

(SPECIAL) REGULATION OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA  
NUMBER 1 OF 2013  
ON  
AUTHORITY IN SPECIALTY MATTERS OF THE  
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA  
BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

Considering : that in order to implement the provisions in Article 7 section (4) of Law Number 13 of 2012 on the Specialty of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, it is necessary to issue Regulation of Special Region on Authority in Specialty Matters of the Special Region of Yogyakarta;

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 of 1950 Number 3) as amended and last by Law Number 9 of 1955 on Amendment to Law Number 3 of 1950 on Establishment of the Special Region of Jogjakarta juncto Law Number 19 of 1950 on the 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 32 of 2004 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 125, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4437) as last amended by Law Number 12 of 2008 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 32 of 2004 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 59, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4844);  
4. Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725);  
5. Law Number 13 of 2012 on the Specialty 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);

6. Government Regulation Number 31 of 1950 on the Enforcement of Law Number 2, 3, 10 and 11 of 1950 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 58);
7. Government Regulation Number 41 of 2007 on Regional Apparatus Organizations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 89, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4741);
8. Regulation of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 7 of 2007 on Government Affairs which are the Authority of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta of 2007 Number 7, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 7);
9. Regulation of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta of 2011 Number 4, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 4);
10. Regulation of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 5 of 2011 on Management and Implementation of Culture-Based Education (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta of 2011 Number 5, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 5);
11. Regulation of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 on Preservation of Cultural Inheritance and Cultural Heritage (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta of 2012 Number 6, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of the Province of Yogyakarta Number 6);
12. Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2013 on Procedures for Making Regulations of Special Region (Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta of 2013 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1);

With the Joint Approval of  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA  
and  
GOVERNOR OF SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGULATION OF SPECIAL REGION ON AUTHORITY IN SPECIALTY MATTERS OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA.

## CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 1

In this Special Regional Regulation:

1. Special Region of Yogyakarta (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta), hereinafter abbreviated as DIY, means a

provincial region which has specialty in administering government affairs within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Specialty means special legal standing owned by DIY based on history and rights of origin in accordance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia to regulate and administer specialty authorities.
3. Specialty Matters means any matters that belong to DIY other than any matters as specified in the Law on Local Governments.
4. Culture means the manifestations of intellectual (*cipta*), emotional (*rasa*), moral (*karsa*) and behavioral (*karya*) achievements in the form of values, knowledge, norms, customs, objects, art and noble traditions that are rooted in community of DIY.
5. Sultanate Land means Sultanate-owned land which covers principality land and non-principality land located in the Regencies/Cities within the region of DIY.
6. Duchy Land means Duchy-owned land which covers principality land and non-principality land located in the Districts/Cities within the region of DIY.
7. Spatial Plan means a form of spatial structure and spatial pattern.
8. Spatial Planning means a process system for Spatial Plan, space utilization and control of space utilization.
9. Other spatial units with special values means spatial units located beyond the Sultanate Land and Duchy Land affected by the culture of the Ngayogyakarta Palace and/or Duchy of Pakualaman.
10. Central Government, hereinafter referred to as the Government, means the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the authority of the Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
11. Local Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, hereinafter referred to as Local Government, means an element of government administration consisting of the Governor of DIY and regional apparatus.
12. Governor means the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
13. Deputy Governor means the Deputy Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
14. Regional House of Representatives of DIY, hereinafter abbreviated to DPRD, is a regional people's representative institution as an organizing element of the Local Government of DIY.
15. Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate, hereinafter referred to as Sultanate, means the nation's cultural inheritance that has been passed down from generation to generation and is led by *Ngarsa Dalem Sampeyan Dalem Ingkang Sinuwun Kanjeng Sultan Hamengku Buwono Senapati Ing Ngalaga Ngabdurrakhman Sayidin Panatagama Kalifatullah*, hereinafter referred to as Sultan Hamengku Buwono.
16. Duchy of Pakualaman, hereinafter referred to as Duchy, means the nation's cultural heritage which has been

passed down from generation to generation and is presided by Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arya Paku Alam, hereinafter referred to as the Duke of Paku Alam.

17. Regulations of Special Region of DIY, hereinafter referred to as Regulations of Special Region, means Regional Regulations of DIY drafted by the Regional House Representatives of DIY together with the Governor to regulate the implementation of Specialty Authorities.
18. Regional Apparatus Work Unit, hereinafter abbreviated as SKPD, means a regional apparatus as the supporting element of the Governor in the administration of Local Government consisting of the Regional Secretariat, Secretariat of Regional Houses of Representatives, Regional Offices, Regional Technical Institutions and other institutions.
19. Regency/Municipal Governments means the of Sleman Regency, Bantul Regency, Gunungkidul Regency, Kulon Progo Regency, and Yogyakarta Municipal Governments.

## Article 2

Arrangements of Authority in Specialty Matters are implemented based on the principles of:

- a. recognition on rights of origin;
- b. people's equality;
- c. democracy;
- d. unity in diversity;
- e. government effectiveness;
- f. national interests; and
- g. local wisdom utilization.

## Article 3

- (1) Regulation of Authority in Specialty Matters aims at:
  - a. realizing democratic government;
  - b. realizing community welfare and peace;
  - c. realizing governance and social order that ensures unity in diversity within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - d. creating good government; and
  - e. institutionalizing the roles and responsibilities of the Sultanate and Duchy in maintaining and developing Yogyakarta culture as the nation's cultural heritage.
- (2) Democratic government as referred to in section (1) point a is realized through:
  - a. filling the position of Governor and Deputy Governor;
  - b. filling the member of Regional House of Representatives through general elections;
  - c. distributing powers between the Governor and Deputy Governor and the Regional House of Representatives;
  - d. balancing mechanism between Local Government and Regional House of Representatives; and
  - e. involving community participation in government administration.
- (3) Community welfare and peace as referred to in section (1) point b is realized through community interest-oriented policies and development of community capabilities.

- (4) Governance and social order that guarantees unity in diversity within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in section (1) point c is realized through:
  - a. community protection and guidance by the Local Government; and
  - b. maintenance and utilization of the values of deliberation, mutual cooperation, solidarity, sympathy and tolerance by the Local Government and community.
- (5) Good government as referred to in section (1) point d is realized through:
  - a. implementation of the principle of effectiveness;
  - b. transparency;
  - c. accountability;
  - d. participation;
  - e. equality; and
  - f. law enforcement.
- (6) The institutionalization of the roles and responsibilities of the Sultanate and Duchy in maintaining and developing culture as the nation's cultural heritage as referred to in section (1) point e is realized through maintaining, utilizing, as well as developing and strengthening values, norms, customs and noble traditions that are rooted in DIY community.

#### Article 4

The scope of regulation of Authority in Specialty Matters includes:

- a. procedures for filling the positions, capacities, duties and authority of the Governor and Deputy Governor;
- b. Local Government institutions;
- c. culture;
- d. land affairs; and
- e. spatial planning.

### CHAPTER II PROCEDURE FOR FILLING THE POSITIONS, CAPACITIES, DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE GOVERNOR AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR

#### Part One Procedures for Filling the Positions of Governor and Deputy Governor

##### Paragraph 1 Conditions

#### Article 5

- (1) The Governor Candidate is the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono.
- (2) The Deputy Governor Candidate is the reigning Duke of Paku Alam.

