

REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

NUMBER 2 OF 2024

ON

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

- Considering :
- a. that stipulation of anniversary can build a sense of unity and integrity and boost the pride of self-identity of the people of the Special Region of Yogyakarta who appreciate the noble values of culture and national struggle, leading to the emergence of a positive life ethic and work ethic in the Special Region of Yogyakarta;
  - b. that the milestone of the birth of the People of the Special Region of Yogyakarta is not yet stipulated in Law Number 3 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta as amended last by Law Number 9 of 1955 on Amendment to Law Number 3 in conjunction with Law Number 19 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta and Law Number 13 of 2012 on Specialties of the Special Region of Yogyakarta despite the fact that all regencies and cities within the Special Region of Yogyakarta have their own distinctive milestone;
  - c. that the *Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate* and the *Kadipaten Pakualaman* constitute the forerunners of government in the Special Region of Yogyakarta which have been designated as the nation's cultural heritage by

virtue of Law Number 13 of 2012 on Specialties of the Special Region of Yogyakarta;

- d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to stipulate a Regional Regulation on the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta;

- Considering :
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 of 1950 Number 3) as amended last by Law Number 9 of 1955 on Amendment to Law Number 3 in conjunction with Law Number 19 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1955 Number 43, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 827);
  3. Law Number 13 of 2012 on Specialties of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 170, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5339);
  4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended last by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);
  5. Government Regulation Number 31 of 1950 on Implementation of Law Number 2 of 1950 on Establishment of Djawa Timoer Province, Law Number 3 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta, Law Number 10 of 1950 on Establishment of Central Java Province, and Law Number 11 of 1950 on Establishment of

West Java Province (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 58);

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 : REGIONAL REGULATION ON ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA.

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Special Region of Yogyakarta means a provincial area that has specialties in administering government affairs within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Regional House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah), abbreviated as DPRD, means the DPRD of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
3. Local Government means the Local Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
4. Governor means the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
5. Regional Anniversary, hereinafter referred to as the Anniversary, means the day when a region is established for existence which is the starting place for a community to reside and live, economically, socially, politically, and culturally as well as in a civilized manner.
6. Special Plenary Meeting means a meeting of DPRD members chaired by the Chair or Deputy Chair of the DPRD to carry out certain events and not to make decisions.

## Article 2

The purposes of this Regional Regulation are to:

- a. give legal certainty to the stipulation of the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta;
- b. remind all social layers of their identity and historical values of the meaning of the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta; and
- c. build awareness and pride in self-identity as part of the people of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

## Article 3

- (1) The date of 13 March 1755 AD (*Anno Domini*) (29 *Jumadil'awal* of *Be* year 1680) is designated as the anniversary of *Nagari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*.
- (2) The date of 22 June 1812 AD (11 *Jumadil Akhir* of *Alip* year 1739) is designated as the anniversary of the *Kadipaten Pakualaman*.
- (3) The date of 13 March 1755 AD (29 *Jumadil'awal* of *Be* year 1680) as referred to in section (1) is designated as the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

## Article 4

The Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as referred to in Article 3 section (3) is commemorated on 13 March every year.

## Article 5

The DPRD holds a Special Plenary Meeting to commemorate the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta every 13 March with the sole agenda of listening to the Governor's speech.

## Article 6

- (1) The Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as referred to in Article 4 is commemorated by:
  - a. government institutions in the Special Region of Yogyakarta;

- b. private institutions;
  - c. educational institutions; and
  - d. the public.
- (2) The Commemoration of the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as referred to in section (1) is held by:
- a. performing ceremonies;
  - b. wearing traditional Javanese clothing of Yogyakarta *gagrak*; and
  - c. using Javanese language.
- (3) In addition to the activities as referred to in section (1), the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta can be commemorated by performing other culturally-themed activities.
- (4) Further provisions regarding procedures for commemorating the Anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

