

## REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION STANDARDS FOR ORGANIZING CULTURAL TOURISM IN BALI

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**Abstract:** Balinese people have a cultural sociology that is the foundation of their tourism strength. Apart from being quality-oriented, Bali tourism is also oriented towards sustainability and competitiveness. *Regulatory Impact Analysis* (RIA) is a fundamental tool to assist the government in assessing the impact of a regulation. The data used in this research is secondary data. Based on the results of the RIA analysis, using the Risk Assessment and Uncertainty Analysis method, regional regulations have a cost and benefit assessment with a ratio of positive and negative values. The overall positive score ratio is in government groups, community organizations and indigenous peoples, while negative values are in groups outside the government.

**Keywords:** Accounting, Regulatory Impact Analysis, Public Sector.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Regional regulations governing tourism in Bali have existed five times until the emergence of the latest Regional Regulations on Tourism. Starting from Local Government Regulation number 7 of 2007 concerning the Business of Providing Tirta Tourism Facilities, then Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning Tourism Travel Services, then Governor Regulation Number 41 of 2010 concerning Standardization of Attraction Management Tourism, was replaced with Local Government Regulation number 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism, Local Government Regulation number 5 of 2016 concerning Tour Guides, until the most recent Local Government Regulation number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for Organizing Balinese Cultural Tourism. This Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism confirms and strengthens the commitment to implementing quality-oriented Balinese culture-based tourism so that it needs to be comprehensively arranged in accordance with the regional development vision of Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali through the Planned Universal Development Pattern towards new era in Bali.

The role of culture in Balinese society is very strong starting from the birth of a person to death (Sara et al., 2020). Religious and cultural forces unite very strongly in every side of people's lives. As we know, the development of Indonesian tourism cannot be separated from the growth and development of Bali tourism. Bali tourism has grown first in the 17th century during the Dutch colonial period. Not only Dutch but British and other tourists also visit this Island of the Gods, so Bali is often referred to as the Island of Paradise, the Island of Gods, and so on. In the 1930s, the Bali Hotel was established in Bali, then in the 1950s Balinese arts have appeared in international performances in Dutch art buildings, while other regions in Indonesia have not done so. Although the influence of culture is very strong in society, Bali tourism continues to process every day until now (Jayawarsa et al., 2021). In addition, Balinese people are well aware of the strength of their cultural traditions. Around the 1970's Bali already made local regulations/regulations that the height of the hotel building is not more than 15 meters. This is a natural process and becomes part of the image. This is not the case in other areas in Indonesia. The Local Government Regulation contains strong local wisdom that comes from the original life of the people. Tri Hita Karana is a Hindu religious philosophy that is always present in every aspect of people's lives. Balinese culture proceeds in the community, displaying a lively and attractive tourism brand image. Around the 1970's Bali already made local regulations/regulations that the height of the hotel building is not more than 15 meters. This is a natural process and becomes part of the image. This is not the case in other areas in Indonesia (Sara et al., 2021). The regional regulation contains strong local wisdom that comes from the original life of the people. Tri Hita Karana is a Hindu religious philosophy that is always present in every aspect

of people's lives. Balinese culture proceeds in the community, displaying a lively and attractive tourism brand image. Around the 1970's Bali already made local regulations/regulations that the height of the hotel building is not more than 15 meters. This is a natural process and becomes part of the image. This is not the case in other areas in Indonesia. The regional regulation contains strong local wisdom that comes from the original life of the people. Tri Hita Karana is a Hindu religious philosophy that is always present in every aspect of people's lives (Saputra et al., 2021). Balinese culture proceeds in the community, displaying a lively and attractive tourism brand image. The regional regulation contains strong local wisdom that comes from the original life of the people. Tri Hita Karana is a Hindu religious philosophy that is always present in every aspect of people's lives (Saputra & Sanjaya, 2019). Balinese culture proceeds in the community, displaying a lively and attractive tourism brand image (Atmadja & Saputra, 2014). The regional regulation contains strong local wisdom that comes from the original life of the people. Tri Hita Karana is a Hindu religious philosophy that is always present in every aspect of people's lives (Adiputra et al., 2014). Balinese culture proceeds in the community, displaying a lively and attractive tourism brand image.

