

REGULATION OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 1 OF 2017
ON
MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF SULTANATE LAND AND DUCHY LAND

BY THE BLESSINGS OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

Considering : that in order to implement the provisions of Article 35 of Law Number 13 of 2012 on the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta which among other things regulates the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land, it is necessary to issue a Special Regional Regulation on the Management and Utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land;

Observing :

1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 3 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 1950) as last amended by Law Number 9 of 1955 on Amendment to Law Number 3 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta in conjunction with Law Number 19 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 1955, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 827);

3. Law Number 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Principles (State Gazette Number 104 of 1960, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 2043);
4. Law Number 13 of 2012 on Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 170 of 2012, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5339);
5. Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2014, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495);
6. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 244 of 2014, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587), as amended several times, and last by Law Number 9 of 2015 on Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58 of 2015, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
7. Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2013 on Procedures for the Establishment of Regulations of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2013, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1);
8. Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2013 on Authority in the Privilege Affairs of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 9 of 2013, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 9), as amended by Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2015 on Amendment to Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2013 on Authority in Privilege Affairs of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 3 of 2015, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 3);

With the joint approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
and
THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

HAS DECIDED:

To issue: REGULATION OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
ON MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF SULTANATE LAND
AND DUCHY LAND.

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Special Regional Regulation:

1. Sultanate Land means land owned by the Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat which includes Keprabon Land and Non-Keprabon or Dede Keprabon Land located in regencies/city within the territory of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
2. Duchy Land means land owned by the Duchy of Pakualaman which includes Keprabon Land and Non-Keprabon or Dede Keprabon Land located in the regencies/city within the territory of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
3. *Serat Kekancangan* means a decree regarding the granting of land rights from the Sultanate or the Duchy to the community/institution within a certain period of time that can be extended/renewed.
4. Village means a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries and authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

5. Village Government means a village head along with village apparatus as elements of village government administration.
6. Kelurahan means a sub-district apparatus led by a kelurahan head who are responsible to the sub-district head.
7. Special Region of Yogyakarta (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta), hereinafter abbreviated as DIY, means a provincial area that has privileges in administering its government affairs within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
8. Local Government of DIY, hereinafter referred to as Local Government, means an element of government administration consisting of the Governor of DIY and regional apparatus.
9. Governor of DIY, hereinafter referred to as Governor, means the Head of the DIY Region who due to his position is also a representative of the Government.

CHAPTER II PRINCIPLES, PURPOSES, AND SCOPES

Article 2

- (1) Management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land are based on the following principles:
 - a. recognition of the rights of origin;
 - b. government effectiveness; and
 - c. utilization of local wisdom.
- (2) In order to realize the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land in accordance with the principles as referred to in section (1), the following values are taken into consideration:
 - a. local wisdom;
 - b. noble culture;
 - c. welfare of the people;
 - d. justice;
 - e. legal certainty;

- f. administrative order; and
- g. openness.

Article 3

The management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land are aimed at:

- a. cultural development;
- b. social interests; and/or
- c. public welfare.

Article 4

The scope of this Special Regional Regulation includes:

- a. management of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land, involving:
 - 1. administration;
 - 2. document maintenance; and
 - 3. supervision.
- b. utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land, involving:
 - 1. protection;
 - 2. use; and
 - 3. relinquishment.

CHAPTER III

SULTANATE LAND AND DUCHY LAND

Article 5

- (1) The Sultanate and the Duchy are established as legal entities based on the Law.
- (2) The Sultanate and the Duchy as legal entities are subject to land ownership rights, namely the Sultanate Land for the Sultanate and the Duchy Land for the Duchy.

Article 6

The Sultanate Land and the Duchy Land consist of:

- a. Keprabon land; and
- b. Non Keprabon or Dede Keprabon Land, existing in all regencies/city within the DIY region.

