- (1) The policy for fostering, developing and protecting environmentally friendly local wisdom agriculture as referred to in Article 19 point e is intended to provide guidance, development and protection of local agricultural potential.
- (2) The local agricultural potential as referred to in section (1) includes all aspects of local agricultural potential in the field of food crops and horticulture, including local varieties of rice, red durian, red jackfruit and other local germplasm.
- (3) The strategy of fostering the development and protection of local agricultural potential includes:
 - a. Identifying and growing local agricultural potential in the fields of food crops, horticulture and plantations.
 - b. Improving the implementation of agricultural technical guidance related to on farm to off farm.

- (4) Further provisions regarding fostering the development and protection of environmentally friendly local wisdom agriculture is regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Part Five

Supply Chain Management Setup

Article 25

Supply Chain Management Policies include:

- a. preparation of supply chain structuring plan; and
- b. Development of an information system that connects consumers, business actors, and farmers.

Article 26

- (1) The policy for preparing the supply chain structuring plan as referred to in Article 25 point a is intended to cut market chains that are not profitable for farmers.
- (2) The strategy for preparing the supply chain structuring plan is carried out by:
 - a. identification of marketing objectives for national and regional superior commodities;
 - b. identification of supply chain flows; and
 - c. supply chain arrangement.

Article 27

- (1) The policy of developing an information system that connects consumers, business actors and farmers as referred to in Article 25 point b is intended to provide information to the parties regarding product availability, prices, and predictions for the next 3 months.
- (2) The strategy of developing an information system that connects consumers, business actors and farmers is carried out through:
 - a. compiling data on planted area, harvested area, production and price;
 - b. preparing production forecast figures per quarter;

- c. increasing market access support in agropolitan areas; and
- d. providing convenience for the parties to access information.

Part Six

Business Institutional Development

Article 28

Business Institutional Development Policies include:

- a. Growing and fostering farmer groups, farmer group associations, farmer associations; and
- b. Growing corporate institutions (farmer-owned enterprises).

Article 29

- (1) The policy for growing and fostering farmer groups as referred to in Article 28 point a is intended to create strong farmer group institutions.
- (2) The strategy for growing and fostering farmer groups as referred to in section (1) includes increasing the ability of farmer groups in:
 - a. organizing and orderly administration;
 - b. planning, implementing and evaluating the programs/activities implemented;
 - c. accessing information and applying technology;
 - d. performing capital accumulation; and
 - e. building a network of cooperation and business partnerships.

Article 30

- (1) The policy for the growing corporate institution (farmer-owned business entity) as referred to in Article 28 point b is intended to provide a foundation for the establishment of a strong institution for farmers to conduct business formally.
- (2) The strategy for the growing corporate institutions (farmer-owned enterprises) as referred to in section (1) includes:

- a. improving the competence of farmers to consciously select and establish institutions that are most appropriate to the social economic conditions of the community; and
- b. improving the status of farmer-owned institutions to become formal business institutions that are recognized by partners.

Part Seven

Integrated Facilitation of Agricultural Product Investment

Article 31

The policy for the Integrated Facilitation of Agricultural Product Investment includes:

- a. development of a conducive business climate;
- b. improvement of public services; and
- c. increasing the additional value of agricultural products.

Article 32

- (1) The policy for developing a conducive business climate as referred to in Article 31 point a is intended to strengthen cooperation between the Government, farmers and business actors.
- (2) The strategy for developing a conducive business climate as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. improving coordination between relevant regional work units in order to support investment;
 - b. improving, monitoring and evaluating in order to improve programs and activities; and
 - c. facilitating cooperation between farmers and business actors.

Article 33

- (1) The policy of improving public services as referred to in Article 31 point b is intended to provide good services to reduce business barriers.

- (2) The strategy for improving public services as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. facilitating licensing services; and
 - b. increasing access to information and distribution.