Balinese people have a cultural sociology that is the foundation of their tourism strength (Jayawarsa et al., 2020). Almost all aspects of Balinese life can be used as inspiration material to attract tourists, not even a few domestic and foreign tourists have finally settled and made Bali an inspiration. Almost everyone loves to visit this Island of the Gods. Dried wood can be made into various interesting carvings and has high artistic value after being processed by the creative hands of Balinese youth. This provides input to other regions and shows how Bali can maintain its culture in adapting to the high number of foreign tourist arrivals. In addition, this is also an evaluation material whether what Bali has done is correct or needs improvement in managing its own tourism image. The formation of this integrity and identity is formed from the arts, culture and religion that exist in the daily lives of families, communities, and local governments who also play a role in establishing them. The daily activities of the people in Bali are no different from the daily life seen by foreign tourists and domestic tourists when visiting Bali. This attraction directly unwittingly continues to influence the minds of every tourist before, during, or after tourists visit so that a positive image is formed for Bali tourism. The daily activities of the people in Bali are no different from the daily life seen by foreign tourists and domestic tourists when visiting Bali. This attraction directly unwittingly continues to influence the minds of every tourist before, during, or after tourists visit so that a positive image is formed for Bali tourism. The daily activities of the people in Bali are no different from the daily life seen by foreign tourists and domestic tourists when visiting Bali. This attraction directly unwittingly continues to influence the minds of every tourist before, during, or after tourists visit so that a positive image is formed for Bali tourism.

## **II. Local Government Regulation number 5 of 2020: Concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism**

Apart from being quality oriented, Balinese tourism is also oriented towards sustainability and competitiveness, so a standard of tourism implementation is needed by taking into account the Tri Hita Karana philosophy which is sourced from the cultural values and local wisdom of Sad Kerthi. These standards include: environmentally friendly; continuity; balance; partiality to local resources; independence; democracy; togetherness; participatory; transparency; accountable; and benefits; organized in one area, one island, one pattern, and one governance. Improving the quality of the implementation of Bali Tourism, including: the quality of tourism destinations; the quality of the tourism industry; quality of tourism marketing; and the quality of tourism institutions, which are carried out through the fulfillment of product, service, infrastructure, security, safety and health as well as the use of advances in digital technology. The scope includes: tourism destinations; tourism industry; tourism marketing; tourism institutions; organizing Balinese cultural tourism; organizing digital tourism for Balinese culture; prevention, handling of disasters or emergencies, and restoration of Balinese cultural tourism after disasters or emergencies; guidance and supervision; the active role of the community; appreciation; and funding. handling disasters or emergencies, and restoring Balinese cultural tourism after disasters or emergencies; guidance and supervision; the active role of the community; appreciation; and funding. handling disasters or emergencies, and restoring Balinese cultural tourism after disasters or emergencies; guidance and supervision; the active role of the community; appreciation; and funding.

Tourism Destination Components include: DTW; Tourism village; accessibility; and facilities, public infrastructure, and tourism facilities. DTW and tourism villages include: nature; culture; spiritually; and artificial. Accessibility includes: transportation means of road, river, lake, crossing, and sea transportation; transportation infrastructure for road, river, lake, crossing and sea transportation; and transportation systems for road, river, lake, ferry and sea transportation. The new and very important thing regulated in this regional regulation is the implementation of digital tourism for Balinese culture, including: tourism inspiration; tourist arrivals; tourism destinations and activities; post-visit tourist treatment; Bali Tourism One Stop Portal; and digital documentation of Balinese cultural tourism. The Governor established the Bali Tourism One Stop Portal to integrate all tourism stakeholders consisting of tourism service businesses, the government, and the