Article 7

- (1) Keprabon land as referred to in Article 6 point a are land used by both the Sultanate and the Duchy for palace buildings and their accessories.
- (2) Keprabon Land that is part of the Sultanate Land as referred to in section (1) are among others:
 - a. Karaton (Palace);
 - b. Alun-alun Lor (Southern Square);
 - c. Alun-alun Kidul (Northern Square);
 - d. Benteng (Fortress);
 - e. Jagang (Fort Ditch);
 - f. Panggung Krapyak (Krapyak Stage);
 - g. Tugu Pal Putih (White Monument);
 - h. Tamansari;
 - i. Beringharjo Market;
 - j. Kepatihan;
 - k. Imogiri Royal Cemetery;
 - l. Cemetery of Sultan Agung Ngayogyakarta;
 - m. Kutho Gedhe Ngayogyakarta and Hastarenggo Cemeteries;
 - n. Giring Cemetery;
 - o. Giriloyo Cemetery;
 - p. Wot Galeh Cemetery;
 - q. Pakuncen Cemetery;
 - r. Banyu Sumurup Cemetery;
 - s. Gunung Buthak Cemetery;
 - t. Widoro Manis Cemetery;
 - u. Petilasan (Relics);
 - v. Pasanggrahan (Guest Houses); and
 - w. Masjid Kagungan Dalem (Mosques owned by the Sultan)
- (3) Keprabon Land that is part of Kadipaten Land as referred to in section (1) among others:
 - a. Pura Pakualaman (Pakualaman Palace);
 - b. Pakualaman Grand Mosque;
 - c. Alun-alun Sewandanan (Sewandanan Square);
 - d. Kepatihan Pakualaman;

- e. Labuhan Glagah Kulon Progo;
 - f. Girigondo Cemetery in Kulon Progo.
 - g. Bintaran Wetan Residence;
 - h. Gunung Ketur Cemetery;
 - i. District Head Official Residence;
 - j. Sosrobahu Cemetery Complex;
 - k. Puro Pakualaman State Primary School;
 - l. Sonyaragi Mosque and Cemetery Complex;
 - m. Wirogunan Penitentiary Complex;
 - n. Official Residence of Wirogunan Penitentiary's Head;
 - o. Sentulrejo Cemetery; and
 - p. Warungboto Troop Cemetery.
- (4) Keprabon Land other than those referred to in section (2) and section (3) is determined by the Sultanate for the Sultanate's Keprabon Land and the Duchy for the Duchy's Keprabon Land.

Article 8

- (1) Non-Keprabon or Dede Keprabon land as referred to in Article 6 point b consists of:
- a. village land originating from the Sultanate and the Duchy with *Anggaduh* rights;
 - b. land that has been utilized by community/institution with prevailing *Serat Kekancingan*;
 - c. land that has been utilized by the community/institution without prevailing *Serat Kekancingan*; and
 - d. unutilized land.
- (2) The existence of village land as referred to in section (1) point a is based on the Village or Kelurahan's map of land parcels and its supporting data.
- (3) *Serat Kekancingan* as referred to in section (1) point b and point c, are in the form of:
- a. *Magersari*;
 - b. *Ngindung*;
 - c. *Anganggo*; and
 - d. *Anggaduh*.

CHAPTER IV
MANAGEMENT

Part One
Administration

Article 9

- (1) The Sultanate has the authority for the administration of Sultanate Land and the Duchy has the authority for the administration of Duchy Land.
- (2) Administration as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. inventory;
 - b. identification;
 - c. verification;
 - d. mapping; and
 - e. registration.

Article 10

- (1) Inventory as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point a is an activity of collecting and recording documents on Sultanate Land and Duchy Land sourced from:
 - a. data tracing from village or sub-district maps of land parcels;
 - b. data collection from *Legger A*, *Legger B*, and *Legger C* books, as well as model E and model D certificates;
 - c. location determination;
 - d. estimated land area; and
 - e. data collection of land users or managers.
- (2) The inventory as referred to in section (1) is obtained from:
 - a. Village or Sub-District Government;
 - b. land agencies;
 - c. Regency/Municipal Governments;
 - d. Sultanate;
 - e. Duchy;
 - f. document and witnesses.

- (3) The inventory results in initial data on Sultanate Land and Duchy Land

Article 11

- (1) Initial data on Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as a result of the inventory is identified by matching the data of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land with the real conditions.
- (2) Data matching on the real condition of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in section (1) includes juridical data and physical data.

