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## **GLOBAL PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGICALLY, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURALLY SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

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### **Abstract**

Indonesia is known as a country that has the beauty of the natural panorama of the sea and land and also invaluable cultural resources for the development of national tourism, in order to realizing the welfare and prosperity of the people as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This research focus on discuss Global Principles of Sustainable Tourism Development and Sustainable Tourism Development Policy in Bali Province and to analyze the management of tourism destination in KSPN Kintamani-Lake Batur. This research is a normative legal research. The data used are primary and secondary data. The result explaine that the main economic sector in Bali, on the one hand, tourism performance is required to reduce the negative impact of tourism development. Nationally, with the enactment of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism and Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPKN), the Bali Provincial Government is required to prepare a Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPKD) as stated in Bali Provincial Regulation No. 10 of 2015 concerning the Bali Provincial Tourism Development Master Plan for 2015-2029, which contains visions, directions, and plans that direct the development of tourist areas in Bali.

**Keywords:** Policy, Sustainable Tourism Development

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is known as a country that has the beauty of the natural panorama of the sea and land and also invaluable cultural resources for the development of national tourism. Indonesia's strategic geographical location as an archipelagic state, abundant natural resource wealth, and rich cultural resources, ethnic and linguistic diversity, historical and ancient relics, noble national art and cultural traditions, is a natural capital and capital socio-cultural capital to drive national development in the tourism sector, which can be used to drive national economic growth, increase income and foreign exchange of the State (state revenue), in order to drive national economic growth, increase income and foreign exchange of the State (state revenue), in order to realizing the welfare and prosperity of the people as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Tourism is an integral part of national development which is carried out in a planned and integrated and sustainable manner, while still prioritizing the interests of protecting religious values, cultural traditions, and the preservation of the natural environment, to improve the welfare of the community on an ongoing basis. In addition, it is also to create jobs and business opportunities, encourage regional development and accelerate the development of rural areas, cultivate a sense of love for the homeland, and strengthen friendship between nations in international relations.

The International Tourism Organization, The United Nations World Tourism Organizations (the UN-WTO) recognizes that tourism has become a leading sector to encourage global economic growth, economic growth and regional development in a country as well as improve people's welfare.

However, tourism development must still respect religious norms and cultural values of the community; uphold the basic rights of human beings, cultural diversity, and wisdom lokal and memelihara sustainability of nature and the environment, so that member tangible benefits for the welfare of society and the preservation of the environment in a sustainable manner.

On the one hand, ideologically the development of national tourism is meaningful as an effort to develop awareness of national identity, pride and togetherness in showing the nation's cultural diversity, and on the other hand, it is economically a resource to accelerate national economic growth, increase the welfare of the people, the development of territories, the use of natural resources and the preservation of the nation's potential, as well as fostering cooperation between countries. Nevertheless, But,

National tourism development must be carried out while still paying attention to the principles of sustainable development which include:

- (1) ecological sustainability, namely paying attention to the interests of nature conservation and the environment in tourism destination areas. Investors in tourism development should not solely pursue economic benefits at the expense of environmental conservation and the interests of natural resource conservation;
- (2) social adaptability, namely the development of tourism flows are aligned with social conditions and cultural traditions of the community, so that there is a synergy between the interests of the tourism business and efforts to empower capacity and increase the welfare of society. Therefore, the community must be played as a subject in the development of the tourism industry, not limited to being an object that only benefits tourism business actors;
- (3) cultural sustainability, i.e. maintaining the preservation of the cultural traditions of the local community in the development of tourism, as a form of ancestral heritage and cultural wealth (cultural capital) in a sustainable manner, not solely as an object of (commercialization for economic interests in order to increase the income and foreign exchange of the country which can damage the cultural traditions of the nation (Cernat & Gourdon, 2017).