### Article 6

To meet the provisions as referred to in Article 5, the Sultanate and Duchy are obligated to prepare the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam.

### Article 7

- (1) Governor and Candidates for Deputy Governor Candidates are citizens of the Republic of Indonesia and are obligated to meet the following requirements of:
  - a. having faith in the Almighty God;
  - b. being devoted to Pancasila as the state ideology, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the ideals of the Proclamation of 17 August 1945, and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as the Government;
  - c. reigning as Sultan Hamengku Buwono for the Governor candidate and reigning as Duke of Paku Alam for the Deputy Governor candidate;
  - d. having at least a senior high school education or equivalent;
  - e. being at least 30 (thirty) years of age;
  - f. being physically and spiritually capable based on the results of a comprehensive medical examination from a team of government doctors/hospitals;
  - g. having never been subject to imprisonment based upon a final and binding court decision for committing a criminal offense that is subject to 5 (five)-year imprisonment sentence or more, unless the person concerned has completed serving such sentence of more than 5 (five) years and announced and declared in public that he/she has been a convict and will not repeat committing the crime;
  - h. not having their right to vote revoked based on a final and binding court decision;
  - i. submitting a list of personal assets and agree to announce it;
  - j. not currently having debt obligations as individual and/or as a legal entity for which he/she is responsible which is detrimental to state finances;
  - k. not being declared bankrupt based on a final and binding court decision;
  - l. having a taxpayer identification number (NPWP);
  - m. submitting a curriculum vitae containing, among other, educational history, occupation, siblings, wife and children; and
  - n. not being a member of a political party.
- (2) Completeness of the requirements as referred to in section (1) includes:
  - a. a duly stamped affidavit from the person concerned which states that he/she is devoted to Pancasila as the state ideology, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the ideals of the Proclamation of Independence of 17 August 1945, and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as the Government, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point b;

- b. a letter of confirmation stating that Sultan Hamengku Buwono is enthroned in the Sultanate and a letter of confirmation stating that Duke of Paku Alam is enthroned in the Duchy, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point c;
- c. proof of graduation in the form of a photocopy of a certificate or other designation from primary to secondary education (and/or higher level), certificate, or other certificates legalized by the competent authority, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point d;
- d. birth certificate/birth statement of an Indonesian citizen, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point e;
- e. medical certificate from a team of government doctor/hospital stating that the person concerned is physically and spiritually capable of carrying out their duties and obligations as Governor and Deputy Governor, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point f;
- f. certificate from the district court or ministry that handles government's legal affairs, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point g;
- g. certificate from district court stating that their rights to vote is not subject to revocation based on a final and binding court decision, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point h;
- h. letter of receipt or proof of submission of a personal assets report to the institution handling corruption eradication and a statement of agreement to announce the list of personal assets, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point i;
- i. certificate from court stating that he/she does not currently have debt obligations as individual and/or legal entity which are detrimental to state finances, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point j;
- j. certificate from court stating that the person concerned is not in bankruptcy, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point k;
- k. photocopy of taxpayer identification number card, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point l;
- l. curriculum vitae signed by the candidates, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point m; and
- m. affidavit of non-member of a political party, as proof of fulfillment of the requirements as referred to in section (1) point n.

**Paragraph 2**  
**Procedures for Nominating Candidates**

**Article 8**

- (1) The DPRD notifies the Governor and Deputy Governor as well as the Sultanate and Duchy regarding the expiration of the term of office of the Governor and Deputy Governor not later than 3 (three) months prior to the expiration of the term of office of the Governor and Deputy Governor.
- (2) Based on the notification from the DPRD as referred to in section (1), the Sultanate nominates the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono as a candidate for Governor and the Duchy proposes the reigning Duke of Paku Alam as a candidate for Deputy Governor not later than 30 (thirty) days upon receipt of the DPRD's notice.
- (3) Sultanate and Duchy, at the time of nominating candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor to the DPRD, submit:
  - a. Governor candidate nomination letter signed by Penghageng Kawedanan Hageng Panitrapura Kasultanan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat;
  - b. Deputy Governor candidate nomination letter signed by Penghageng Kawedanan Hageng Kasentanan Kadipaten Pakualaman;
  - c. letter of statement on the agreement of the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono as a Governor candidate and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam as a Deputy Governor candidate; and
  - d. completeness of the requirements as referred to in Article 7 section (2).

**Article 9**

- (1) In the appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor, the DPRD forms a special committee to draft the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor not later than 1 (one) month upon notice of the expiration of the term of office of Sultan Hamengku Buwono who reigns as Governor and the Duke of Paku Alam who reigns as Deputy Governor.
- (2) The special committee for drafting the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in section (1) is formed by decision of the leadership of the DPRD.
- (3) The special committee for drafting the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in section (2) is tasked with drafting the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor.
- (4) The rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in section (3) are stipulated not later than 7 (seven) days after the special committee for drafting the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor is formed.
- (5) Members of the special committee for drafting the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor consist of representatives of factions.
- (6) The tasks of the special committee to draft the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor are

completed upon the stipulation of the rules for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor.

**Paragraph 3**  
**Candidate Verification**

**Article 10**

The DPRD verified the required documents for Sultan Hamengku Buwono as a Governor candidate and Duke of Paku Alam as a Deputy Governor candidate.

**Article 11**

- (1) In the verification as referred to in Article 10, the DPRD forms a special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor.
- (2) The special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in section (1) is formed by decision of the Leadership of DPRD.
- (3) The special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in section (2) is tasked as the organizer and person in charge for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor.
- (4) Members of the special committee to determine the Governor and Deputy Governor consist of representatives of factions.
- (5) Speaker and Deputy Speakers of the DPRD due to their positions as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor are concurrently serve as members.
- (6) The Secretary of DPRD, due to his/her position as the secretary of the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor, does not serve as a member.
- (7) The duties of the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor are regulated in the rules for the appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor.
- (8) The special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor announces the appointment schedule, including the stages of Governor and Deputy Governor candidate nomination, up to the implementation of the planned inauguration.
- (9) The appointment schedule is announced through local mass media.
- (10) The duties of the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor are completed upon the appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor.
- (11) The Minister facilitates and supervises the appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor.

**Article 12**

- (1) The special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor verifies the proposals of Governor candidates from the Sultanate and Deputy Governor candidates from the Duchy.

- (2) The special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor verifies the Governor and Deputy Governor candidates not later than 7 (seven) days.
- (3) In the event that the Governor and Deputy Governor candidates have not met the requirements, the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor notifies the Sultanate and Duchy to complete the requirements no later than 7 (seven) days upon the completion of the verification as referred to in section (2).
- (4) In the event that the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor states that the requirements have been met, the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor appoints the Governor candidate and Deputy Governor candidate in an official report to be submitted to the Chairman of DPRD not later than 3 (three) days.