Article 34

- (1) The policy on increasing the additional value of agricultural product commodities as referred to in Article 31 point c is intended to improve product quality, especially export products and increasing products that function as substitutes for imported commodities.
- (2) The strategy for increasing the additional value of agricultural product commodities as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. Improving communication between stakeholders in understanding the sustainability of a business; and
 - b. Improving the quality of packaging, branding, efficiency, transportation, information, creation of innovation in a sustainable and systematic manner.

Part Eight

Increased Consumption and Accelerated Exports

Article 35

In order to increase consumption of priority commodities, Local Government carries out promotions, campaigns, movements, and dissemination.

Article 36

Export acceleration policies include:

- a. improvement of product quality, quantity and continuity in accordance with export requirements;
- b. fulfillment of quarantine requirements in accordance with International Standar Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM);
- c. initiation of pioneering exports of agricultural products;

- d. provision and facilitation of international market information;
- e. strengthening the network of stakeholders of agricultural products.

Article 37

- (1) The policy on improving the quality, quantity and continuity of products in accordance with export requirements as referred to in Article 36 point a is intended to provide direction to business actors to be able to develop plans and planting patterns in accordance with market needs with the principles of environmental sustainability.
- (2) The strategy for improving the quality, quantity and continuity of products in accordance with the export requirements as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. improving coordination of patterns plan and planting plans; and
 - b. improving coordination among representatives of farmer groups, farmer group associations, and water user farmer organizations.

Article 38

- (1) The policy for fulfilling the quarantine requirements in accordance with ISPM as referred to in Article 36 point b is intended to serve as a guideline for fulfilling the requirements set by the plant quarantine station.
- (2) The strategy for fulfilling quarantine requirements in accordance with ISPM as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. improving the Facilitation of the Registration Number of the Plantation/Business Land;
 - b. improving the Facilitation of Quality Testing of Agricultural Products;
 - c. improving the facilitation of the Container House Registration Number;
 - d. improving the Facilitation of Certificate of Authenticity;
 - e. preparing the List of Plant Destruction Organisms ;

- f. increasing the Facilitation of Areas With Low Pesticide Use Restrictions;
- g. increasing the Facilitation of Pesticide Free Areas.

Article 39

- (1) The policy of fulfilling the export requirements of agricultural products as referred to in Article 36 point c is intended to fulfill the export requirements in accordance with WTO standards.
- (2) The strategy for fulfilling the export requirements of agricultural and plantation products as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. submitting a request for a registration number (register) of the plantation/business land to the competent office/institution;
 - b. conducting observations of plant-disturbing organisms for the purpose of compiling a list of plant-disturbing organisms and their methods of dealing with them;
 - c. carrying out notification of registered plantation/business land to the destination country through the Ministry of Agriculture; and
 - d. facilitating the fulfillment of export requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 40

- (1) The policy on the provision and facilitation of international market information as referred to in Article 36 point d is intended to provide price options according to the classification of goods.
- (2) The strategy for providing and facilitating international market information as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. improving international market price information services; and
 - b. improving farmers' ability to access information on international market prices.

Article 41

- (1) The policy of strengthening network of stakeholders of agricultural products as referred to in Article 36 point e is intended to strengthen the working network between farmers and business actors.
- (2) The strategy for strengthening network of stakeholders of agricultural products as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. improving coordination in order to strengthen cooperation; and
 - b. improving communication through monitoring and evaluation of each stage of activity.

CHAPTER IV

PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

Part One

Participation

Article 42

- (1) The public participate in the development of competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products.
- (2) The public participation as referred to in section (1) is carried out in stages:
 - a. Planning;
 - b. Implementation and determination;
 - c. Development; and
 - d. Supervision;
- (3) The public participation as referred to in section (2) is carried out through:
 - a. Providing planning efforts, responses, suggestions and improvements to local governments in planning;
 - b. Implementing and determining through a process of discussion and deliberation with farmers and/or farmer groups;
 - c. Implementing the development activities based on public proposals/participation; and
 - d. Submitting of reports and monitoring of activities.