Development to sustainable tourism as referred to above is also related to the concept of community-based development, which is oriented towards protecting the economic, social and cultural rights of the community, through real community involvement, the importance of preserving cultural traditions, as well as protecting nature and the environment in tourism destination areas (Utami, 2017). This simple paper tries to provide an understanding of the global principles that are the reference for sustainable tourism development, the policy of developing tourism in sustainable national development, and its implications for the development of tourism in Bali which is oriented towards efforts to preserve Bali's environment and nature, economic empowerment and preservation of cultural traditions in indigenous villages that are tourism destinations.

## **II. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is a normative legal research. The data used are primary and secondary data. Normative research is a process carried out to find a rule of law, legal principles, and legal doctrine in order to answer the issues at hand. (Marzuki, 2015). All data collected are processed and analysed systematically.

## **III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Global Principles of Sustainable Tourism Development and Sustainable Tourism Development Policy in Bali Province**

#### **a. Global Principles of Sustainable Tourism Development**

On September 27, 2017, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) was declared as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism Development, as a form of campaign echoed to build awareness and support sustainable development goals ) as referred to by the United Nations (UN), in particular building awareness of the international community in achieving the goals of sustainable tourism development.

Sustainable tourism development by the UNWTO is defined as a conscious and planned effort by integrating economic, environmental, and socio-cultural elements into tourism

development, which is oriented to improve the welfare and preservation of environmental nature as well as cultural traditions of the community in tourism destination areas. This means that the performance of sustainable tourism development is not solely intended to pursue economic growth to increase the income and foreign exchange of the State (state revenue), but is also carried out in harmony with the interests of nature and environmental conservation and preserves cultural traditions and social life of the people in and around tourism destinations.

Explicitly in the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) as a product of the UNWTO General Assembly resolution in 1999 contains the global principles of sustainable tourism development, as a guide for relevant parties, such as the government, tourism business actors, and the community, to improve the welfare of the community optimally by suppressing the negative impacts of the tourism industry, degradation of nature and the environment, as well as damage to social and cultural institutions of communities in and around tourism destinations. GCET as referred to above describes 10 (ten) global principles of sustainable tourism development, by synergizing the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural interests of the community, as follow:

- (1) tourism must build understanding and respect for the social and cultural life of the local community;
- (2) tourism acts as a fulfillment of individual or collective needs;
- (3) tourism functions as part of sustainable development;
- (4) tourism provides space to enjoy the beauty of natural panoramas and the environment as well as world cultural heritage, while still contributing to the preservation of nature and the environment as well as the traditions and culture of a nation;
- (5) tourism must make a clear and tangible contribution to the country and community communities in and around tourism destinations;
- (6) tourism must regulate the rights and obligations of interested parties (stakeholders);
- (7) tourism must regulate the rights and obligations of the community in traveling;
- (8) tourists are given the flexibility to move from one destination to another;
- (9) tourism must regulate the rights and obligations of tourism business actors;
- (10) tourism shall regulate the obligations of countries in the world to implement the global principles of this tourism code of ethics.

The tourism industry is an integral part of national development which is carried out systematically, planned, integrated, sustainable, and responsible while still providing protection for religious values, culture living in society, environmental sustainability and quality, as well as national interests, so that tourism development is needed to encourage equitable distribution of business opportunities and obtain benefits and be able to face the challenges of change local, national, and international life. Therefore, the development of a sustainable national tourism industry is oriented to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people, while maintaining the sustainability of the environment and natural resources as well as the cultural sustainability of the local community.

Tourism development is realized through the implementation of tourism development plans by taking into account the diversity, uniqueness, and peculiarities of culture and nature as well as human needs for tourism in accordance with Article 6 of Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. Therefore, in determining the strategic area of tourism, it is carried out by taking into account aspects of natural tourism resources and cultural tourism that have the potential to become tourism attractions, as well as the protection of tourism areas by preserving the carrying capacity of the environment, readiness and support as well as the peculiarities of community cultural traditions in tourism destination areas.