**Paragraph 4**  
**Appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor**

**Article 13**

- (1) The DPRD holds a plenary meeting with the agenda of presenting the visions, missions and programs of the Governor candidates not later than 7 (seven) days upon receipt of the results of the appointment from the special committee for appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in Article 12 section (4).
- (2) The visions, missions and programs as referred to in section (1) are guided by the long-term development plans of the DIY region and strategic environmental developments.
- (3) After presenting the visions, missions and programs as referred to in section (1), the DPRD appoints the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono as Governor and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam as Deputy Governor.
- (4) Based on the appointment as referred to in section (3), the DPRD proposes to the President through the Minister to obtain ratification of the appointment of the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono as Governor and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam as Deputy Governor.
- (5) The President ratifies the appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in section (4) based on the Minister's proposal.
- (6) The Minister notifies the ratification of the appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor as referred to in section (5) to the DPRD as well as Sultan Hamengku Buwono and Duke of Paku Alam.

**Paragraph 5**  
**Filling Positions in Certain Circumstances**

**Article 14**

- (1) In the event that the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono is qualified as a candidate for Governor and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam is not qualified as a candidate for

Deputy Governor, the DPRD appoints the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono as Governor.

- (2) As Governor as referred to in section (1), the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono simultaneously carries out the duties of Deputy Governor to the extent that the reigning Duke of Paku Alam is qualified and inaugurated as Deputy Governor.
- (3) In the event that Sultan Hamengku Buwono is not qualified as a candidate for Governor and Duke of Paku Alam is qualified as a candidate for Deputy Governor, the DPRD appoint Duke of Paku Alam as Deputy Governor.
- (4) As Deputy Governor as referred to in section (3), the reigning Duke of Paku Alam also carries out the duties of Governor to the extent that the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono is qualified and inaugurated as Governor.
- (5) Based on the appointment of the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono as Governor or the reigning Duke of Paku Alam as Deputy Governor as referred to in section (1) and section (3), the DPRD proposes to the President through the Minister to obtain ratification of the appointment.
- (6) The President ratifies the appointment of the Governor and Deputy Governor based on the Minister's proposal as referred to in section (5).
- (7) In the event that the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono is not qualified as Governor and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam is not qualified as Deputy Governor, the Government appoints the Acting Governor after obtaining consideration from the Sultanate and Duchy to the extent of inauguration of the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono as Governor and/or the reigning Duke of Paku Alam as Deputy Governor.
- (8) The Acting Governor as referred to in section (7) is appointed in accordance with the prevailing legislation.
- (9) In the event of no inauguration of the Governor and Deputy Governor, resulting in a vacancy in office, the Government appoints the Acting Governor.

**Part Two**  
**Inauguration of the Governor and Deputy Governor**

**Article 15**

- (1) The Governor and/or Deputy Governor are inaugurated by the President.
- (2) In the event that the President is not present, the Governor and/or Deputy Governor is inaugurated by the Vice President.
- (3) In the event that the President and Vice President are not present, the Governor and/or Deputy Governor are inaugurated by the Minister of Home Affairs.

**Article 16**

- (1) The Governor and/or Deputy Governor inaugurated by the President as referred to in Article 15 section (1) or the Vice President as referred to in Article 15 section (2), are not inaugurated in an extraordinary plenary meeting of DPRD.

(2) The Governor and/or Deputy Governor inaugurated by the Minister of Home Affairs as referred to in Article 15 section (3), are inaugurated in an extraordinary plenary meeting of DPRD in accordance with prevailing legislation.

**Part Three**  
**Capacities, Duties and Authority of the Governor**

**Paragraph 1**  
**Capacities**

**Article 17**

(1) The Governor, due to his/her position, also acts as a representative of the Government.  
(2) The capacity of Governor as a representative of the Government as referred to in section (1) is directly responsible to the President.

**Paragraph 2**  
**Duties**

**Article 18**

The Governor has duties to:

- a. lead the implementation of government affairs and Specialty Matters based on the prevailing legislation and policies established along with the DPRD;
- b. coordinate the duties of SKPD and vertical agencies in DIY;
- c. maintain public peace and order;
- d. prepare and submit a draft regional regulation on regional long-term development plans and regional medium-term development plans to the DPRD for joint discussion and prepare and stipulate work plans for regional apparatus;
- e. prepare and submit draft Regional Regulations on regional income and expenditure budgets, draft Regional Regulations on changes in regional income and expenditure budgets, and draft Regional Regulations on accountability for the implementation of regional income and expenditure budgets to the DPRD for joint discussion;
- f. represent the region in and out of the court;
- g. guide and supervise the implementation of Local Government affairs in regency/cities;
- h. guide and supervise the administration of regency/municipal Local Government in the region; and
- i. carry out other duties in accordance with the prevailing legislation.

**Paragraph 3**  
**Authority**

**Article 19**

The Governor is authorized to:

- a. submit draft Regional Regulations and draft Regulations of Special Region;
- b. stipulate Regional Regulations and Regulations of Special Region that have been jointly approved by the DPRD;

- c. determine Governor's regulations and Governor's decisions;
- d. take certain and necessary actions for the region and community in urgent circumstances in accordance with the prevailing legislation; and
- e. carry out other authority in accordance with the prevailing legislation.

**Part Four**  
**Deputy Governor**

**Paragraph 1**  
**Position**

**Article 20**

- (1) The Deputy Governor assists the Governor in carrying out his/her duties and authorities in administering government affairs and Specialty Matters.
- (2) In carrying out his/her duties the Deputy Governor is responsible to the Governor.

**Paragraph 2**  
**Duties**

**Article 21**

- (1) The Deputy Governor has duties to:
  - a. assist the Governor in:
    1. leading the administration of government affairs and Specialty Matters;
    2. coordinating the activities of SKPD and vertical agencies in DIY;
    3. following up on reports and/or findings resulting from supervision by supervisory authorities; and
    4. monitoring and evaluating the implementation of regency/municipal Local Government affairs.
  - b. provide advice and considerations to the Governor in the administration of government affairs and Specialty Matters;
  - c. carry out the Governor's daily duties in the event that the Governor is temporarily absent; and
  - d. carry out other duties in accordance with the prevailing legislation.
- (2) In addition to carrying out the duties as referred to in section (1), the Deputy Governor carries out other government duties assigned by the Governor as stipulated by the Governor decision.

**Article 22**

Further provisions regarding Procedures for Filling Positions, Inauguration, Capacities, Duties and Authority of the Governor and Deputy Governor are regulated in a separate Regulations of Special Region.

## CHAPTER III

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

#### Part One

##### General

###### Article 23

- (1) Local Government institutions are established to implement mandatory affairs, optional affairs and specialty matters.
- (2) Local Government Institutions as referred to in section (1) are implemented to effectively and efficiently administer the government and community services based on the principles of responsibility, accountability, transparency and participation by taking into account the original form and structure of government.
- (3) The institutional structure of the Local Government as referred to in section (2) is in accordance with the prevailing legislation.

#### Part Two

##### Arrangement of Local Government Institution

###### Article 24

- (1) In carrying out the authority of the Local Government as referred to in Article 23, Local Government institutions are arranged based on the following provisions:
  - a. the Local Government institutions are arranged based on consideration of the existence of government affairs which fall under the authority of the Local Government;
  - b. the authority as referred to in letter a shall include mandatory affairs, optional affairs and specialty matters; and
  - c. Local Government institution is arranged in accordance with the clustering of government affairs.
- (2) The clustering of Local Government affairs as referred to in section (1) point c is accommodated in the institution:
  - a. Regional Secretariat;
  - b. Secretariat of DPRD;
  - c. Inspectorate;
  - d. Regional Development Planning Agency;
  - e. Regional Offices;
  - f. Regional Technical Institution; and
  - g. Other Institutions.