Part Two
Right and Obligations

Article 43

- (1) Public and development of competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products:
 - a. The public has the right to get facilitation, convenience, assistance, and protection from the Local Government regarding to the development of competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products.
 - b. The public is obligated to maintain, develop and disseminate competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products in a sustainable manner.
- (2) To the public, farmers and/or farmer groups who have not participated in the development of competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products, continuous guidance is carried out.

CHAPTER V
Financing

Article 44

- (1) Financing in the context of developing competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products is the responsibility of the Local Government.
- (2) Financing in the context of developing competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products as referred to in section (1) is carried out based on a priority scale.
- (3) The forms of financing from the L government as referred to in section 1 include:
 - a. Allocating funding sources from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget in accordance with the regional financial capacity;
 - b. Giving Incentives;
 - c. seeking funding from other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

CHAPTER VI
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 45

The Local Government can impose administrative sanctions in the form of verbal and/or written warnings to the public, farmer groups and farmer groups that do not heed the provisions of Article 43 section (1) point b.

CHAPTER VII
GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 46

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to provide guidance to every farmer, farmer group, and/or stakeholders related to the development of competitive and environmentally friendly farmer products.
- (2) The guidance as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. Dissemination;
 - b. Coordination;
 - c. Guidance, supervision, and consultation;
 - d. Education, training, and counseling;
 - e. Information dissemination; and
 - f. Public awareness Increasing and responsibility.

Article 47

- (1) The Local Government supervise the development of competitive and environmentally friendly superior agricultural products.
- (2) The supervision as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. Activity planning;
 - b. Implementation of activities; and
 - c. Monitoring, reporting, and evaluating activities.

Article 48

Guidance and supervision of the development of competitive and environmentally friendly agricultural products is the responsibility of the relevant department/agencies.

CHAPTER VIII

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 49

The Regent Regulation as the implementation of this Regional Regulation is Issued no later than 6 (six) months from the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 50

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 placing its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Banyuwangi .

Issued in Banyuwangi
on 26 November 2018

REGENT OF BANYUWANGI,

signed

H. ABDULLAH AZWAR ANAS

Promulgated in Banyuwangi
on 26 November 2018

SECRETARY OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI

signed

DJADJAT SUDRADJAT

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI NUMBER 6 OF 2018
NOREG REGIONAL REGULATION OF BANYUWANGI REGENCY NUMBER 343-
6/2018

Jakarta,

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,

BENNY RIYANTO

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI
NUMBER 6 OF 2018
ON
DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITIVE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY
SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

I. GENERAL

The diversity of types of agricultural and plantation commodities is so large and has a high economic value, causing its own difficulties in sorting out priority commodities to be developed. This is related to market forces and policy priorities at the Central and Regional levels. The development of agricultural and plantation commodities aims to obtain agricultural and plantation commodities that are competitive and support sustainable food sovereignty in the Regency of Banyuwangi.

The limited funding of the Local Government in developing Priority Commodities in the Regency of Banyuwangi requires the need for integration and focus on development as well as synergies from various programs and existing funding from the government and the involvement of the private sector/entrepreneurs, so that the best results can be achieved. The private sector is expected to play a much bigger role given the high economic value of agricultural and plantation commodities, so that Local Governments in this case act more as facilitators, regulators and motivators who are supportive and provide various access and facilities for the private sector in spurring the development of agricultural and plantation products.

Agricultural and plantation commodities in general have a fairly high economic value, but these commodities have characteristics that are (perishable), seasonal, productivity and quality are influenced by climate, so that

this greatly affects prices and farmers income. This means that in the development of agricultural and plantation commodities it is necessary to consider many factors, such as market demand (needs), distribution channels, market chains, product quality and other related factors starting from the product produced to the consumer.

On the other hand, people's demands for quality agricultural and plantation products are getting higher in line with the increasing income and welfare of the people in the country, which is characterized by the development of supermarkets/hypermarkets in big cities providing its own opportunities and challenges because these markets serving the middle-upper class market share, which demands a higher level of product quality. The rapid development of supermarkets needs to be addressed with the provision of quality agricultural and plantation products that are safe for consumption.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 3

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term "synergy" means building and ensuring productive internal cooperative relationships and harmonious partnerships with stakeholders, to produce useful and quality work in carrying out development activities of Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products.

