

Tourism SDGs action plan from a regulatory perspective

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Abstract. Sustainable tourism is one that fully considers current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts and meets the needs of visitors, industry, the environment, and local communities. Sustainable tourism is part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indonesia has adopted the SDGs. These SDGs and the sustainable tourism criteria set by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) are then translated into a sustainable tourism development program in Indonesia called Sustainable Tourism for Development (STDev). STDev has been stipulated in the Minister of Tourism Regulation (Permenpar) No. 14 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has recognized these programs and criteria as amended by Permenparekraf 9/2021.1. Permenpar 9/2021 discusses sustainable destination management, abbreviated as 3P + 1M, namely people, planet, prosperity, added with management. As for the research method used to answer problems regarding government compliance in implementing regulations, research will be carried out using socio-legal methods which elaborate legal phenomena with applicable laws. Thus, it can be seen that Permenpar 9/2021 has provided guidelines in an effort to realize sustainable tourist destinations through criteria and indicators that are easy for local governments to realize.

1 Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals, commonly called SDGs, are a global action plan movement to encourage the resolution of the same global problems faced in almost every country, such as poverty, global warming, social inequality, and the environment. It is hoped that in 2030, each country can improve the living standards of every citizen for the better. The SDGs are based on universal, integrative, and inclusive principles with the belief that no one is left behind [1].

The issues raised in the SDGs are social and economic development issues, including poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, water, sanitation, energy, environment, and social justice. Of the 10 (ten) main issues, they are further described in 17 (seventeen) strategic issues which include (1) poverty, (2) food, (3) health, (4) education, (5) women, (6) water, (7) energy, (8) economy, (9) infrastructure, (10) inequality, (11) settlements, (12) consumption, (13) climate, (14) marine ecosystems, (15) ecosystems, (16) institutions, (17) sustainability [2].

The urgency of implementing the SDGs today is related to world development in general and Indonesia in particular. A regional development must impact the surrounding community and its environment. Good regional development is not only an infrastructure

problem but must also consider the balance of the environmental ecosystem and socioeconomic aspects [3]. Good regional development is expected to have a positive impact on community welfare. Starting from this concept of good development, the idea of sustainable development or SDGs emerged, which has had a positive effect over a long period without consuming existing resources.

The SDGs are also the basis for tourism development in Indonesia. The tourism sector, which is currently a source of foreign exchange, is divided into natural tourism and artificial tourism. Indonesia also elaborates on this by implementing the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, which includes sustainable management and socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental sustainability.

Tourism development in the future is required to encourage sustainable tourism. Sustainable tourism pays attention to the environmental, social, cultural, and economic impact on local communities and tourists. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia, to implement the SDGs, made a regulation of the Minister of Tourism Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Sustainable Tourism Destinations. The Minister of Tourism Regulation 9/2021 regulates the e-category with 104 indicators used as guidelines for

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developing sustainable tourist destinations in Indonesia. The four categories are (1) sustainable tourism destination management, (2) economic utilization for local communities, (3) cultural preservation for the community and visitors, and (4) environmental conservation.

The description above shows that the tourism sector as a foreign exchange contributor sector must be directed in development that has a positive impact and for a long time. Therefore, it is necessary to have a reference in sustainable tourism development through the implementation of Permenpar Regulation 9/2021 so that it has binding legal force. Thus, this study examines the action plan for sustainable tourism development from a regulatory perspective as a reference basis for sustainable tourism development. An interesting legal issue is the application of the provisions of Permenpar 9/2021 concerning sustainable tourism in developing tourist destinations in Indonesia.

2 Methods

As for the research method used to answer problems regarding government compliance in implementing regulations, research will be carried out using socio-legal methods which elaborate legal phenomena with applicable laws. Socio-legal research using a qualitative approach seeks to elaborate the concept of normative approach, regulatory review, and juridical, philosophical, and sociological foundations by relating them to legal phenomena in social and cultural contexts.

In this study, we will first examine the regulations of tourism law and the regulations of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy number 14 of 2016 concerning sustainable tourism and its changes to the development of tourist destinations in Indonesia. The results of the regulatory review are then related to legal phenomena in the development of tourism development in Indonesia. It is hoped to get an overview of the progress of implementing the sustainable tourism action plan in Indonesia based on Permenpar 9/2021.

3 Result and discussion

3.1 Sustainable tourism development policy setting in Indonesia

National tourism development policies are directed towards a sustainable tourism model, which is a national, regional, and local effort to achieve its goals. According to Vucetic, 'tourism policies can be at both the macro and micro levels' [5]. Policies at the macro level are made within the framework of the law. In contrast, policies at the micro level are made in the form of a national tourism master plan, which is a guide in the development of tourism in the region and is outlined in regional regulations on regional tourism master plans. This is in accordance with the one in

Regulations in the tourism sector that regulate septicably sustainable tourism development are

regulated in Permenpar 9/2021. The philosophical basis made by Permenpar 9/2021 is that tourism development rests on the diversity, uniqueness, and distinctiveness of culture and nature by not ignoring the needs of the future. It is expected to encourage economic growth that brings benefits to the welfare of the community, and the development of tourism destinations needs to be carried out responsibly, elaborating sustainable criteria.