Article 12

- (1) Verification of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land is carried out by matching the land object, the subject of the users of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land with physical data.
- (2) Physical data as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. location, boundaries of land parcels, area, and type of land;
 - b. existing buildings or parts of buildings above the land;
 - c. the origin of the land right acquisition;
 - d. rights holders; and
 - e. types of rights.
- (3) The results of the verification are used as material for mapping the land plot of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Article 13

- (1) Mapping is made by composing a basic map of land parcels and determining the boundaries of Sultanate Land and Kadipaten Land plots.
- (2) The basic map of the land parcels and the determination of the boundaries of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land plots as referred to in section (1) are used as materials for registering Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Article 14

- (1) Land registration is submitted by the Sultanate for Sultanate Land and by the Duchy for Duchy Land to the Land Agency in the jurisdiction where Sultanate Land and Duchy Land is located.
- (2) Registration of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land made by other parties must obtain written approval from the Sultanate for Sultanate Land and the Duchy for Duchy Land.
- (3) The registration as referred to in section (1) is made in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Two

Document Maintenance

Article 15

- (1) The Sultanate has the authority for the maintenance of Sultanate Land documents and the Duchy has the authority for the maintenance of Duchy Land documents.
- (2) The maintenance as referred to in section (1) is carried out by storing and maintaining Sultanate Land and Duchy Land documents manually or electronically.

Part Three

Supervision

Article 16

- (1) The Sultanate has the authority for the supervision of Sultanate Land and the Duchy has the authority for the supervision of Duchy Land.
- (2) Supervision as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. monitoring; and
 - b. controlling.

Article 17

Monitoring as referred to in Article 16 section (2) point a is carried out periodically in order to find out the real condition of land use by community/institutions.

Article 18

Controlling as referred to in Article 16 section (2) point b is carried out to ensure legal certainty and administrative order.

CHAPTER V
UTILIZATION

Part One
General Provisions

Article 19

- (1) Utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land is intended for the cultural development, social interests, and community welfare.
- (2) Utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
 - a. protection;
 - b. use; and
 - c. relinquishment.

Part Two
Protection
Article 20

- (1) The Sultanate has the authority for the protection of Sultanate Land and the Duchy has the authority for the protection of Duchy Land.
- (2) The protection as referred to in section (1) is an effort to prevent and/or to overcome any damage, loss, and discrepancy of permits granted by the Sultanate or the Duchy.

Part Three
Land Use

Article 21

- (1) Sultanate Land and Duchy Land may be used by community/institutions for the cultural development, social interests, and community welfare.

- (3) The use of land by community/institutions as referred to in section (1) must obtain prior written permission from the Sultanate for Sultanate Land and prior written permission from the Duchy for Duchy Land.
- (4) The written permission as referred to in section (2) is granted in the form of *Serat Kekancingan*.
- (5) The form, type, and content of *Serat Kekancingan* are further regulated by the Sultanate or the Duchy.

Article 22

- (1) To obtain *Serat Kekancingan* as referred to in Article 21 section (3), it is necessary to submit an application letter attached with:
 - a. reference of status of Sultanate Land or Duchy Land from a Village Government;
 - b. a land certificate (SKT) for Sultanate Land or Duchy Land located in the city area issued by a Land Agency; and
 - c. a recommendation letter stating conformity with spatial planning from a Regency/Municipal Government or Local Government.
- (2) The application letter to obtain *Serat Kekancingan* to utilize Sultanate Land or Duchy Land as referred to in section (1) is submitted to:
 - a. the Sultanate for the utilization of the Sultanate Land; or
 - b. the Duchy for the utilization of Duchy Land, with a copy to the Local Government.
- (3) Based on the copy of application letter to obtain *Serat Kekancingan* as referred to in section (2), the Local Government issues recommendations for the utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land to the Sultanate or the Duchy.

Part Four
Relinquishment

Article 23

- (1) Sultanate Land and Duchy Land, including lands under the control of Village Governments, commonly referred to as Village Land originating from *Anggaduh* rights, may be relinquished for public interest with the approval and permission of the Sultanate or the Duchy.
- (2) The assessment of the public interest as referred to in section (1) is made based on the principles and values as referred to in Article 2 of this Special Regional Regulation.
- (3) The relinquishment of Sultanate Land and Kadipaten Land including lands under the control of Village Governments commonly called Village Land originating from *Anggaduh* rights as referred to in section (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of prevailing legislation.
- (4) For Village Land originating from *Anggaduh* rights of the Sultanate or the Duchy relinquished for public interest, it is necessary for the institution requiring the land to provide replacement land that will be further regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VI
ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, REGENCY/MUNICIPAL
GOVERNMENTS, AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENTS

Article 24

- (1) In exercising the authority to manage and utilize Sultanate Land and Duchy Land, the Sultanate and the Duchy are facilitated by the Local Government.
- (2) In carrying out the facilitation as referred to in section (1), the Local Government involves the Regency/Municipal Government and the Village Government.