###### Article 25

- (1) The Regional Secretariat as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point a is a staff element.
- (2) The Regional Secretariat has the duty and obligation to assist the Governor in drafting policies and coordinating Regional Offices and Regional Technical Institutions.
- (3) The Regional Secretariat in carrying out the duties and obligations as referred to in section (2) performs the functions of:
  - a. drafting Local Government policies;

- b. coordinating the implementation of the duties of Regional Offices and Regional Technical Institutions;
- c. monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Local Government policies;
- d. developing administration and local government apparatus; and
- e. carrying out other duties assigned by the Governor in accordance with the duties and functions;

(4) The Regional Secretariat is chaired by the Regional Secretary.

(5) The Regional Secretary is subordinate and is responsible to the Governor.

#### Article 26

- (1) The DPRD Secretariat as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point b, is an element of service to the DPRD.
- (2) The DPRD Secretariat has the duties to carry out secretarial administration, financial administration, support the implementation of the DPRD's duties and functions, and provide as well as coordinate experts required by the DPRD in accordance with financial capabilities of region.
- (3) The DPRD Secretariat, in carrying out the duties as referred to in section (2), performs the following functions:
  - a. implementing DPRD secretariat administration;
  - b. implementing DPRD financial administration;
  - c. organizing meetings of DPRD; and
  - d. providing and coordinating experts required by the DPRD.
- (4) The DPRD Secretariat is chaired by the DPRD Secretary.
- (5) The DPRD Secretary is technically and operationally subordinate and responsible to the Leadership of DPRD and administratively responsible to the Governor through the Regional Secretary.

#### Article 27

- (1) The Inspectorate as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point c is a supervisory element of Local Government administration.
- (2) The Inspectorate has the duties of supervising the implementation of government affairs in the region, implementing guidance on the administration of regency/municipal government and the implementation of government affairs in the regency/city area.
- (3) The Inspectorate in carrying out its duties performs the following functions:
  - a. monitoring program planning;
  - b. formulating policy and facilitating supervision; and
  - c. inspecting, investigating, testing and assessing supervisory duties.
- (4) The Inspectorate is chaired by an Inspector.
- (5) Inspector in carrying out his/her duties and functions is directly responsible to the Governor and technically and administratively receive guidance from the Regional Secretary.

Article 28

- (1) The regional development planning agency as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point d, represents an element of Local Government administration planning.
- (2) The regional development planning agency has the duties of carrying out preparing and implementing regional policies in the field of regional development planning.
- (3) The regional development planning agency in carrying out the duties as referred to in section (2) performs the functions:
  - a. formulating technical planning policies;
  - b. coordinating the preparation of development plans;
  - c. guiding and carrying out duties in the field of regional development planning; and
  - d. carrying out other duties assigned by the Governor in accordance with his/her duties and functions.
- (4) The regional development planning agency is chaired by the Head of Agency.
- (5) The Head of Agency is subordinate and responsible to the Governor through the Regional Secretary.

Article 29

- (1) The Regional Offices as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point e is an executive element of mandatory affairs, optional affairs and specialty matters.
- (2) Regional Offices have the duties of implementing Local Government affairs based on the principles of decentralization, deconcentration and assistance tasks.
- (3) Regional Offices in carrying out their duties as referred to in section (2) perform the functions of:
  - a. formulating technical policies in accordance with the scope of duties;
  - b. implementing government affairs and public services in accordance with the scope of their duties;
  - c. guiding and carrying out duties in accordance with the scope of their duties; and
  - d. carrying out other duties assigned by the Governor in accordance with their duties and functions;
- (4) The Regional Office is chaired by the Head of Office;
- (5) The Head of Office is subordinate and responsible to the Governor through the Regional Secretary.
- (6) In regional offices, technical implementation units of office can be established to carry out some of the operational technical activities and/or supporting technical activities which have the working area of one or several Regency/City areas.

Article 30

- (1) Regional Technical Institutions as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point f are supporting elements of the Governor's duties in carrying out mandatory affairs, optional affairs and Specialty Matters.
- (2) Regional Technical Institutions have the duties of preparing and implementing the specific regional policies.
- (3) Regional Technical Institutions in carrying out the duties as referred to in section (2) perform the functions of:

- a. formulating technical policies in accordance with the scope of duties;
- b. providing support for the implementation of Local Government in accordance with the scope of its duties;
- c. guiding and carrying out duties in accordance with the scope of their duties;
- d. carrying out other duties assigned by the Governor in accordance with their duties and functions.

(4) Regional Technical Institutions can be established in the form of Agencies, Offices and Hospitals.

(5) Regional Technical Institutions in the form of Agency are chaired by the Head of Agency, those in the form of an Office are chaired by the Head of Office, and those in the form of Hospitals are chaired by the Director.

(6) The Head and Director are subordinate and are responsible to the Governor/Deputy Governor through the Regional Secretary.

(7) A Regional Technical Institution in the form of Agency may establish certain technical implementation units to carry out operational technical activities and/or supporting technical activities which have working area in one or several Regency/City areas.

#### Article 31

Other institutions as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point g are institutions established to perform duties and functions in implementing legislation and other general government duties as well as specialty matters.

#### Article 32

(1) In order to execute mandatory affairs, optional affairs and specialty matters, the Local Government establishes an institution whose function is to provide considerations, suggestions and opinions to the Governor.

(2) Institution whose function is to provide considerations, suggestions and opinions to the Governor as referred to in section (1) is established in accordance with the prevailing legislation.

#### Article 33

Further provisions regarding the establishment of Local Government institutions are regulated in a separate Regulation of Special Region.

### CHAPTER IV CULTURE

#### Part One General

#### Article 34

(1) The Local Government has authority in Cultural affairs.

(2) Authority in Cultural affairs is executed to maintain and develop the results of intellectual, emotional, moral and behavioral achievement in the form of values, knowledge,

norms, customs, objects, art and noble traditions that are rooted in DIY community.

- (3) The execution of authority in cultural affairs as in section (1) is realized through policies for the protection, development and utilization of culture.
- (4) In executing authority in Cultural affairs as referred to in section (3), the Local Government can coordinate with the Sultanate and Duchy, Regency/Municipal Government, Rural/Urban Village Government, and the community.

#### Article 35

- (1) The policy for Cultural Authority is implemented to protect, develop and utilize the results of intellectual, emotional, moral and behavioral achievement in the form of:
  - a. values;
  - b. knowledge;
  - c. norms;
  - d. customs;
  - e. objects;
  - f. arts; and
  - g. noble traditionsthat are rooted in DIY community.
- (2) Protection, development and utilization as referred to in section (1) can be carried out through:
  - a. inventory;
  - b. documentation;
  - c. salvation;
  - d. investigation;
  - e. research and development;
  - f. enrichment;
  - g. education;
  - h. training;
  - i. presentation;
  - j. dissemination;
  - k. revitalization;
  - l. deconstruction and reconstruction;
  - m. filtering; and
  - n. engineering.