The nation's culture as one of the tourist attractions, has noble values that must be preserved in order to improve the quality of life, strengthen the nation's personality and national pride, strengthen national unity, and improve community welfare as the direction of the nation's life [6].

Biodiversity and natural resources need to be maintained and managed in an integrated protection and management system. Protection and management must provide economic, social, and cultural benefits, carried out based on the principle of prudence.

Based on this philosophical foundation, it is explained that the existence of a tourism destination is closely related to biodiversity as well as the uniqueness and distinctiveness of culture. The existence of this tourism destination is expected to have a positive impact that can encourage the strengthening of the social system and regional economic growth towards the main goal, namely community welfare. The scope of regulation of Permenpar 9/2021 includes the management of sustainable tourist destinations, economic utilization for local communities, cultural preservation for the community and visitors, and environmental conservation. Permenpar 9/2021 regulates the criteria and indicators of a tourist destination that can be categorized as a sustainable tourist destination, which is regulated through certain indicators.

The main policy in encouraging sustainable tourism is in law number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. The creation of the tourism law is based on the existence of tourism as an integral part of national development which is carried out in a planned, systematic, integrated, sustainable, and responsible manner. The impact of integrated tourism development is expected to provide and encourage an equal distribution of business opportunities to face the challenges of changing local, national, and global lives.

Based on Article 5 of the Tourism Law, it is stated that the implementation of this tourism is held based on the following principles:

- a. Uphold religious norms and cultural values;
- b. Upholding human rights, cultural diversity, and local wisdom;
- c. Providing benefits for the welfare of the people, justice, equality, and proportionality;
- d. Nature and environmental conservation;
- e. Empowerment of local communities.

Sustainability is also one of the principles of tourism implementation based on Article 2. In Article 4, several points in the goals of Tourism are in line with sustainable development, such as improving people's welfare, eradicating poverty, overcoming

unemployment, preserving nature, the environment and resources, and advancing power [7].

Furthermore, the principles of tourism implementation contained in Article 5 also include 8 (eight) points that are in line with the principles of sustainable tourism from the economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Tourism Law has provided a general framework that can be a reference for implementing sustainable tourism.

The concept of sustainable tourism development is further affirmed in the national tourism master plan and used as a reference in the regional tourism master plan. This shows that the government is serious about supporting sustainable tourism programs [8].

The National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010 – 2025 is the direction of tourism development in Indonesia, and it is used as a reference by all local governments in developing tourist destinations and the tourism industry. In the RIPPARNAS, the vision is stated as "the realization of Indonesia as a world-class, competitive, sustainable, and sustainable tourism destination country, able to encourage regional development and people's welfare". The vision is further described in the direction of tourism development, which includes

- a. Sustainable tourism development;
 - b. Efforts to increase economic growth, create job opportunities, reduce poverty, and preserve the environment;
 - c. Good governance
 - d. Integrated implementation across sectors, regions, and actors, and;
- Public and private sector partnerships.

In the RIPPARNAS, it is clear about the commitment of the Indonesian government in developing tourism while maintaining harmony between cultures, the environment, and the economy so that the existence of tourism can last for a long time.

3.2 Good Practices in the Realization of Sustainable Tourism in Indonesia

The Sustainable Tourism Destination Guidelines, regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Number 9 of 2021, have adopted the Global Sustainable Tourism Council standards, which emphasize local wisdom, cleanliness, health, security, and environmental sustainability.

One way to protect the environment is through several policies, namely, creating tourist destinations through environmental conservation, using solar power for electricity, reducing carbon emissions through tree planting, and preserving coastal ecosystems by planting mangroves and coral reefs. This is a form of tourism sustainability through environmental conservation.

The policy of preserving the issue of local wisdom encourages the use of local culture in the area and promotes local culture as a form of attraction for tourists [9].

Tourism actors have done these things, but there are no regulations specifically related to efforts to use renewable energy, such as solar power and electric motorcycles, to reduce carbon emissions in the tourism sector.

Efforts to use electric motorcycles have been assisted through government regulation number 73 of 2019 related to tax rates, Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Number 13 of 2020 concerning the Provision of Electric Charging Infrastructure for Battery-Based Electric Motor Vehicles, Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 8 of 2020 concerning the Basic Calculation of the Imposition of Motor Vehicle Tax and Return Duty on the Name of Motor Vehicles in 2020, Regulation of the Minister of Transportation Number 65 of 2020 concerning the conversion of motorcycles with combustion motor drives into battery-based electric motorcycles, and Presidential Instruction Number 7 of 2022 Contains the Use of Battery-Based Electric Motorized Vehicles as Operational Service Vehicles and/or Individual Vehicles for Central Government Agencies and Regional Governments. Some of these regulations are the government's efforts to promote the use of electric vehicles, but not specifically for tourism areas. In the future, it is also good to have regulations that regulate the use of electric vehicles and renewable energy in the tourism sector.

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4 Conclusion

Development that focuses more on environmental and socio-cultural impacts, such as carbon emission reduction targets, the quality of life of people in tourist areas, etc., are the main goals of sustainable development, which seeks to have a positive impact over a long period of time.

Good practices in realising sustainable tourism have been carried out through environmental conservation and strengthening local wisdom. Environmental conservation is done by planting mangroves and coral reefs in coastal areas and planting trees. Local wisdom is strengthened by promoting culture and presenting cultural attractions to the community.

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