

HARMONIZATION OF LAND REGULATIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE ARCHIPELAGO (IKN) WITH NATIONAL REGULATIONS IN THE LAND SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The construction of the National Capital in Penajam Paser, Kalimantan, has entered 25% of its construction, but it turns out that there are still several problems arising from the construction of this new capital. The infrastructure has been built, and preparations for the capital relocation have been partially implemented. The new capital city is located in Balikpapan Bay, East Kalimantan, and Nusantara. One of the problems with the construction of this national capital is the land issue because some of it is state land, and some is citizen land or customary land. As is known, Penajam Paser is located in a forestry area that also includes coastal areas and mangrove forests, residential areas, and mining. There are 21 indigenous community groups recorded as inhabiting the IKN area. As an inseparable part of the IKN development project, the existence of indigenous communities is problematic. On the one hand, these indigenous communities must be part of the region's development. Socio-historically, they have a long history in their socio-cultural life, passed down from generation to generation. On the other hand, in practice, the existence of indigenous communities was not involved in the initial formulation. The problem arises from land regulations in the IKN, whether they refer to the rules that apply nationally or if there are special rules for the IKN. If there are special rules, how can these rules be harmonized?

Keywords: Rules, Land, IKN

A. INTRODUCTION

The relocation of the National Capital (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is a national strategic policy with multidimensional implications, including land. This project aims not only to form a new center of government but also to create a new center of economic growth outside Java. This objective is stated in various planning documents, such as Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital and the IKN Master Plan, which emphasizes sustainable, inclusive, and adaptive regional development to climate change.

However, amidst the spirit of development, critical questions have arisen regarding how the current land regulations can respond to the complexities in the field. The development of the IKN involves control of a large area of land, with a coverage of around 256 thousand hectares, which includes forest areas and other use areas (APL). This condition raises serious challenges, especially related to overlapping claims of ownership, legal status of land, and physical control by local communities. This is also reinforced by the findings of Ricardo Simarmata¹, who noted horizontal and vertical conflicts related to land ownership around the IKN area, including claims by indigenous peoples that have not been adequately resolved.

Indonesia itself has a very complex land regulatory framework, spread across various laws and technical regulations, such as the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) Number 5 of 1960, the Forestry Law, the Presidential Regulation on RTRW, and other sectoral regulations such as regulations from the Ministry of ATR/BPN and KLHK. This condition often causes policy disharmony and legal uncertainty in land management, especially in large-scale projects involving cross-sectors and overlapping authorities.² In the context of the IKN, this disharmony risks hampering the acceleration of development, causing agrarian conflicts, and reducing the legitimacy of projects in the eyes of the public.

Therefore, harmonizing land regulations is an urgent strategic step to ensure legal certainty, social justice, and protection of the rights of affected communities. This harmonization needs to involve synchronization between sectoral regulations and integration with a rights-based approach, as well as paying attention to the need for environmental conservation and protection of indigenous peoples' rights. In addition, efforts to harmonize regulations are also important to strengthen accountability and transparency in the land acquisition process, as has been reminded in various studies and policy briefs, including by the

¹ Ricardo Simarmata, "Tumpang Tindih Penguasaan Tanah di Wilayah Ibu Kota Nusantara," *Jurnal UNPAR VEJ*, Vol. 9 No. 1, 2023.

² Aprilia Wahyuningsih, "Pencegahan Konflik Agraria dalam Proses Pembangunan Ibu Kota Negara: Pengadaan Tanah," *Jurnal Lex Renaissance*, Vol. 7 No. 2, 2022.

National Research and Innovation Agency³, which highlights the role of land speculators and weak government supervision in national strategic areas. This paper aims to explain the challenges and urgency of harmonizing land regulations in the context of IKN development and offer alternative legal policies to create more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable land governance.

Research Method

This study uses a normative legal approach, namely an approach that is based on the analysis of positive legal norms, both those written in laws and regulations and other official state documents that are relevant to land issues and the development of the National Capital City (IKN). This method examines the harmonization of land regulations in the context of IKN development, which involves many sectoral and cross-ministerial regulations.

As a supporter of the normative approach, this study also utilizes field observations through the involvement of research team members who have direct experience visiting the IKN area and have been consultants in the IKN Authority Agency, especially in environmental aspects and area management. These observations enrich the analysis with empirical findings regarding the dynamics of land ownership and potential conflicts that develop in the field.

Secondary data used in this study include:

1. National laws and regulations, such as Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning IKN, Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles, and implementing regulations from the Ministry of ATR/BPN and KLHK;
2. Scientific literature in the form of books, journal articles, and previous research results that are relevant to land issues, agrarian conflicts, and regional development;
3. News sources and institutional reports obtained through online media, libraries, and documentation centers of related ministries.

In addition, this study is also designed to hold a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving land experts, academics, and development policy observers. This discussion explores critical views on the potential for regulatory disharmony, conflict identification, and legal mitigation steps that can be applied realistically in developing the IKN.