Article 25

- (1) The facilitation of the Local Government in the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in Article 24 is to provide assistance in terms of:
 - a. land inventory, identification, verification, mapping, and registration;
 - b. procurement of infrastructure facilities for document care and maintenance;
 - c. monitoring and controlling the use of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land that violates the provisions in *Serat Kekancingan*;
 - d. handling of disputes over Sultanate Land and Duchy Land;
 - e. preparation of technical considerations for land use permits; and
 - f. updating of data on Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.
- (2) In carrying out the facilitation as referred to in section (1), the Local Government may involve Regency/Municipal Governments and Village Governments.

Article 26

The role of the Regency/Municipal Governments in the management and utilization Sultanate Land and Duchy Land includes:

- a. issuance of recommendation on the suitability of utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land with Spatial Planning;
- b. examination of application documents for utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land; and
- c. issuance of recommendation on application for utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land

Article 27

The role of Village Governments in the management and

utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land includes:

- a. providing and presenting data on Sultanate Land and Duchy Land for land management and utilization;
- b. keeping records of every legal action that occurs in the context of utilizing of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land;
- c. issuing a certificate on the status of Sultanate Land or Duchy Land;
- d. giving assistance in the process of registration of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land;
- e. designating boundaries of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land plots;
- f. giving assistance to the Sultanate and the Duchy in setting up boundary markers for Sultanate Land and Duchy Land plots;
- g. giving assistance in monitoring and controlling the utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land in accordance with the spatial plan and its designation; and
- h. making efforts to prevent and/or mitigate damage, loss, and non-conformance of permits granted by the Sultanate or the Duchy.

Article 28

- (1) Local Government facilitation as referred to in Article 25 is carried out through coordination between Local Government, Regency/Municipal Governments, Village/Kelurahan Governments, and other institutions as stipulated in the work relationship pattern and procedures for providing facilitation.
- (2) Provisions regarding the pattern of working relations and the procedure for providing facilitation as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VII OBJECTION AND DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 29

- (1) In the event that there are objections from the

public/institutions to the results of the inventory, identification, and verification, an objection can be lodged with supporting valid evidence.

- (2) The objections as referred to in section (1) are submitted in writing to the Sultanate or the Duchy through the Local Government.
- (3) The settlement of objections as referred to in section (1) is carried out by means of mediation between the parties lodging the objection and the Sultanate or the Duchy.

Article 30

- (1) In the event of disputes in the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Kadipaten Land between the Sultanate or the Duchy and the community/institution, the dispute settlement is carried out based on deliberation and consensus facilitated by the Local Government.
- (2) In the event that the facilitation as referred to in section (1) does not reach consensus, the dispute settlement is carried out based on the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER VIII

FUNDING

Article 31

Any costs required to facilitate the management and utilization of Sultanate Land or Duchy Land, is imposed on the State Budget and the DIY's Regional Budget.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 32

Village land whose origin is from the Sultanate or the Duchy granted with *Anggaduh* rights is recognized for its existence according to the authority of the Village based on the origin rights of village land management.

Article 33

- (1) Village land originating from the Sultanate or the Duchy as referred to in Article 32 is managed by Village Government.
- (2) Village land as referred to in section (1) consists of:
 - a. village treasury land;
 - b. pelungguh;
 - c. pengarem-arem; and
 - d. land for public interest.

Article 34

In the event that a Village changes its status to a Kelurahan, the authority to manage and utilize village land based on original rights in managing village land will return to its original owner.

Article 35

The utilization of village land originating from *Anggaduh* Rights, by community/institutions, the changes in the designation of village land, the relinquishment of village land, and the provision of replacement land for village land must obtain prior permission from the Sultanate or the Duchy.