In other words, the development of strategic tourism areas must pay attention to and consider aspects of natural resources and the environment, the social and cultural order of the community, in addition to paying attention to the development of economic potential that can improve the welfare of the community, especially the communities in and around the tourism destination area in accordance with Article 12 of Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism also in line with the principles of tourism management agreed upon by the World Tourism Organization in the form of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

One important principle in the development of tourism is the principle of community participation in the development of sustainable tourism which states that "everyone has the right to play a role in the process of tourism development; and every person and/or community in and around the tourism destination has the priority right to be a worker/laborer, consignment, and/or tourism management. It shows that the principle of community participation in tourism development is described as not just a "right", but more than that it becomes a "priority right" in the development of national tourism, to emphasize that the government and local governments and tourism business actors have an obligation to manifestly involving the community in and around tourism destinations, in addition to the purpose of improving community welfare, also to preserve the natural environment and the traditions and culture of the local community.

Constitutionally, the State recognizes and respects the unity of indigenous peoples along with their traditional rights, as long as they are alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.<sup>1</sup> In this connection, empirically shows that tourism destinations in coastal and marine areas as well as areas of small islands, valleys and hills, watersheds, in and around forest areas, as well as areas of landscapes of rice fields and fields, actually became part of the customary rights area of the indigenous peoples in the area. Therefore, in order to establish regulations for the management of tourism destinations that are equitable and ecologically sustainable, the communities of indigenous peoples must be given a real role, obtaining proportional benefits from the income of tourism destination management carried out by local governments.

In other words, the management of tourism destinations by the government and local governments as well as tourism business actors, which are within the customary rights area of the local customary law community, which is a unit of the village area and indigenous villages are obliged to obtain priority rights in the performance of tourism destination management by the government and local governments, obtaining a proportional share from the results of managing tourism in an equitable manner, in addition to improving the welfare of the community and ensuring the sustainability of traditions and culture as well as the conservation of nature and the local environment.

In relation to the development of sustainable national tourism and the management of tourism destinations in the regions, the existence of indigenous villages is a supporting and determining actor for the success of the government and local governments in developing the tourism sector, because the unity of indigenous peoples has been living in tourism destination areas in the regions for many years and generations. Therefore, it is the obligation of the government and local governments in the development of tourism to take into account their existence by giving a real role and priority rights in proportion to the welfare of indigenous peoples, as well as to preserve the environment and cultural resources of local communities.

Tourism destinations in the regions are factually within the area of customary rights<sup>2</sup> the unity of indigenous peoples, which are constitutionally recognized by the State based on the provisions of Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states: "The State recognizes and respects the unity of the community *hukum adat* and its traditional rights as long as it is alive, in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which are regulated in the Law". This is then affirmed in the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005 – 2025 which states that in sustainable national tourism development the government is obliged to uphold human rights; respect and protect cultural diversity and local wisdom; benefit the welfare of local communities, realize justice, equality, and proportionality; preserving nature and the environment; and empowering local communities.

#### **b. Sustainable Tourism Development Policy in Bali Province**

Bali is known as one of the tourist destinations admired internationally, and therefore the structure of Bali's economy is highly dependent on the tourism sector. In this case, tourism is a leading

sector that can encourage economic activities other than the tourism sector, such as the trade and service sector, hotels and restaurants, so it is expected to make a large contribution to the formation of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Bali Province of 30.11% in 2012.

Tourist visits to Bali show a significant increase from year to year. However, the trend of world tourism today is encouraged to pay attention to aspects of nature and environmental conservation as well as the preservation of people's cultural traditions, as a determinant of the choice of tourist destinations to be visited, in addition to aspects of safety and comfort. On the other hand, the implementation of regional autonomy, especially in the field of tourism, has spurred regions to explore regional tourism potential in order to increase regional income in order to finance the implementation of local government. This is because the orientation of tourism which is only to increase the original opinion of the region can threaten the sustainability of tourism in Bali, in fact Bali has been faced with the negative impacts of the tourism industry such as traditional agriculture under pressure from the increasing demand for land to build tourism facilities and infrastructure; low capacity to maintain water supply for agriculture, industry, tourism and housing; and inflict pollution and environmental damage and worsening traffic congestion in the city.