community. The Bali Tourism One Stop Portal includes: hotel/lodging reservations; electronic ticket (e-ticketing) for tourist destinations; online transportation; Bali Tourism digital market; cashless payment integration (cashless); and other fields in accordance with the development of the Bali tourism industry. Provisions regarding the Bali Tourism One Stop Portal are regulated in the Governor's Regulation. Every tourism service business in Bali is required to register on the One Stop Bali Tourism Portal which sells its products/services to other parties online and offline. Furthermore, every tourism service business that conducts product sales transactions and/or exchanges information either directly or indirectly with other service businesses must go through the Bali Tourism One Stop Portal. Likewise, every other service business can sell Bali Tourism service products by partnering with the Bali Tourism One Stop Portal. The Bali Tourism One Stop Portal may not sell directly to tourists. Partnerships are built as broadly as possible with all Bali Tourism stakeholders, both individuals and business entities, in an open and transparent manner. Further provisions regarding registration and partnership procedures are regulated in a Governor Regulation. any other service business can sell Bali Tourism service products by partnering with the Bali Tourism One Stop Portal. The Bali Tourism One Stop Portal may not sell directly to tourists. Partnerships are built as broadly as possible with all Bali Tourism stakeholders, both individuals and business entities, in an open and transparent manner. Further provisions regarding registration and partnership procedures are regulated in a Governor Regulation. any other service business can sell Bali Tourism service products by partnering with the Bali Tourism One Stop Portal. The Bali Tourism One Stop Portal may not sell directly to tourists. Partnerships are built as broadly as possible with all Bali Tourism stakeholders, both individuals and business entities, in an open and transparent manner. Further provisions regarding registration and partnership procedures are regulated in a Governor Regulation. Partnerships are built as broadly as possible with all Bali Tourism stakeholders, both individuals and business entities, in an open and transparent manner. Further provisions regarding registration and partnership procedures are regulated in a Governor Regulation. Partnerships are built as broadly as possible with all Bali Tourism stakeholders, both individuals and business entities, in an open and transparent manner. Further provisions regarding registration and partnership procedures are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Tourist Arrivals, including: electronic membership (e-membership) Digital Tourism Bali; digital technology to guide tourist arrivals; digital technology for Integrated Tourist Security System; Hotel reservation digital services; digital online transportation services and Traditional Villages; Bali Tourism digital market; and other digital technology or services for Tourist arrivals. Tourism destinations and activities include: electronic ticketing (e-ticketing) for destinations and tourism shows; digital technology for guiding and exploring tourist destinations; touch screen presentations for sacred sites and activities; Closed Ecosystem Services Cashless based tourism integrated with the hotel and restaurant tax system; award-based Tourism Object testimonials; and other digital technologies for tourism destinations and activities. Post-trip tourist treatment, with integrated customer relationship management, includes: Traveler satisfaction index; Traveler loyalty program; and the Tourist reward system. The Governor establishes policies on prevention, handling of disasters or emergencies, and restoration of Balinese Cultural Tourism from the consequences of disasters or emergencies. Policies include programs, actions, and protocols for preventing, handling, and recovering from the consequences of disasters. The community can play an active role in the implementation of this Regional Regulation. The active role of the community can be carried out individually and in an organized manner. The Governor gives awards to individuals, tourism organizations, and business entities that have outstanding achievements or have contributed greatly in increasing development.

### **III. Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA)**

Regulatory impact analysis is an important tool that links regulatory quality, good governance, and economic development. In addition, public (stakeholder) participation can increase transparency, build trust and reduce regulatory risk. So this can be said as the lowest cost solution in helping to reduce regulatory implementation costs for regulators. In the preparation of legal products, it is more legal drafting, which emphasizes conformity and compliance with higher laws and regulations but does not look at the participation of policy makers and public participation. In this case, a special instrument is needed for policy making, especially in policy research (Agustino, 2003).

*Regulatory Impact Analysis*(RIA) is a fundamental tool to assist the government in assessing the impact of a regulation. RIA is used to test and measure the possible benefits, costs and impacts of new or existing regulations. The aim of the RIA is to provide a detailed and systematic assessment of the potential impact of the new regulation to assess whether there is a possibility that the regulation will achieve its intended objectives. The need for RIA arises from the fact that regulation generally has multiple impacts that are difficult to predict without detailed study and consultation with affected parties. From this perspective, the main objective of RIA is to ensure that regulation will improve the welfare of society from the point of view that the benefits will outweigh the costs (Suska, 2012).

RIA has 10 basic question standards which are the standard set by the OECD to formulate and implement better regulations. Like the standard in ISO 9001 which is used to set standards for quality management systems, the RIA standard focuses on improving the regulatory process to achieve the goal of improving regulatory quality (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1995). It should be underlined that the standard is not intended to improve the management process but is expected as a policy instrument to achieve a level of regulatory quality that is able to accommodate all stakeholders. The ten lists of questions in the RIA methodology are as follows:

1. Has the problem been properly defined?
2. Was the government's action appropriate?
3. Is the existing regulation the best for the government's steps?
4. Is there a legal basis for a regulation?
5. How many levels of government bureaucracy are involved in coordinating this regulation?
6. Is the existing regulation worth it, compared to the cost?
7. Is the distribution of the impact transparent in society?
8. Are the regulations clear, consistent, understood and accessible to users?
9. Do all interested parties have an equal opportunity to express their views?
10. How can regulatory compliance be achieved?