Article 36

- (1) The provision of replacement land for village land that has been relinquished as referred to in Article 35 is facilitated by the Local Government.
- (2) Local Government facilitation as referred to in section (1) is carried out in terms of:
 - a. village land as the object of land acquisition for the development of public interest; and/or
 - b. exchanges between the Village Government and community/institutions.

Article 37

- (1) Further provisions regarding the mechanism for the

management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land is regulated in a Governor Regulation.

- (2) Further provisions regarding the utilization of village land originating from the Anggaduh rights of the Sultanate or the Duchy are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER X TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 38

At the time this Special Regional Regulation comes into force:

- a. community/institutions having utilized Sultanate Land or Duchy Land prior to the enactment of this Special Regional Regulation and holding *Serat Kekancingan* may the land utilization in accordance with the designation and prevailing legislation;
- b. community/institution that having utilized Sultanate Land or Duchy Land before the enactment of this Special Regional Regulation and does not holding *Serat Kekancingan* must apply for *Serat Kekancingan* to the Sultanate or the Duchy; and
- c. village land that has been certified with the status of usufructuary rights must be adjusted to the status of the usufructuary rights on Sultanate Land or Duchy Land in accordance with the origin of the village land based on this Special Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XI CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 39

With the issuance of this Special Regional Regulation, all Regional Regulations that regulate land in DIY are declared to remain valid as long as not conflicting with this Special Regional Regulation.

Article 40

This Special Region Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Special Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Issued in Yogyakarta
on January 10, 2017
GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION
OF YOGYAKARTA,

signed

HAMENGKU BUWONO X

Promulgated in Yogyakarta
on January 10, 2017

Acting REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

signed

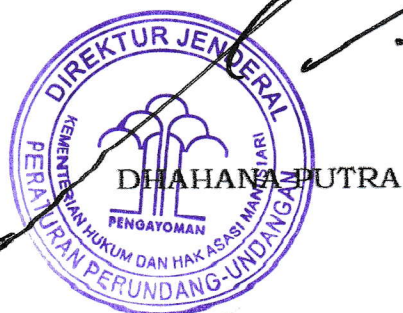
RANI SJAMSINARSI

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA NUMBER 1
OF 2017

Jakarta, 07 December 2022

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION AD INTERIM,



ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
NUMBER 1 OF 2017
ON
MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF SULTANATE LAND AND DUCHY LAND

I. GENERAL

Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, prior to the amendment, had already given recognition to the existence of special regions. This can be observed from the mandate of Article 18 which reads "The division of Indonesia's regions into large and small regions, with the form of government structure determined by law by regarding and considering the basis of deliberation in the state government system and the rights of origin in special regions ".

The term "the rights of origin in special regions" does not only refer to regions that have "been" special, but these privileges have continued after Indonesia's independence until now. After the reformation, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia underwent amendments which further strengthened the existence of unusual regions and special regions. The strengthening is in the form of the State's obligation to recognize and respect their existence.

This can be observed from the mandate of Article 18B section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that reads "The state recognizes and respects local government units that are unusual or special in nature regulated by law". Yogyakarta with reference to the territory of Sultanate and Duchy is an area that contains special characteristics. In terms of origin, the privilege of Yogyakarta has been proven in the history of its journey which remained special when Indonesia became independent, but did not want to

separate itself into a separate country and instead declared itself part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Through a long political process, the special nature of the Special Region of Yogyakarta was emphasized by the issuance of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 on the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Based on the provisions of Article 7 section (2) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 on the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, it has been determined that 5 (five) affairs are the authority of the privileges of DIY.

The five affairs are procedures for filling in positions as well as the duties and authorities of the Governor and Deputy Governor, DIY Local Government institutions, culture, land, and spatial planning. With the stipulation of land affairs as one of the Privileges and in accordance with the mandate of Article 35 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 on the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, it is stated, among others, that the management and utilization of Sultanate and Duchy Land must be explained in a Special Regional Regulation.

I. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Section (1)

Point a

The term "recognition of the rights of origin" means a form of appreciation and respect from the state for the statement of the integration of the Sultanate and the Duchy into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to become a province-level region with a special status.

Point b

The term "government effectiveness" means the principle of government that is people-oriented, transparent, accountable, responsive, participatory, and ensuring legal certainty.