As the main economic sector in Bali, on the one hand, tourism performance is required to reduce the negative impact of tourism development as referred to above, and on the other hand tourism development is also required to continue to grow and prosper the community in an increasingly competitive situation in all fields of life. To anticipate this, guidelines are needed as a reference in the development of regional tourism oriented towards nature conservation, preservation of community culture and equitable development of tourism destinations in the Bali region.

Nationally, with the enactment of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism and Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPKN), the Bali Provincial Government is required to prepare a Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPKD) as stated in Bali Provincial Regulation No. 10 of 2015 concerning the Bali Provincial Tourism Development Master Plan for 2015-2029, which contains visions, directions, and plans that direct the development of tourist areas in Bali, which have developed and that have the potential to be developed, as well as providing guidance for stakeholders, both provincial and regency/city governments, business actors, and communities in the development and management of tourism destinations in a directed and sustainable manner.

RIPKD Bali Province is an important regional legal instrument because it is the main direction for the development of tourism potential in terms of products, markets, human resources, and management, so as to spur the economic growth of the community and regional development evenly throughout the Bali region. In addition, it also regulates the role of each stakeholder across sectors, across actors, and across regions, so as to encourage the development of tourism destinations in a systematic, synergistic, and integrated manner, in order to improve the quality of tourism products and services and facilitate the movement of tourists in tourism destinations.

The main foundation of Bali tourism development is Balinese culture as part of national culture, which is able to drive tourism and the dynamics of local, national and global life, and therefore the development of Bali tourism is oriented to encourage equality of business and job opportunities, which benefits the greatest extent of community welfare and ensures the preservation of nature and the environment as well as Balinese cultural traditions. Therefore, Balinese Cultural Tourism is based on Balinese culture which is imbued with Hindu teachings and philosophy of *Tri Hita Karana* as the main potential, by using tourism as a vehicle for its actualization, so that a dynamic reciprocal relationship between tourism and culture is realized that makes both develop synergistically, harmoniously and sustainably, to be able to provide welfare to the community, cultural sustainability and the environment. In this connection, what is meant by the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy is the Balinese philosophy of life which contains 3 (three) elements that build balance and harmony of the relationship between humans and God, humans with humans, and humans with their environment, which are the source of welfare, peace, and happiness for human life. The implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism is carried out based on

the principles of benefits, kinship, independence, balance, sustainability, participatory, sustainable, fair and equitable, democratic, equality and unity imbued with Hindu religious values by applying the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy. Meanwhile, the purpose of organizing Balinese Cultural Tourism is to preserve Balinese culture imbued with Hindu values; increase economic growth; improving the welfare of society; creating opportunities for effort; creating jobs; preserving nature, the environment and resources; elevate the image of the nation; strengthening the love of the homeland and the unity of the nation; and strengthen friendships between nations.

To achieve the goals as mentioned above, the development of Balinese Cultural Tourism is directed at increasing dignity and dignity, as well as strengthening the identity of the Balinese people; improving the welfare of the Balinese people in an equitable and sustainable manner; and preserving Bali's natural environment as a buffer base for Balinese people's life and culture in a sustainable manner, carried out by taking into account the diversity and uniqueness of Balinese culture and nature, so that every tourism business must be characterized by Balinese culture; have a vision of maintaining Balinese culture; and participate in the development of Balinese culture. Thus, the development of tourism destinations in Bali must be carried out by paying attention to local wisdom, such as traditions, Balinese customs, and rules regarding the environment; the economic potential of the community such as providing opportunities for local businesses both in the field of handicrafts and agricultural products to exhibit their works in hotels, restaurants and other tourist attractions; and sustainability of tourism businesses.