The stages in the RIA design process, systematically analyzing and communicating the existing impacts of the new regulations based on the OECD (2008) version, are:

1. Formulate the problem.
2. Identify goals.
3. Develop alternatives.
4. Benefit and cost analysis.
5. Public consultation.
6. Choose the best alternative.
7. Implementation strategy.

The analytical methods that are often used in analyzing RIA documents are (Candy, 2015):

1. Soft benefit-cost analysis and integrated analysis
2. Cost-effectiveness analysis
3. Partial analysis
4. Risk Assessment and Uncertainty Analysis

Apart from being a process, the RIA method can also be positioned as a tool. In this regard, the RIA method is a tool for producing better policies, governance and development. There are two keys in the application of the RIA method that is considered capable of meeting these expectations, namely: (1) community participation can increase transparency, public trust and reduce the risk of a policy, and (2) find the most effective and efficient options/options so as to reduce implementation costs for the government and transaction costs for the community. Apart from being a process and tool, the RIA method can also be positioned as a logical thinking (Dunn, 2003). The RIA method can be used by policy makers to think logically, starting from problem identification, identification of options to solve problems, and choose a policy based on an analysis of all options. The RIA method encourages policy makers to think openly by accepting input from various components related to the policies to be taken (Susanto, et al, 2016).

#### IV. Research methods

The data used in this research is secondary data. The analytical method used in this research is the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) to review Regional Regulations Number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism. Research with a focus on the application of RIA in the preparation of regional regulations is a study that reveals and evaluates several determinant variables in the preparation of quality regional regulations. For this reason, the RIA method is a process of systematically analyzing and communicating various aspects in the determination and implementation of a policy, both in the form of regulations and non-regulations, existing and new policies. (Nasokah, 2008) also explains that RIA is a method that systematically and consistently examines the effects of government actions and communicates information to decision makers.

#### V. Results and Discussion

RIA analysis is carried out using common steps or steps used by the OECD. These steps include answering the ten basic RIA questions and conducting an RIA analysis according to an established systematic process.

### RIA's Ten Questions

The ten standard questions in the RIA are the standards set by the OECD to formulate and implement better regulations. This question is not intended to improve the management process but is expected as a policy instrument to achieve a level of regulatory quality that is able to accommodate all stakeholders. Ten questions and answers are presented in table 1.

**Table 1. RIA's original question.**

No	Question	Answer
1	Has the problem been properly defined?	In accordance with the contents of the Local Government Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism, problem identification has been defined correctly.
2	Was the government's action appropriate?	The government's action is right, stipulates Local Government Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism To ensure the sustainability of Balinese Cultural Tourism which upholds cultural values, the natural environment, customs, and local wisdom of the community that encourages equal distribution of business opportunities and benefits and is able to face the challenges of changing local, national, and global life, it is necessary to have quality business, services and services. , processes, systems and/or services to tourists that meet the standards and requirements of business qualifications and human resource competencies.
3	Is the existing regulation the best for the government's steps?	Local Government Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism is one of the best alternatives from the government, because it is a refinement of the previous regulation, namely: Local Government Regulation number 7 of 2007 concerning the Business of Providing Tourism Facilities for Tirta, then Local Government Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning Tourism Travel Services, then Governor Regulation Number 41 of 2010 concerning Standardization of Management of Tourist Attractions, replaced by Local Government Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism, Regional Regulation 5 of 2016 concerning Tour Guides, until the latest at this time is Perda number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism.
4	Is there a legal basis for a regulation?	Yes, in accordance with Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, namely Article 1 paragraph (5) which states that 'Tourist attraction is everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of a diversity of natural, cultural and man-made wealth which is the target or purpose of tourist visits.
5	How many levels of government bureaucracy are involved in coordinating this regulation?	The bureaucracy involved includes: Provincial Government, Regency / City Government, Village Government, Traditional Villages, Districts, community organizations, religious organizations, Community Representatives, academics and others
6	Is the existing regulation beneficial, compared to the cost?	Yes, it is useful in the long run.
7	Is the distribution of the impact transparent in society?	It must be transparent, so that the implementation of this regulation can still be regulated, monitored and controlled.
8	Are the regulations clear, consistent, understood and accessible to users?	It is clear and must be equally accessible to all Balinese people and accepted by local and foreign tourists visiting Bali
9	Do all interested parties have an equal opportunity to express their views?	All parties (stakeholders) have the same opportunity to express their opinions.