#### Part Two Values

#### Article 36

- (1) The values rooted in DIY community as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point a represent the Yogyakarta Cultural Values.
- (2) Yogyakarta Cultural Values as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. religious-spiritual values;
  - b. moral values;
  - c. social values;
  - d. customary and traditional values;
  - e. educational and scientific values;
  - f. technological values;
  - g. spatial planning and architectural values;
  - h. livelihood values;

- i. artistic values;
- j. language values;
- k. values of cultural heritage objects and cultural heritage areas;
- l. leadership and governance values;
- m. patriotic values; and
- n. values of the spirit of Yogyakarta-ism.

### Part Three Knowledge

#### Article 37

- (1) The protection, development and utilization of intellectual, emotional, moral and behavioral achievement in the form of knowledge as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point b is realized through culture-based education.
- (2) Culture-based education as referred to in section (1) is realized by upholding noble cultural values which include:
  - a. honesty;
  - b. modesty;
  - c. order/discipline;
  - d. morality;
  - e. politeness/courtesy;
  - f. patience;
  - g. cooperation;
  - h. tolerance;
  - i. responsibility;
  - j. justice;
  - k. concern;
  - l. self-confidence;
  - m. self-control;
  - n. integrity;
  - o. hard work/tenacity/persistence;
  - p. accuracy;
  - q. leadership; and/or
  - r. resilience.
- (3) The culture-based education as referred to in section (1) is implemented through:
  - a. formal education;
  - b. informal education; and
  - c. non-formal education.

#### Article 38

- (1) Formal education as referred to in Article 37 section (3) point a is implemented through:
  - a. early childhood education;
  - b. primary education;
  - c. secondary education; and
  - d. higher education.
- (2) Informal education as referred to in Article 37 section (3) point b is implemented through:
  - a. family education;
  - b. early childhood education; and
  - c. environmental education.
- (3) Non-formal education as referred to in Article 37 section (3) point c is implemented through:

- a. course institutions and training institutions;
- b. study groups;
- c. public learning centers;
- d. *majelis taklim*;
- e. Islamic boarding school; and
- f. non-formal early childhood education.

#### Part Four Norms

##### Article 39

The norms that are rooted in the life of the DIY community as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point c, include:

- a. social norms;
- b. legal norm;
- c. norms of courtesy;
- d. religious norms; and
- e. folkways.

#### Part Five Customs

##### Article 40

- (1) The customs that are rooted in the life of the DIY community as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point d, are Javanese cultural customs that originate from the Sultanate and Duchy and the community.
- (2) Customs as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. traditional ceremonies and traditions;
  - b. Javanese language and literature;
  - c. fashion and make-up;
  - d. technology;
  - e. architecture; and
  - f. cuisine.

#### Part Six Object

##### Article 41

- (1) Objects as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point e, are part of culture, including:
  - a. Cultural Heritage; and
  - b. Presumed Objects of Cultural Heritage.
- (2) Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (1) point a is material cultural heritage in the form of Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas on land and/or in water whose existence needs to be preserved because it has important value for history, science, education, religion and/or culture through the determination process.
- (3) Presumed Objects of Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (1) point b are material cultural heritage in the form of cultural heritage objects, cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage structures, cultural heritage sites and cultural heritage areas on land and/or in water whose

existence needs to be preserved because it has important value for history, science, education, religion and/or culture which has not yet been subject to determination process.

Part Seven  
Art

Article 42

- (1) The protection, development and utilization of results of intellectual, emotional, behavioral achievement in the form of art which are rooted in the life of DIY society as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point f, and which become the characteristic of DIY is implemented through:
  - a. core creative arts;
  - b. core cultural arts; and
  - c. general cultural arts
- (2) The core creative arts as referred to in section (1) point a, include:
  - a. art;
  - b. sound art/music;
  - c. dance/movement arts;
  - d. literary/linguistic arts; And
  - e. theater/drama/performance arts.
- (3) Core cultural arts as referred to in section (1) point b, include:
  - a. film;
  - b. museum;
  - c. gallery;
  - d. library; and
  - e. photography.
- (4) General cultural arts as referred to in section (1) letter c, include:
  - a. heritage;
  - b. publishing;
  - c. recording;
  - d. television and radio;
  - e. game;
  - f. advertisement;
  - g. architecture;
  - h. design; and
  - i. fashion.

Part Eight  
Noble Traditions

Article 43

- (1) The noble traditions that develop in DIY as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point g, originate from the Sultanate and Duchy as well as the community.
- (2) The noble traditions as referred to in section (1) are reflected in the lifestyle of the DIY community.
- (3) The types of noble traditions as referred to in section (2) include:
  - a. agricultural traditions;
  - b. traditional ceremonial traditions;

- c. life cycle traditions; and
- d. social traditions.

#### Article 44

Further provisions regarding the regulation of authority in Cultural affairs are regulated in a separate Regulations of Special Region.

### CHAPTER V LAND AFFAIRS

#### Article 45

Local Government authorities in Land Affairs include:

- a. location permission;
- b. land acquisition for public purposes;
- c. settlement of cultivated land disputes;
- d. resolution of the issue of compensation for land losses and compensation for development;
- e. determination of the subject and object of land redistribution, as well as compensation for maximum excess land and absentee land;
- f. utilization and resolution of vacant land problems;
- g. permission to open land; and
- h. Regency/City land use planning.

#### Article 46

The Sultanate and Duchy are authorized to manage and utilize Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

#### Article 47

- (1) The Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in Article 46 are managed and utilized by the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam.
- (2) The management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in section (1) is aimed at maximizing cultural development, social interests and community welfare.
- (3) Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in section (1) are managed and utilized in accordance with statutory regulations.

#### Article 48

In managing and utilizing Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in Article 46, the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam carry out:

- a. land administration;
- b. maintenance;
- c. preservation;
- d. release; and
- e. supervision.

#### Article 49

Management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in Article 46 involves the Government, Local Government, Regency/Municipal Government and Village Government.

### Article 50

The Local Government is involved in the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in Article 49 by:

- a. facilitating administration, maintenance, preservation, release and supervision of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land; and
- b. facilitating formation of regulations on Sultanate land and Duchy land.

### Article 51

Communities or third parties who have utilized Sultanate Land and Duchy Land can continue as long as their use does not conflict with the prevailing legislation.

### Article 52

Further provisions regarding the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land are regulated in a separate Regulations of Special Region.

## CHAPTER VI SPATIAL PLANNING

### Article 53

Space management and utilization are carried out with the philosophy of:

- a. harmony, environmental sustainability, socio-economics (*hamemayu hayuning Bawana*);
- b. spiritual-transcendent (*sangkan paraning dumadi*);
- c. humanism, the principle of democratic leadership (*manunggaling kawula lan Gusti*);
- d. togetherness (throne for people);
- e. environmental harmonization (imaginary axis of South Sea-Palace-Mount Merapi);
- f. historical obedience (philosophical axis of Monument-Palace-Panggung Krupyak);
- g. the city's core philosophy (*catur gatra tunggal*); and
- h. Yogyakarta urban spatial delineation marked by the presence of the *Pathok Negara* mosque.