In Bali's tourism development policy, it is explicitly stated that the management of tourist attractions can be carried out by the Provincial Government, Pakraman Village, traditional institutions, individuals and business entities. It is further emphasized that Pakraman Village and/or other traditional institutions, can cooperate with the local government to make efforts to prevent tourism activities that are not in accordance with Balinese cultural tourism. Thus, it can be said that the policy of cultural tourism development in Bali opens up a space for participation by giving a clear role to Pakraman Village as a unit of the customary law community in Bali, in the development and management of tourism destinations within the territory (palemahan or wewidangan) of Pakraman Village. The legal consequence of the arrangement as referred to above is that Pakraman Village is given part of the authority to manage tourism destinations and is obliged to get a proportional share of the results of tourism destination management, as a form of recognition of traditional rights and respect for local governments for the existence of legal community units in the national tourism development policy.

Cultural Preservation and Environmental Protection is intended as an effort to maintain and protect Balinese cultural values from various consequences due to the rapid development of tourism, to preserve and protect art, culture, and the environment from the impact of tourism development; providing a sense of security, comfort, and protection for foreign tourists while in Bali; increasing the number of foreign tourist visits to Bali; carrying out levies on foreign tourists for the preservation of culture, nature and the environment, as well as health guarantees and safety protection for foreign tourists visiting Bali.

## **2. Management of Tourism Destinations in KSPN Kintamani-Lake Batur and Its Surroundings**

KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur is located in Bangli Regency, Bali Province, whose local government administrative area borders Buleleng Regency to the North; Karangasem County in the East; Klungkung District in the South; and Badung County to the West. Bangli Regency consists of Susut District, Bangli District, Tembuku District, and Kintamani District. The location of KSPN Kintamani-Lake Batur and its surroundings is in Kintamani District.

The area of Bangli Regency is 52,081 hectares, or 9.25% of the area of Bali Province. The orbitation of KSPN Kintamani-Lake Batur is about 40 Km from Denpasar City, the capital of Bali Province. Kintamani Subdistrict covering an area of 366.32 Km<sup>2</sup> consists of 61 Customary Villages and 174 Customary Banjars as a form of social system of indigenous peoples in Kintamani. Geographically, Batur Village, Kintamani District, which is located in the Kintamani KSPN area-Lake Batur, is located about 27 km from Bangli City, located at an altitude of 1500 meters above sea level. on the outskirts of the Mount Batur caldera.

The KSPN Kintamani-Lake Batur area is within the customary territory (wewidangan or palemahan element) of the Batur Traditional Village, as one of the beautiful and unique natural tourism destinations in Bali, including the natural areas of Mount Batur and Lake Batur as well as the caldera of Mount Batur. Therefore, in 2013 the United Nations institution through UNESCO officially recognized and established the Kintamani-Danau Batur KSPN as part of the World Cultural Heritage in Indonesia, because the Kintamani-Lake Batur destination is managed sustainably by the local government by actively involving and giving a real role to the Batur Traditional Village, based on the teachings of *Tri Hita Karana* which is sourced from Hinduism as the values of local wisdom of indigenous peoples to maintain and protect the natural environment and preserve the cultural traditions of local communities.

In addition, UNESCO also granted a special certificate to designate the caldera of Mount Batur as part of the world natural geopark heritage in the same year, due to similar considerations that the Mount Batur geopark is maintained and managed not unilaterally by the government and local government, but continuously involves and gives a real role to the indigenous law community in batur traditional village based on local wisdom. a reflection of the teachings of *Tri Hita Karana* derived from the noble values of Hinduism.