10	How can regulatory compliance be achieved?	Gradually, the transition process is carefully implemented in relation to the possible impacts.
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### Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) Analysis

RIA's systematic process of analyzing and communicating the impact of the new regulations includes the following:

#### 1. Problem Formulation

The formulation of the problem that is expected to be resolved with the Local regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism, among others:

- Are all supporting facilities to implement this Regional Regulation ready?
- Can this Local Government Regulation Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism for the continuity of the religious, social and cultural aspects of the Bali New Era order?
- Is it through this Local Government Regulation that the Government can guarantee that Setting Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism will become an overall effort in the New Era of Bali arrangement which is based on the principles imbued with the Tri Hita Karana philosophy and sourced from the values of Sad Kerthi's local wisdom?

#### 2. Identify Goals

This regional regulation is a real implementation of the vision of 'Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali' through the Universal Development Plan towards a New Era of Bali. The purpose of this regional regulation is to ensure the sustainability of Balinese Cultural Tourism that upholds cultural values, the natural environment, customs, and local wisdom of the community that encourages equal distribution of business opportunities and benefits and is able to face the challenges of changing local, national and global life. It is necessary to have quality business, services, processes, systems and/or services to tourists that meet the standards and requirements of business qualifications and human resource competencies. In Local Government Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism, it is clearly stated as a legal umbrella for the Bali Provincial Government and stakeholders to establish the Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism to ensure the quality of Tourism Destinations, Tourism Industry, Tourism Marketing, and Tourism Institutions. The standards for the implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism are expected to be a guideline and basis for assessing Balinese cultural tourism regarding destinations, industry, marketing, and institutions.

#### 3. Alternative Problem Solutions

Alternative solutions to overcome the problem are:

- Continue Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020
- Revise Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020
- Cancel Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020

#### 4. Benefit and Cost Analysis

Benefit and cost analysis is used to evaluate the use of economic resources so that scarce resources can be used efficiently. Cost benefit analysis or CBA (Cost Benefit Analysis) is an approach to policy recommendations that allows analysts to compare and recommend a policy by calculating the total costs in terms of money and total benefits in terms of money. Cost-benefit analysis can also be interpreted as a technique used to compare various costs associated with an investment with the benefits that are expected to be obtained (Suska, 2012). Tangible and intangible factors must be taken into account and accounted for. Cost benefit analysis is used to determine whether an investment is feasible and provides a basis for comparisons between projects/investments, to see which option provides greater benefits than costs. The analysis of the benefits and costs of implementing this regional regulation is presented in table 2.

#### 5. Public Consultation

Consultation to obtain the best alternative by involving stakeholders (involving stakeholders). Public consultations were carried out by Focus Group Discussions (FGD) (Satria, 2015) and joint meetings involving regents/mayors throughout Bali, Sulinggih and stakeholders, Parisada, Main Assembly, Madya and Alit of Pakraman Village, traditional village councils, village heads/perbekel, lurah, as well as community leaders and representatives. Consultation is carried out because it is based on the principle that:

- Strategic policy making actually involves all affected parties in an equal process of negotiation and consultation.
- The involvement of all affected parties has the potential to increase the quality of benefits received by the public due to the policy.

#### 6. Choosing the Best Alternative

From RIA results on regulatory regulations to the implementation of regulations, referring to to regulation Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020, get alternative (option) best is to run or

continue enforcement Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 for fill the gap between the current state with ideal conditions.

### 7. Implementation Strategy

The last stage of RIA analysis is to plan a policy implementation strategy. At this stage, according to the alternative choices, an implementation strategy will be made (Ridwan and Krisnadi, 2011). The best alternative is to continue this regulation by always being guided by the interests of the community in general. The results of the RIA analysis that give the best alternative is the result of the analysis of the implementation of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 provides evidence that it can be used as a fundamental tool to assist the government in assessing the impact of a regulation.