### Article 54

- (1) The Local Government is authorized to organize Spatial Planning including Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as well as other spatial unit areas that have special value.
- (2) The authority of the Local Government in terms of Spatial Planning for Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in section (1) in the form of facilitating the establishment of the general framework for the Spatial Planning of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land includes:
  - a. spatial structure development policy; and
  - b. spatial pattern development policy.
- (3) The Sultanate and Duchy have authority in Spatial Planning limited to the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

- (4) The authority for Spatial Planning in the management and utilization of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land is executed through the establishment of a general framework for Spatial Planning policy.
- (5) The authority of the Sultanate and Duchy as referred to in section (1) refers to the national Spatial Plan and DIY Spatial Plan.

#### Article 55

The general framework for the Sultanate and Duchy Land Spatial Planning policy as referred to in Article 54 section (2) is arranged through:

- a. Spatial Planning;
- b. space utilization; and
- c. space utilization control.

#### Article 56

The Sultanate Land and Duchy Land as referred to in Article 54 section (3) are managed and utilized by the reigning Sultan Hamengku Buwono and the reigning Duke of Paku Alam.

#### Article 57

- (1) Spatial Planning of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land is carried out in a harmonious and integrated manner with other spatial units that have special value and are area-based.
- (2) Spatial Planning as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
  - a. restoring;
  - b. repairing;
  - c. strengthening; and
  - d. developing.
- (3) Other spatial units that have special value as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. imaginary axis;
  - b. philosophical axis; and
  - c. other spatial units proposed by the Sultanate and Duchy to be determined by the Local Government.

#### Article 58

Further provisions regarding Spatial Planning of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land and other spatial units which have special value are regulated by a separate Regulation of Special Region.

### CHAPTER VII FUNDING

#### Article 59

- (1) In the framework of implementing Specialty Matters, the Local Government is obligated to draft a requirement plan outlined in the annual and 5 (five) year activity and program plans.
- (2) The process of drafting the requirement plan as referred to in section (1) is carried out through development and planning deliberations (*musyawarah perencanaan pembangunan (musrenbang)*) every budget year.

(3) Development and planning deliberations as referred to in section (2) must involve the Sultanate, Duchy, related SKPD and the community.

**Article 60**

(1) The annual and 5 (five) year activity and program plans as referred to in Article 59 section (1) are drafted along with the DPRD.

(2) The drafting of a requirement plan along with the DPRD as referred to in section (1) must be adjusted to the discussion schedule for the State Budget.

**Article 61**

The appropriation of special funds as referred to in Article 59 and Article 60 is carried out in accordance with the Prevailing legislation.

**Article 62**

The Governor submits a report on the implementation of Specialty activities to the Government and DPRD.

**CHAPTER VIII**  
**TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 63**

(1) When this Regulation of Special Region comes into effect, the existing regional apparatus are given the task of carrying out specialty matters until the establishment of a Regulation of Special Region on Institutions as referred to in Article 33.

(2) Prior to the establishment of the Regulation of Special Region on Institutions as referred to in section (1), the implementation of specialty matters in SKPD is further regulated by a Governor Regulation.

(3) The activity and program plans as referred to in Article 60 begin to be drafted for the 2015 budget year.

**CHAPTER IX**  
**CLOSING PROVISIONS**

**Article 64**

All provisions in legislation regulating Spatial Planning, Land, Culture and Institutions remain effective to the extent not contrary to this Regulation of Special Region.

**Article 65**

The provisions in Article 22, Article 33, Article 44, Article 52 and Article 58 are implemented not later than 2 (two) years after this Regulation of Special Region is promulgated.

**Article 66**

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 Regulation of Special Region by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Issued in Yogyakarta  
on 8 October 2013

GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL REGION  
OF YOGYAKARTA,

signed

HAMENGKU BUWONO X

Promulgated in Yogyakarta  
on 8 October 2017  
REGIONAL SECRETARY  
OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA,

signed

ICHSANURI

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA OF 2013  
NUMBER 9

Jakarta, 4 December 2025  
Has been translated as an Official Translation  
on behalf of Minister of Law  
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



**ELUCIDATION OF  
REGULATION OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA  
NUMBER 1 OF 2013  
ON  
AUTHORITY IN SPECIALTY MATTERS OF THE  
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

**I. GENERAL**

Law Number 13 of 2012 Article 7 section (4) mandates that authority in Specialty Matters includes: (a) procedures for filling the positions, capacities, duties and authorities of the Governor and Deputy Governor, (b) Local Government institutions of DIY, (c) culture, (d) land, and (e) spatial planning, is regulated by Regulations of Special Region (Perdais).

The mandate of this law affirms that there are two major mandatory urgent duties, namely the duties of filling the substance of DIY's specialty and the juridical duties in connection with the fulfillment of formal procedures, formats and procedures. The mechanism for establishment of Regulations of Special Region (Perdais) has been regulated by Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013 on Procedures for Establishment of Regulations of Special Region (Perdais) as clarified by the Minister of Home Affairs with Letter Number 188.34/1659/SJ dated 1 April 2013 on Clarification of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013.

Substantively, specialty of DIY must be able to be demonstrated with the strengths of DIY's past, present and future values. Thus, legally speaking, Regulations of Special Region (Perdais) have the capacity to "restore", "strengthen" and "direct" specialty of DIY. Privilege is not an absolute, terminal or ultimate value. Specialty must be situated and driven in the dialogue of the space and time of life. The privilege must be able to welcome and be welcomed by new values while being firm and consistent in adhering to yesterday's values which give DIY the strength to survive in its "privilege" down the hall of history.

DIY has a distinctive culture that is full of noble values. These noble values were used as a philosophical basis by Sultan Hamengku Buwono I when he started building *Nagari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* as an independent government, society and region.

This spirit was the driving force for the enactment of the Regulations of Special Region (Perdais) which regulates Authority in Specialty Matters. The regulations in this Regulation of Special Region (Perdais) contain basic rules for 5 (five) pillars of privilege which serve as an umbrella for the stipulation of a more detailed and more applicable Regulations of Special Region (Perdais).

**II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE**

**Article 1**

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Point a

"Principles of recognition of rights of origin" is defined as a form of state appreciation and respect for the statement of the integration of the Sultanate and Duchy into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to become part of a province-level region with special status.

Point b

"Principles of social equity" is defined as the principle that prioritizes the interests of the people in all decision making in DIY.

Point c

"Principles of democracy" is defined as the universal recognition, respect and equality of human rights.

Point d

"Principles of unity in diversity" is defined as the principle that guarantees space for each region to organize its region in accordance with local characteristics and needs with due observance to national interests.

Point e

"Principles of government effectiveness" is defined as the principle of government that is people-oriented, transparent, accountable, responsive, participatory and guarantees legal certainty.

Point f

"Principles of national interest" is defined as arrangements where the Specialty of DIY must simultaneously serve Indonesia's interests, and vice versa.

Point g

"Principles of local wisdom utilization" is defined as maintaining the integrity of Indonesia as a social, political, economic, cultural, defense and security unit, as well as recognizing and affirming the role of the Sultanate and Duchy is not seen as an effort to restore the values and practices of feudalism, but as efforts to respect, maintain and utilize local wisdom that has been rooted in social and political life in Yogyakarta in the current and future context.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

"*Penghageng Kawedanan Hageng Panitrapura Kasultanan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningdat*" means an institution within the Sultanate which functions as Secretariat.