Point b

The term "focus" means in the context of encouraging agricultural products to remain a mainstay in the domestic market and to compete in the global market by increasing added value, competitiveness, and strengthening the market network of agricultural products.

Point c

The term “systematic” means in the process of developing Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products using a well-regulated method through the work plan of the Regional Apparatus that carries out government affairs in the Agricultural sector.

Point d

The term “integrated” means that the whole process of Development of Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products is directed at one goal.

Point e

The term “directed” means that the Development of Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products is aimed at obtaining results that can become a mainstay in the domestic market as well as compete in the global market.

Point f

The term “thorough” means the process of developing Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products which is carried out evenly.

Point g

The term “transparent” means that information on the Development of Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products can be accessed by the public, for example access to information regarding the production process and the entire supply chain.

Point h

The term “accountable” means that the Development of Competitive and Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Products can achieve the target and can be accounted for and does not conflict with the prevailing legislation.

Article 4

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 12

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (3)

Point a

Quality water (according to agricultural science) is water that is free of toxic materials (B3, *bebas bahan beracun*).

Point b

Sufficiently Clear

Article 13

Sufficiently Clear

Article 14

Sufficiently Clear

Article 15

Sufficiently Clear

Article 16

Section (1)

The term “Collection” means the activity of collecting harvested products in a place or container.

The term “Threshing” means the activity of releasing seeds/grains from the stalk or panicle.

The term “Cleaning” means the activity of removing physical, chemical and biological impurities.

The term “Peeling” means the activity of separating the skin from the main parts used (fruit flesh, tuber flesh, seeds and/or stems).

The term “Trimming” means the activity of removing unwanted product parts such as cutting fruit stalks, removing roots, removing parts of growing points.

The term “Sorting” means the activity of sorting good harvests from damaged or defective, healthy from sick and other foreign matter.

The term “Soaking” means an activity to soften the skin of the fruit or the bark so that it is easily separated from the seeds or stems, to avoid browning and/or to remove toxic materials.

The term “Dyeing” means the activity of dipping the harvested produce into an anti-bacterial and fungal solution to prevent pest and disease attacks.

The term “Waxing” means the activity of applying a thin layer of natural wax material to the harvest.

The term “Withering” means the activity of leaving the product at a certain temperature and humidity to obtain the optimum condition before the product is consumed or stored.

The term “Ripening” means an activity to accelerate the ripening process evenly according to the biological or physiological properties and characteristics of agricultural products from plants with or without the provision of permitted stimulants according to regulations with doses as recommended.

The term “Fermentation” means an activity to form a specific taste and aroma.

The term “Rolling” means an activity to obtain certain physical or

chemical characteristics of agricultural products of plant origin.

The term “Draining” is an activity to remove water adhering to the surface of a product from immersion, immersion or washing.

The term “Chopping” means an activity to reduce the size of agricultural products of plant origin.

The term “Pressing” means an activity to reduce the volume or extract liquids or solids by applying pressure (mechanical process).

The term “preserving” means an activity to make agricultural products have a long shelf life and maintain their physical and chemical properties.

The term “Grading” means the activity of classifying product quality based on physical characteristics including shape, size, color, texture, maturity and/or weight.

The term “Packaging” means the activity of accommodating and/or wrapping the product by using certain media/materials to protect the product from interference from external factors that can affect the shelf life.

The term “Storing” means an activity to secure and prolong the use of the product.

The term “Transporting” means the activity of moving products from one place to another while maintaining product quality.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear

Article 17

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 22

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Article 33

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Article 34

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Article 35

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Article 36

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 39

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently Clear.

Point b

Sufficiently Clear.

Point c

Notification is the recording/registration of the plantation register number to the destination country through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Point d

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently Clear.