All data obtained were analyzed qualitatively through descriptive-analytical methods, namely by describing applicable regulations, identifying emerging problems, and analyzing

³ Rusli Cahyadi et al., "Policy Brief: Broker Tanah dan Potensi Eskalasi Konflik Berbasis Lahan di Lokasi Ibu Kota Negara Baru," BRIN, 2021.

them systematically to obtain comprehensive, contextual, and applicable legal conclusions in supporting the success of the development of the IKN in a just and sustainable manner.

B. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Objectives and Scope of IKN Development

Moving the National Capital (IKN) is not new in Indonesian history. Since the reign of President Soekarno, the idea of moving the center of government to a more central area has been echoed, with Palangkaraya as the leading candidate. However, this plan was not realized, and finally, Jakarta was designated as the Capital City through Law No. 10 of 1964. This discourse resurfaced during the reign of President Soeharto and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono but had not received an adequate legal umbrella.

In the era of President Joko Widodo, the plan to move the IKN received formal legitimacy through the ratification of Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital City. This law stipulates that the new capital city will be named "Nusantara" and located in part of Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. The IKN Authority was formed as a ministerial-level institution to run a special regional government in this region.

The IKN Law explains that the development of the IKN aims to accelerate Indonesia's transformation into a developed country with equitable development, create new centers of economic growth, and strengthen national identity. This is emphasized in Article 3 of the IKN Law, which states that the development of the IKN aims to (a) realize Indonesia's vision as a sovereign, advanced, and sustainable country; (b) accelerate national economic transformation; and (c) strengthen national resilience and identity in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of the IKN development, as stated in Article 3 of the IKN Law, is to accelerate Indonesia's transformation into a developed country through equitable development, strengthen national identity, and create new centers of economic growth. The scope of the IKN development covers more than 256,000 hectares, which are divided into the Core Government Center Area (KIPP), the IKN Area, and the IKN Development Area as detailed in Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2022 concerning the Details of the Master Plan for the Indonesian Capital City. This area is located in two East Kalimantan districts, Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara. Of the total, 152,000 hectares are forest areas, and 104,000 are Other Use Areas (APL).

2. Complexity of Land Regulations and Potential for Conflict

Land regulation in Indonesia is fundamentally regulated by the 1960 Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA 1960), which is based on the unity and legal certainty of land rights. UUPA stipulates that all land, water, and space are used for the greatest prosperity of the people and recognizes the existence of customary rights of indigenous peoples as long as they are by national interests. However, in practice for more than 60 years, various overlapping sectoral regulations have emerged and made it difficult to harmonize land management. The Forestry Law is the most obvious example: Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry introduced the concept of forest areas as areas unilaterally designated by the government (Ministry/LHK) as state forest areas, regardless of the status of land rights according to UUPA.⁴ As a result, almost half of Indonesia's land area is designated as forest areas under the Forestry Law, which overlaps with land regulations under UUPA. There are many cases where land that, according to the UUPA, is customary land or community property is also claimed as a forest area sectorally, thus giving rise to dual status and legal conflicts. Ideally, sectoral laws such as Forestry are in line with the UUPA – for example, focusing only on regulating forest resource management and leaving land status to agrarian law – but until now, the disharmony of these regulations is still a significant challenge.

Complexity increases with other regulations, such as the Environmental Law and the Spatial Planning Law. The development of the IKN must comply with environmental provisions, for example, the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) as regulated by PP No. 46 of 2016, to ensure that the policies and plans for the development of the IKN are based on sustainable principles.⁵ The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has been preparing the KLHS for the IKN since 2019 while conducting an inventory of the ecosystem and environmental carrying capacity at the prospective IKN location. Regarding spatial planning, the new capital city is in parts of Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies (East Kalimantan Province), which initially had their own provincial and district spatial plans. A revision of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) in East Kalimantan is needed to change the designation of forest areas into IKN development areas. KLHK data shows that the IKN area of ±256 thousand hectares covers various land statuses: from Grand Forest Parks, Protected Forests, and Production Forests (limited, permanent, and

⁴ berkas.dpr.go.id

⁵ Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, https://ppid.menlhk.go.id/siaran_pers/browse/2102#:~:text=2019,negatif%20dan%20risiko%20lingkungan%20hidup

convertible) to Other Use Areas (APL/non-forest). In fact, the core location of the IKN is on the Production Forest land of the former Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) concession of a forestry company (PT Itchi Hutani Manunggal) whose permit has now been revoked. This diversity of statuses requires regulatory synchronization: the forest areas needed must be released from their status through the forest area release mechanism by the Forestry Law, while their designation must be changed through adjustments to the RTRW by Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning.

The government has implemented two main approaches in providing land for the IKN: the release of forest areas and community land acquisition. This is regulated through Law No. 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Public Interest and is further detailed in Presidential Regulation No. 65 of 2022. Regional governments have also issued policies to monitor land transactions around the IKN area.