Point b

"*Penghageng Kawedanan Hageng Kasentanan Kadipaten Pakualaman*" means an institution within the Duchy which functions as Secretariat.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Point a

"Laws and regulations" is defined as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Decrees of the People's Consultative Council, Laws/Government Regulations in lieu of Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, Ministerial Regulations.

"Policies established along with the DPRD" mean Regional Regulations and Regulations of Special Region (Perda), as well as policies stipulated through joint agreement.

Point b

"SKPD" is defined as an institution/agency within the Local Government.

"Vertical agencies in DIY" are defined as apparatus from State Ministries/Institutions with a work environment in the DIY area.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

- Sufficiently clear.
- Point e  
Sufficiently clear.
- Point f  
Sufficiently clear.
- Point g  
Sufficiently clear.
- Point h  
Sufficiently clear.
- Point i  
Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 19

- Point a  
Sufficiently clear.
- Point b  
Sufficiently clear.
- Point c  
"Governor's Regulations" are statutory regulations stipulated by the Governor to execute the orders of Regional Regulations and/or Regulations of Special Region (Perdais) and/or elaboration of laws and regulations in the context of executing government powers in the Regions.  
"Governor's Decision" is a regional legal product stipulated by the Governor that is concrete, individual and final.
- Point d  
Sufficiently clear.
- Point e  
"Other authority" is the Governor's authority in organizing the government as regulated in the law on Local Government.

#### 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

- Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

"Protection" means efforts to prevent and overcome damage, destruction and/or annihilation of culture.

"Development" means an increase in the potential value, information and promotion of culture utilized in a sustainable manner and does not conflict with the objectives of conservation.

"Utilization" is the use of culture for educational, religious, social, scientific, technological, tourism and economic purposes, which are useful for the welfare of society and do not conflict with conservation.

Article 35

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

"Inventory" is the activity of recording all cultural elements existing in an area, both those owned by the community and those that have been registered as physical or non-physical state property.

Point b

"Documentation" means the activity of collecting, processing and organizing cultural information in the form of recordings in the form of writing, images, photos, films, sounds, or a combination of these elements (multimedia).

Point c

"Salvation" means an emergency or planned effort to protect cultural works that belong to individuals, groups or ethnic groups from the threat of damage, loss and destruction.

Point d

"Investigation" means uncovering, sorting and studying cultural data and/or information.

Point e

"Research and development" means conducting scientific studies of cultural aspects by certified researchers or university elements using accountable methods.

Point f

"Enrichment" means an activity to increase the role and understanding of culture through a creative process of experimentation, modification and adaptation without prejudice to its authenticity.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

"Presentation" means the delivery of information directly to the public to encourage an appreciation of culture.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Point k

"Revitalization" means an activity to increase the role and function of old cultural elements that remain exist in society in a new context while maintaining their authenticity.

Point l

"Deconstruction and reconstruction" means the rebuilding of culture according to the original.

Point m

"Filtering" means an effort to sort out positive and negative culture for development purposes.

Point n

"Engineering" means an effort to create culture according to developments.

## Article 36

### Section (1)

"Yogyakarta Cultural Values" are Javanese Cultural Values which have a unique spirit of actualization in the form of mobilizing all resources (*golong gilig*) in an integrated manner (*sawiji*) in dynamic persistence and hard work (*greget*), accompanied by self-confidence in acting (*genuine*), and will not back down in the face of any risk (*ora mingkuh*).

### Section (2)

Point a

"Religious-spiritual values" are the values in society of DIY which regulate human relationships with the Almighty God as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point b

"Moral values" mean that maintaining the goodness, beauty and sustainability of the world must start from humans themselves by maintaining the truth of thought and speech, good behavior, harmony and beauty in the social order of life, both with fellow humans, with the universe, and especially with God as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point c

"Social values" is that society (*bebrayan agung*) is understood as a family, but a large family. The main foundation of a family is love (*sih kinasihan; asih ing sesami*) among its members. Social life

must be based on love by realizing and maintaining harmony at all times as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point d

"Customary and traditional values" means custom as something known, understood and repeated so that it becomes a habit in the life of a particular community or society as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point e

"Educational and knowledge values" means that education is a process of human civilization which aims at growing, managing and improving the quality of intelligence in life, including psychological intelligence which includes religio-spiritual (*takwa*), moral (*karsa*), emotional (*rasa*), and intellectual (*cipta*) achievement, as well as health and physical development as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point f

"Technological values" means that technology is essentially a tactical or engineering practice carried out by humans to make it easier to fulfill their needs, and even their desires in life in a more effective and efficient manner as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point g

"Spatial planning and architectural values" is the selection of the topographical location of the palace (whether as a center of spirituality, power or culture), determination of form and designation of building down to the details of the ornamentation and coloring, the layout and structure of building, determination and designation of open space, construction and designation of roads, even determination of the types and names of plants, all of which symbolically-philosophically symbolize the values of the human life journey and the harmonious relationship between humans and God, humans and fellow humans, and humans and nature as stated in the Annex to the Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point h

"Livelihood values" is that even though life in the world is only temporary, the noble task that humans must fulfill is to strive in a serious and persistent manner (*sepi ing pamrih ramé ing gawé*) to seek and maintain truth, goodness and beauty, safety and world sustainability (*hamemayu hayuning Bawana*) as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point i

"Artistic values" means that art is an aesthetic expression of humans in living and interpreting life in various ways and means, whether found in humans themselves, the results of their creations, or everything provided by nature as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values

Point j

"Language values" means that the Javanese language demonstrates and at the same time regulates relationships

between people, both age strata, social strata, kinship, and the context of communication as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point k

"Values of cultural heritage objects and cultural heritage areas" is the physical form of culture (material culture) as a result of the actualization of intellectual, moral and emotional abilities of the people of Yogyakarta which are tangible and represent the stages of civilization along with science and technology they own as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point l

"Leadership and governance values" means a leader is obliged to have strengths over those he leads in terms of knowledge, courage and wisdom. A leader must have the courage to appear in front and set an example for those he leads (*ing ngarsa sung tuladha*), a leader is supposed to be able to raise the spirit or motivate those he leads (*ing madya mangun karsa*) to more actively fight for life, and give encouragement, strength and protection (*ing wuntat tut wuri handayani*) in order that those he leads will become more confident and continue to make progress in life as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point m

"Patriotic values" means that Yogyakarta is a very important component in the history of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

Point n

"Values of spirit of Yogyakarta-ism" means that in actualizing noble values (*adiluhung*) and in order to achieve noble ideals, namely maintaining truth, goodness, beauty and preservation of the world (*hamemayu hayuning Bawana*), the people of Yogyakarta have these distinctive values as a special characteristic of Yogyakarta and used as a spirit in actualizing these noble values as stated in the Annex to Regional Regulation of DIY Number 4 of 2011 on Yogyakarta Cultural Values.

## Article 37

### Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

### Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

### Section (3)

Point a

"Formal education" is a structured and tiered educational path consisting of early childhood education, primary education, secondary education and higher education. Formal education consists of formal state education and formal private education.