Tourism destinations in Kintamani as part of the Kintamani KSPN area-Lake Batur and its surroundings are more ecological tourism (ecological tourism) that relies on geological parks (geoparks) which include Mount Batur, Lake Batur, and the Caldera of Mount Batur as natural objects of Kintamani tourism. Indeed, KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur not only presents natural attractions in the form of geology parks, but tourists can also enjoy cultural tourism of Batur Traditional Village and Baliage Trunyan Village located on the shores of Lake Batur with the uniqueness of social life and cultural traditions of the local indigenous law community. In addition, there are also several temples where hindu customary law people are sacred, which maintain and spread the atmosphere of chastity in KSPN Kintamani-Lake Batur and its surroundings, which is centered on Ulun Danu Batur Temple in batur traditional village.

The orientation of the management of tourism destinations in the Kintamani-Danau Batur KSPN and its surroundings, emphasizes more on the efforts of the Bangli Regency Regional Government to increase local indigenous income (PAD) by enacting Regional Regulations and Regional Head Decrees regarding levies on recreational and sports places, such as Bangli Regency Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2010 concerning Retribution for Recreation and Sports Places; and Decree of the Regent of Bangli No. 556/134/2010 concerning the Appointment of Officers to Levy Levy for Recreational and Sports Places in Bangli Regency.

The tourism recreation area levy in question is a payment for the provision of tourism recreational places provided, owned, and/or managed by the Regional Government, which is measured based on the use of tourism recreation areas. For this reason, the principle adopted in determining the structure and amount of the levy rate is the aim of obtaining decent profits, namely the benefits obtained if the business services in question are carried out efficiently and oriented towards market prices.

Tourism destinations in KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur include 5 (five) tourist destination areas (DTW), namely DTW Batur, DTW Trunyan, DTW Panglipuran, DTW Kehen, and DTW Writing. Therefore, the levy is levied in tourism recreation areas provided, owned, and/or managed by the Bangli Regency Regional Government, from every tourist including vehicles entering the DTW area. In addition, retribution is also collected from every tourist who takes advantage of the rental service of mount Batur climbing equipment.

To operationalize the Bangli Regency Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2010 concerning the Recreation and Sports Places Levy Levy as referred to above, the Bangli Regional Head enacted Bangli Regent Decree No. 556/134/2010 concerning the Appointment of Recreation and Sports Place Levy Officers in Bangli Regency, which regulates levy officers at DTW Batur, DTW Trunyan, DTW Panglipuran, DTW Kehen, and DTW Writing, including the location of the posts where the levy is collected.

In the Decree of the Regent of Bangli No. 556/134/2010 concerning the Appointment of Recreation and Sports Places Levy Levy Officer in Bangli Regency, it is stated that the levy levy

officer in question basically does not have the task of collecting retribution to tourists, but is also tasked with maintaining the cleanliness, beauty, and sustainability of tourist attractions; maintaining the security and order of the places of tourist attraction; providing excellent service to tourists who enter tourist attractions; and shall deposit the proceeds of the levy (gross) daily into the Regional Treasury through the Treasurer.

Recipient at the Bangli Regency Culture and Tourism Office. Meanwhile, as a levy collection officer service by the local government, a reward of 40% of the levy proceeds (gross), except from the proceeds of the levy levy in DTW Batur. In detail, the arrangements regarding levy collection officers at KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur are set as follows: (a) the levy officer for the Batur tourist attraction is the Head of the Cultural and Pariwisata Office located at the entrance of DTW Batur in Penelokan Sekaan; (b) the levy officer for the tourist attraction of the Writing is the Writing Temple Committee located at the entrance of the Writing DTW; (c) the levy officer for penglipuran tourist attraction is Penglipuran Traditional Village at the entrance of DTW Penglipuran Village; (d) the officer of kehen tourist attraction is Pengemong Pura Kehen at the entrance of DTW Kehen; (e) the officers of the trunyan village tourist attraction are the Association of Crossing Lake River Transport Entrepreneurs (Gapasdap) at the Kedisan pier; and (f) the officer of the mount Batur climbing equipment collection officer is the Batur Mountain Climbing Guide Association (P3GB) at the P3GB Toyabungkah post.