#### Article 7

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

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

Issued in Yogyakarta  
on 8 March 2024

GOVERNOR OF  
THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

signed

HAMENGKU BUWONO X

Promulgated in Yogyakarta  
on 8 March 2024

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF  
THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

signed

BENY SUHARSONO

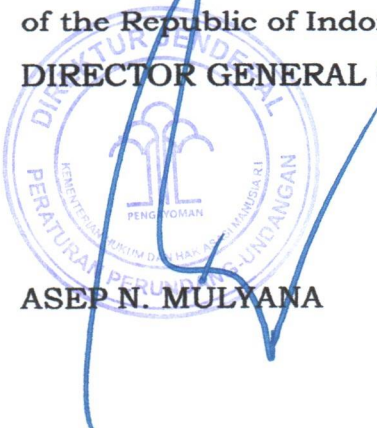
REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA OF 2024  
NUMBER 2

Jakarta, 4 September 2024

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,

ASEP N. MULYANA



ELUCIDATION  
OF  
REGIONAL REGULATION OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA  
NUMBER 2 OF 2024  
ON  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

I. GENERAL

An anniversary has an important meaning for the people and the Local Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta to strengthen their identity, serving as a foundation that internalizes their movement towards the future. Stipulation of the anniversary will also complete the self-identity of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, reflecting the noble cultural values and values of struggle which are exemplary and characteristic of the attitude of life of the people of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The image and regional distinctiveness of the Special Region of Yogyakarta lies in the existence of the Islamic Mataram Kingdom with its capital in Kotagede and also the Yogyakarta Sultanate as its continuity and is Indonesia-centric and free from aspects of colonialism. This is of importance to show the role and position of the Special Region of Yogyakarta which really determines the survival and independence of the Indonesian Nation.

*Nagari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* is established through Prince Mangkubumi's long struggle against the oppression and power of the VOC, as well as against the Dutch VOC's interference in Mataram. When the Islamic Mataram Kingdom was weakened due to the influence of the VOC, Prince Mangkubumi emerged as a figure who fought for sovereignty and resisted VOC oppression. Starting on 17 May 1746, armed resistance

against the VOC was made for 9 (nine) years until the Giyanti Agreement, followed by the *Hadeging Nagari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* event.

*Hadeging Nagari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* event on Thursday Pon, 29 *Jumadil'awal* of *Be* year 1680, coincided with 13 March 1755, constituted a monumental, unique and significant historical milestone. It was at that time that Prince Mangkubumi, whose title was Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I, proclaimed *Hadeging Nagari separo Nagari Mataramalem Kasultanan Mataram Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat (separo Nagari Mataram)*. This also means marking the establishment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate Government with all its components, despite the fact that the palace has not yet been built. On that occasion, Sultan Hamengku Buwono also officially announced that his territory was called *Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*, located in *Alas Beringan* of Pacethokan Village.

In the course of their history, *Nagari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* and *Kadipaten Pakualaman* faced numerous challenges, especially those of the colonialism of foreign nations who tried to establish their power. At the beginning of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, *Nagari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* under the leadership of Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX and *Kadipaten Pakualaman* under the leadership of Sri Paku Alam VIII made a major contribution to providing support for independence by declaring to join the Republic of Indonesia and maintaining the existence of the Republic which at that time was in a rudimentary stage.

The spirit of resistance to oppression and colonialism shown by the two great kings of Yogyakarta cannot be denied as a legacy of the third King of Mataram, named Sultan Agung, where the spirit of struggle and courage in fighting colonialists flows in the blood of the two kings who are descendants of the greatest King of Mataram.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta was established by virtue of Law Number 3 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta as amended lastly by Law Number 9 of 1955 concerning Amendments to Law Number 3 in conjunction with Law Number 19 of 1950 on Establishment of the Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta. Even the Special Region of Yogyakarta by means of Law Number 13 of 2012 on Specialties of Yogyakarta is also given specialties. However, the two Laws do not



determine the anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, despite the fact that all regencies and cities within the Special Region of Yogyakarta have their own anniversary. Therefore, it is necessary to stipulate the anniversary of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in a regional regulation.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 6

#### Section (1)

##### Point a

The term “government Institutions” means all government institutions within the Special Region of Yogyakarta, including the Local Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Regencies/Municipalities, Kapanewon (Sub-district in Regency)/Kemantren (Sub-district in Municipality), Kalurahan (Rural Village)/Kelurahan (Urban Village), as well as vertical institutions located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

##### Point b

Sufficiently clear.

##### Point c

The term “educational institutions” refers to a facility or place where the educational process takes place, either

formally (from early education to higher education) or informally, held by the Government, Local Governments, Regency/Municipal Governments, and private institutions.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF  
YOGYAKARTA NUMBER 2