Point b

"Informal education" is family and environmental education in the form of independent learning activities.

Point c

"Non-formal education" is an educational path outside formal education that can be implemented in a structured and tiered

manner. The outcomes of non-formal education can be valued on a par with the outcomes of formal education programs after going through standardization process by an institution appointed by the Government or Local Government with reference to national education standards.

## Article 38

### Section (1)

#### Point a

"Early childhood education" is a developing effort aimed at children from birth to the age of 6 (six) years implemented through providing educational stimuli to assist physical and spiritual growth and development so that children are well-prepared to enter further education.

#### Point b

"Primary education" is the education level in the formal education path which underlies the secondary education level, which is held in educational units in the form of Elementary Schools and Islamic Elementary School (Madrasah Ibtidaiyah) or other equivalent forms and followed by higher educational units in the form of Junior High Schools and Islamic Junior High Schools (Madrasah Tsanawiyah), or other equivalent forms.

#### Point c

"Secondary education" is education level in the formal education path following primary education, in the form of Senior High School, Islamic Senior High School (Madrasah Aliyah), Vocational High School, and Islamic Vocational High School or other equivalent forms.

#### Point d

"Higher education" is education level in the formal education path after secondary education which can be in the form of diploma, bachelor degree, master degree, associate degree and doctoral education programs, which are organized by university.

### Section (2)

#### Point a

"Family education" is natural education that is inherent in every household. The family institution is the first environment that children encounter and which initially has a deep influence and plays a major role in the child's development process.

#### Point b

Sufficiently clear.

#### Point c

"Environmental education" is a process that aims at creating a universal society that is concerned about the environment and the related problems, and has the knowledge, motivation, commitment and skills to work both individually and collectively in finding or providing solutions to current environmental problems and to avoid the emergence of new environmental problems.

### Section (3)

#### Point a

"Course institution" is a teaching and learning activity like a school. The difference is that courses are usually held for a short period of time and only to learn one specific skill. For example, a three-month or 50-hour English course, a mechanic's course, cooking, sewing, music courses and so on.

"Training institution" is an educational institution that provides skills to students.

Point b

"Study group" is a non-formal education path facilitated by the Government for students who do not study through school path, or for students who study in non-government curriculum-based schools.

Point c

"Community learning activity center" is an institution established by the community for people engaged in the field of education.

Point d

"Non-Formal Religious Education (*Majelis Taklim*)" is the preaching forum for women who learn the Islamic religion.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 39

Point a

"Social norms" are common habits that serve as a benchmark for behavior within a community group and certain territorial boundaries, including beliefs in the Almighty God.

Point b

"Legal norms" are social rules set by certain institutions, for example the government, so that they can strictly prohibit and force people to behave in accordance with the wishes of the rule maker himself. Violations of this norm may be subject to fines and even physical punishment.

Point c

"Norms of courtesy" are the rules of life that arise as a result of the group's interactions. Norms of courtesy are relative, meaning that what is considered a norm of courtesy varies in different places, environments or times.

Examples of norm of courtesy are:

1. respecting elders;
2. receiving something with the right hand;
3. not speaking dirty, rude or harsh words;
4. not spitting carelessly; and
5. not interrupting conversation.

Point d

"Religious norms" are life instructions that come from God conveyed through His messengers containing commands, prohibitions and recommendations.

Point e

"Habitual norms" are the results of the same actions done repeatedly so that they become habits. People who violate these norms are usually considered strange by the surrounding environment.

### Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 42

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

"Fashion" means clothing, make-up and accessories.

Article 43

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Agricultural traditions include farming methods that are guided by determination of season (*pranata mangsa*), farming using a *surjan* system.

Point b

Traditional ceremonial traditions include *wiuvitan*, *kenduri*, village cleaning (*merti dusun*), *ruwatan*.

Point c

Life cycle traditions include *mapati*, *mitoni/tingkeban*, *brokohan*, *puputan/pupak puser*, *selapanan*, *tedak siten*, *circumcision/supitan*, *droplets*, *omah-omah*, *tilar donya/surtanah*, *slametan/wilujengan*.

Point d

Community traditions include mutual cooperation, *sambatan*.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

"Laws and regulations" include, among other things, statutory regulations in the field of Spatial Planning, statutory regulations in the land sector.

Article 48

Point a

"Land administration" includes, among other things, land administration activities which include:

- a. Inventory is activity of collecting and recording data on Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.
- b. Identification is classifying land data to determine the origin of the land.
- c. Verification is matching data with field conditions regarding Sultanate Land and Duchy Land
- d. Mapping is a depiction of the location of land in an area along with boundary markings.
- e. Registration is a series of activities carried out in order to provide status as proof of ownership of land rights to Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Point b

"Maintenance" is the maintenance of data on objects and uses of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Point c

"Preservation" is an effort to protect and utilize Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Point d

"Disposition" is the activity of transferring rights to Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Point e

"Supervision" is administrative and physical supervision of the implementation of land administration, maintenance, preservation and disposition of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Article 49

The involvement of the Government, District/City Government and Village Government in management and utilization includes the process of administration, maintenance, preservation, disposition and supervision of Sultanate Land and Duchy Land.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Section (1)

DIY spatial planning includes:

- a. stipulating regulations in the field of Spatial Planning;
- b. establishing norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the field of Spatial Planning;
- c. determining the spatial planning of waters up to 12 (twelve) miles from the coastline specifically relating to the function of Principality land;
- d. determination of DIY strategic areas;
- e. Spatial Planning of Special Region of DIY and Detailed Spatial Planning for DIY strategic areas;
- f. DIY regional space utilization; and
- g. controlling DIY regional space utilization.

Section (2)

Point a

"Spatial structure development policy" includes policies for the development of urban systems, road networks, railway networks, sea transportation infrastructure networks, air transportation infrastructure networks, telematics infrastructure networks, water resources, energy networks and environmental infrastructure.

Point b

"Spatial pattern development policy" includes policies for the development of protected areas and cultivation areas.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Point a

"Spatial planning" is a process for determining spatial structure and spatial patterns which includes the preparation and determination of spatial planning.

Point b

"Space utilization" is an effort to create a spatial structure and spatial pattern in accordance with the spatial plan through the preparation and implementation of programs and their financing.

Point c

"Space utilization control" is an effort to realize orderly spatial planning.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

"Restore spatial function" is activity of restoring in accordance with the value and function of space.

Point b

"Improve spatial function" is activity of maintaining the value and function of space.

Point c

"Strengthen spatial function" is activity of improving in accordance with values to realize the value and function of space.

Point d

"Develop spatial function" is activity of maintaining and improving the function of space that supports the main values and functions of area.

Section (3)

Point a

"Imaginary axis" is the axis of the South Sea-Palace-Mount Merapi.

Point b

"Philosophical axis" is the axis of monument-palace-*panggung krapyak*.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

"Development and planning deliberation (musrenbang)" is a forum between actors in order to prepare national development plans and regional development plans.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Section (1)

Requirement plan established along with the DPRD shall be prepared at a meeting of DPRD.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently clear.

ADDITIONAL GAZETTE OF THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA NUMBER  
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