The regulation on the management of DTW Kintamani-Danau Batur which is stipulated by Bangli Regency Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2010 concerning The Levy of Recreation and Sports Places, is then further regulated by the Decree of the Regent of Bangli No. 556/134/2010 concerning the Appointment of Levy Officers for Recreation and Sports Places in Bangli Regency, followed up with a Cooperation Agreement between the Bangli Regency Regional Government and the Levy Levy Officer as mentioned above, that is:

- (1) Cooperation Agreement between the Local Government of Bangli Regency and the Pengemong Pura Tulis No. 415.4/04/PEM/2013 and No. 04/PAN/2013 concerning the Collection of Recreation and Sports Venue Levies in the Tourist Attractions of Writing Temples;
- (2) Cooperation Agreement between the Regional Government of Bangli Regency and Penglipuran Traditional Village No. 415.4/06/PEM/2013 and No. 01/S.P/I/2013 concerning Collection of Recreation and Sports Place Levy in Penglipuran Village Tourism Attraction;
- (3) Kerjasama Agreement between the Local Government of Bangli Regency and Pengemong Pura Kehen No. 415.4/05/PEM/2013 and No. 000/024/KHN/2013 concerning Collection of Recreation and Sports Place Levy at Kehen Temple Tourism Attraction;
- (4) Cooperation Agreement between the Bangli Regency Regional Government and the Batur Mountain Climbing Scout Association (P3GB) No. 415.4/08/PEM/2013 and No. 05/I/PPPGB/2013 concerning the Collection of Recreation and Sports Places Levy at the Batur Mountain Climbing Tourism Attraction;
- (5) and Cooperation Agreement between the Bangli Regency Local Government and the Association of Lake Crossing Lake Crossing River Transportation Entrepreneurs Batur Bangli No. 415.4/07/PEM/2013 and 14/Gapasdap/2013 concerning The Collection of Recreation and Sports Places Levy at the Trunyan Village Cemetery Tourist Attraction

The Cooperation Agreement between the Bangli Regency Regional Government and local community elements as part of the local customary law community, namely with the *Pengemong Pura Tulis*, *Pengemong Pura Kehen*, and the Penglipuran Indigenous Village community is an embodiment of the principle of community participation in the management policy of tourism destinations in KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur and its surroundings, including the involvement of community elements of service providers Tourism (Mount Batur Climbing Scout Association) and Tourism Business Actors (Association of Lake Crossing River Transport Entrepreneurs).

In the Tourism Destination Management Cooperation Agreement as referred to above, elements of the Indigenous Village community are represented by I Wayan Supat as bendesa Adat Penglipuran (Head of Traditional Village) domiciled in Penglipuran Traditional Village, Bangli District, who acts for and on behalf of Penglipuran Traditional Village. Meanwhile, those who represent the Pengemong of Kehen Temple are Jro Gede Kehen as the Chairman of the Pengemong of



Kehen Temple, which is domiciled in Cempaga Bangli, who acts and on behalf of the Pengemong of Pura Kehen; and Cooperation Agreement with the Writing Temple Committee is I Wayan Jasa as the General Chairman of the Writing Temple domiciled in Sukawana Village, who acts and on behalf of the Writing Temple Committee.

The Cooperation Agreement between the Bangli Regency Regional Government and elements of the local customary law community is intended to improve the management of local tourism destinations to support the development of tourism in Bangli Regency. The lingkungan space of this cooperation agreement is the collection of levies and the distribution of the proceeds of retribution collection in natural and cultural tourism destinations in Bangli Regency, so that the local customary law community in a real and certain manner gets a share and enjoys the results of the management of local tourism destinations. In relation to the regulation of the rights and obligations of the parties, namely the local government and elements of indigenous peoples, it is stated in detail in the cooperation agreement, as follows:

- (1) The local government has the right to get non-tax regional revenues (PDBP) from any levy paid by tourists from the second party in accordance with applicable regulations. Meanwhile, the obligation is to carry out the arrangement of tourist attractions; carrying out human resource development in tourism destinations; conducting marketing of tourism attractions; and
- (2) Elements of the customary law community (Penglipuran Traditional Village, Pengemong Pura Kehen, and Pengemong Pura Tulis) are entitled to a share of the proceeds of collecting a levy of 40% of the levy proceeds (gross). Meanwhile, the obligation is to collect a levy from every tourist attraction including vehicles that enter tourism destinations; maintaining cleanliness, beauty, and preservation of tourist attractions; maintaining security and order in tourism destinations; providing excellent service to tourists; and deposit all the proceeds of the levy (gross) every day or 7 times 24 hours to the Regional Treasury through the Receiving Treasurer at the Bangli Regency Culture and Tourism Office.

The cooperation agreement is carried out in the form of a quasi-levy for quasi-retribution activities for tourism destinations provided by the Bangli Regency Regional Government; levy collection officers, cleaners, security and parking officers are provided by the Traditional Village. In addition, all operational costs and wages of officers are provided and are borne by the Traditional Village and the amount of levy costs is recorded in the books by the Regional Government. The validity period of this cooperation agreement is 5 (five) years and can be extended in accordance with the new agreement of the two parties.

From the research findings as described above, it can be said that the policy of managing tourism destinations in KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur and its surroundings from the side of normative law embodied in the Regional Regulation of Bangli Regency, decree of the Regent of Bangli, and then explicit in the Cooperation Agreement on Tourism Attraction Management between the Regional Government and Penglipuran Temple And Traditional Village, shows the real involvement of local customary law communities in line with the principle of community participation and the principle of justice in the management of tourism destinations in KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur Bangli Regency, Bali.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

The global principles of sustainable tourism development as contained in the Global Code Ethics for Tourism (GCET), which includes the principles of conservation of natural resources and the environment in tourism destination areas, the protection and preservation of cultural traditions of local communities, as well as the empowerment and improvement of the welfare of local communities are an important and strategic part in the implementation of sustainable national development policies development.

National tourism development policy as described in Law No. 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025; Law No. 10 of 2010 concerning Tourism; and Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010-2025, basically normatively has accommodated the global principles of sustainable

tourism development as referred to in the Global Code Ethics for Tourism established by The United Nations World Tourism Organizations (the UN-WTO).

Bali Provincial Regulation No. 10 of 2015 concerning the Bali Provincial Tourism Development Master Plan for 2015-2029, which contains the vision, direction, and plan that directs the development of tourist areas in Bali, is an extension of Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan (NTDMP), becoming an important regional legal instrument for the development and sustainable management of tourism destinations.

The main foundation of Bali's tourism development is the nature of the environment and the unique and distinctive Balinese cultural traditions, which drive the tourism industry and the dynamics of economic life, encourage the expansion of job opportunities, and improve the welfare of the community, while remaining in the interest of nature and environmental conservation as well as the preservation of Balinese cultural traditions based on and imbued with the Tri Hita Karana philosophy derived from the teachings of Hinduism, so that a dynamic reciprocal relationship is realized between the development of tourism, the preservation of Bali's natural environment and the cultural traditions of the community in a synergistic, harmonious and sustainable manner, so as to provide welfare to the community, cultural sustainability and the environment.

The governance of tourism destinations in KSPN Kintamani-Danau Batur and its surroundings in Bali as stipulated in the Bangli Regency Regional Regulation and the Decree of the Bangli Regent, and then spelled out in the Cooperation Agreement between the Regional Government and Customary Villages and Temple Pengemong has responded to the aspirations of local communities and the global principles of sustainable tourism development, especially the provision of roles and involvement of local communities in tourism destination areas. This is a regional regulatory model in the equitable and ecologically sustainable management of tourism destinations, which accommodates the principles of nature conservation, preservation of cultural traditions of local communities, and responds to community engagement aspirations oriented towards improving the welfare of local community communities (responsive law).

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