Point c

The term "utilization of local wisdom" means maintaining the integrity of Indonesia as a social, political, economic, cultural, defense and security unit, as well as recognizing and affirming the role of Sultanate and Kadipaten not seen as an effort to restore the values and practices of feudalism, but as an effort to respect, maintain, and utilize local wisdom that has been rooted in social and political life in Yogyakarta in the present and future contexts.

Section (2)

Point a

The term "local wisdom" means all forms of wisdom based on benevolent values that are trusted, implemented and continuously maintained for a long period of time or from generation to generation by the people of DIY.

Point b

The term "noble culture" means a culture of noble value that must be preserved.

Point c

The term "welfare of the people" means a safe, peaceful, and prosperous condition felt by the people of DIY.

Point d

The term "justice" means an impartial nature or act, holding on to the truth, in treating something according to rights and obligations.

Point e

The term "legal certainty" means that the law is carried out properly so that it does not cause harm to anyone

Point f

The term "administrative order" means that the management and utilization of Sultanate land and Duchy land is carried out in accordance with administrative rules.

Point g

The term "openness" means that all parties have the right to obtain information related to the process of managing and utilizing Sultanate land and Duchy land.

Article 3

Point a

The term "cultural development" means a process of development, improvement, management, and maintenance of the Yogyakarta Cultural Values in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, which includes religious-spiritual, moral, community, custom and tradition values, education and knowledge, technology, architecture, livelihoods, arts, languages, cultural heritage objects and cultural heritage areas, leadership and government, struggle and nationality, and the spirit of Yogyakarta, including: Sonobudoyo Museum and Vredeburg Fort

Point b

The term "social interest" means the interest of the community to realize a common goal, for example, among others: a place for worship, a place for early childhood education, a meeting place/activities of Village community institutions, and/or a sports field.

Point c

The term "public welfare" means a system of life and livelihood of the community both materially and spiritually accompanied by a sense of safety, decency and inner and outer peace so that it can meet physical, spiritual and social needs, for example, among others: for education and employment training, post for maternal and child health services, traditional markets and training for small and medium enterprises.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Section (1)

point a

Sufficiently clear.

point b

Sufficiently clear.

point c

Sufficiently clear.

point d

The term "unutilized land" means Sultanate Land or Duchy Land that has not been used either by the Sultanate or the Duchy or by the community/institution.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

point a

The term "*magersari*" means customary rights granted to the community as residents/users of Sultanate Land and/or Duchy Land in which there are historical ties between the occupants/users of the land and granted only to indigenous Indonesian citizens for a period of as long as they inhabit/use the land.

point b

The term "*Ngindung*" means a customary right granted by the Sultanate or the Duchy to a community or institution to use Non-Keprabon or Dede Keprabon Land of Sultanate Land or Duchy Land by making an agreement the term of which is mutually agreed upon.

point c

The term "*Anganggo*" means a customary right granted by the Sultanate or the Duchy to a community or institution to use Non Keprabon or Dede Keprabon Land without collecting the results and being independent.

point d

The term "*Anggaduh*" means a customary right granted by the Sultanate or the Duchy to a Village to manage and collect/take the proceeds from Non Keprabon or Dede Keprabon Land of Sultanate Land or Duchy Land for in the purposes of administering village government within the period as long as it is used.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Section (1)

The term "the current Land Agency" means the National Land/Agrarian and Spatial Planning Agency.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term "legal action" means any action that has legal implications for the ownership status of Sultanate Land or Duchy Land, including exchanges, buying and selling, grants, and auctions.

Point c

The term "certificate on the status of Sultanate Land or Duchy Land" means a letter issued by a Village Government in the context of registering Sultanate Land or Duchy Land to the land agency and submitting an application for Serat Kekancingan by a community/institution

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Monitoring and controlling is carried out by giving warnings of violations and reporting such violations to the Sultanate or the Duchy with copies to the Local Government and Regency/Municipal Governments.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Article (2)

Point a

The term "village treasury land" means a part of village land used to support the administration of Village Government.

Point b

The term "pelungguh" means a part of village land utilized for additional income for a Village Head and Village Apparatus.

Point c

The term "pengarem-arem" means a part of village land utilized by a Village Head and Village Apparatus that have retired.

Point d

The term "land for public interest" means village land used for public or community interests, including village roads and cemetery.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF
YOGYAKARTA NUMBER 1