**Table 2. Analysis of the benefits and costs of implementation**

No	Group	Hope and Benefits	Present condition	+/-	Cost	+/-
1	Government					
	Local government	Realizing the vision of 'Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali' through the Planned Universal Development Pattern towards the New Era of Bali, giving autonomy to traditional villages, where Traditional Villages/traditional institutions/community groups have the right to develop rural tourism in accordance with local potential and in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations - invitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Regional Government of Bali Province has issued Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2020 which comes into force on 9 July 2020</li> <li>- Local Government Regulation No. 5 of 2020 also confirms the role of traditional villages as spearheads for the realization of Bali tourism, in accordance with Sad Kerthi's local wisdom.</li> </ul>	(+)	The costs incurred for the implementation of this Perda are very high, because it includes the fulfillment of product, service, infrastructure, security, safety and health standards as well as the use of digital technology advances that have been budgeted and realized by the Local Government Regulation	(+)

	Traditional Village	<p>- There is a firm legal umbrella forstrengthen the position, duties, and authorities, as well as comprehensively regulate various aspects related to tourism in Bali as a substituteRegional Regulation number 5 of 2016 concerning Tour Guides</p>	<p>- The Regional Government has officially issued Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2020 as a legal umbrella to emphasizeorganizing Balinese cultural tourism</p>	(+) (+)	<p>- Infrastructure costs and human resources are needed to realize this regulation which has been realized by the local government, namelySetting Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism aims to preserve the natural environment and Balinese culture which is imbued with the Tri Hita Karana philosophy based on the values of local wisdom of Sad Kerthi and improve the quality of the implementation of Bali Tourism.</p> <p>- Facilities, public infrastructure, and tourism facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. electricity, water, telecommunications networks;</li> <li>2. Tourism health service facilities;</li> <li>3. buildings characterized by traditional Balinese architecture;</li> <li>4. a licensed foreign exchange exchanger;</li> <li>5. automated teller machines;</li> <li>6. business activity center;</li> <li>7. souvenir shops that prioritize the supply of local industrial products; and</li> <li>8. waste and waste management.</li> </ol>	(+) (+)
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	Tourist Village	Already available Regulation of the Minister of Culture and Tourism Number: PM.26/UM.001/MKP /2010 concerning General Guidelines for the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) Independent Tourism Through Tourism Villages	Tourism Villages are determined by the Decree of the Regent/Mayor. Tourism Village Managers are obliged to prioritize investment and local resources. Further provisions regarding Tourism Villages are regulated in a Governor Regulation.	(+)	High costs and qualified human resources are required	(-)
<b>2</b>	<b>Organization</b>					
	Tourism Human Resources/Tourism HR	Strengthen the existence of kThe quality of the implementation of Bali Tourism as referred to, includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourism Destination quality</li> <li>- Tourism Industry quality</li> <li>- Tourism Marketing quality</li> <li>- Quality of Tourism Institutions.</li> </ul>	To strengthen the quality of Tourist Destinations (DTW), Tourism Entrepreneurs are obliged to meet the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- apply standardization and certification of Tourism Business in accordance with the provisions of the Legislation by referring to international principles and standards that optimize the use of local resources;</li> <li>- implement a safe and reliable system in electronic business transactions; and</li> <li>- have regulations and facilitation to support business guarantees.</li> </ul>	(+)	It requires a high cost to unify the understanding of all tourist villages in Bali in order to understand and implement the standards that have been set, because every traditional village in Bali has various customs and traditions.	(-)
<b>3</b>	<b>Public</b>					
	Culture	Disseminate it to the general public so that people understand the existence of this Regional Regulation	Establish cooperation and synergy between the Provincial Government, the main assembly to the alit with universities so that all relevant	(+)	Requires high costs for socialization	(-)

		and benefit from it	parties have the same perception and understanding. It is also supported by intense socialization, so that the implementation of this regional regulation will have a major and comprehensive impact on traditional, social, cultural and religious life in Bali. And most importantly, confirming the existence of the New Era of Bali Tourism Destinations (DTW)			
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## VI. Conclusion

Based on the results of the regulatory analysis of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 using Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA), conclusions were obtained as a result of the overall research, namely based on the results of the RIA analysis, using the Risk Assessment and Uncertainty Analysis method, the regulation of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 has a cost and benefit assessment with a ratio of positive and negative values of 7:3. The overall positive score ratio is in government groups, community organizations and indigenous peoples, while negative values are in groups outside the government. The implementation of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 is considered very effectively implemented.

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