One of the main challenges is the diversity of legal statuses of land in the IKN area. KLHK data shows a mixture of statuses such as Grand Forest Park, Production Forest, and APL (Other Use Area). Changes in the function and legal status of land require removing forest areas and revising spatial planning by Law No. 26 of 2007.

In addition, Law No. 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest and its implementing regulations also play a central role. This law regulates the procedures for the release/acquisition of community land with fair compensation for public projects – which is relevant to the acquisition of IKN land. The government is implementing two parallel schemes to provide land for the IKN: (1) release of forest areas (for land with state forest status) and (2) land acquisition or release of third-party land rights.⁶ These steps are further regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 65 of 2022 concerning Land Acquisition and Land Management in the IKN, which outlines the stages of land status transfer in the IKN. Even before the IKN Law was passed, anticipation of this complexity was evident from the issuance of regional regulations and related circulars: for example, Penajam Paser Utara Regent Regulation No. 22/2019 and East Kalimantan Governor Regulation No. 6/2020, which oversee land sale and purchase transactions in the prospective IKN area, as well as the Circular of the Director General of ATR/BPN in early 2022 which limits the issuance and transfer of land

⁶ IKN, “Proses Perolehan Tanah di IKN”, <https://www.ikn.go.id/proses-perolehan-tanah-di-ikn-berjalan-didukung-lintas-kementerian#:~:text=Deputi%20Perencanaan%20dan%20Pertanahan%20IKN,kawasan%20hutan%20dan%20pengadaan%20tanah>

rights in the IKN area ahead of the transfer.⁷ This shows the many layers of regulations (agrarian, forestry, environmental, spatial planning, land, and regional regulations) that overlap in the IKN project. Without harmonization, overlapping authority can occur – for example, between the authority of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to determine forest areas and the authority of the ATR/BPN in granting land rights. Therefore, land administration in the IKN requires intense cross-sector coordination. The central government has formed a cross-ministerial team (ATR/BPN, KLHK, Ministry of Finance, IKN Authority) so that the land preparation process runs according to the provisions of each institution but remains integrated.

3. Assets Under Control (ADP) as an Innovation in Land Law

One of the innovations in land law in the context of the IKN is the regulation regarding Assets Under Control (ADP) by the IKN Authority. The concept of ADP emerged along with the enactment of the 2022 IKN Law and is further elaborated in implementing regulations (including PP No. 17 of 2022 and the Regulation of the Head of the IKN Authority).⁸ Assets Under Control are land in the IKN Nusantara area not used for government administration. This means that ADP includes all land areas controlled by the Authority but not for government offices/institutions (land for government offices will have the status of State Property). In the IKN Law scheme, land in the IKN obtained through the release of forest areas or land acquisition will be allocated into two categories: State Property (BMN) and/or Assets Under Control (ADP).

Furthermore, the state grants Land Management Rights (HPL) to the IKN Authority for these lands. This HPL is a right to manage the area where the Authority has the Authority to regulate the designation and allocation of land to other parties. Land with BMN status is designated for government facilities and buildings (offices, palaces, etc.) and is managed like ordinary state assets. Meanwhile, land with ADP status is the Authority's land bank, which can be developed through cooperation with third parties (investors, BUMN, private companies, etc.) by the IKN spatial plan. With the ADP scheme, the IKN Authority can allocate part of the land to investors or developers to build settlements, commercial areas, public infrastructure, and so on without relinquishing final ownership of the state. Investors can be given derivative rights (for example, Building Use Rights above the Authority's HPL) or specific utilization

⁷Ricardo Simarmata, "Tumpang Tindih Penguasaan Tanah di Wilayah Ibu Kota Negara "Nusantara", Veritas et Justitia, 9(1), page. 20.

⁸ Kemenkeu, "Aset dalam Penguasaan ADP Otorita Ibu Kota Negara", <https://bppk.kemenkeu.go.id/balai-diklat-keuangan-balikpapan/artikel/mengenal-aset-dalam-penguasaan-adp-otorita-ibu-kota-negara-446128#:~:text=Milik%20Negara%2C%20yaitu%20Aset%20Dalam,pemindahan%20ibu%20kota%20negara%20Republik>

cooperation patterns. Regulation of the Head of the IKN Authority No. 12 of 2023 has regulated in detail the procedures for managing ADP, including the definition of the role of ADP Users (Head of the Authority as the holder of the power to manage ADP) and ADP Holders (parties who are allocated management of part of the ADP). The regulation also regulates the mechanism for the use and utilization of ADP (e.g., through rent, loan, Utilization Cooperation (KSP), etc.), as well as the mechanism for removing ADP from the Authority's asset list. Uniquely, ADP may not be removed except in certain circumstances, namely, if the land is transferred to State Property, if it is re-designated as a forest area, or if necessary for the implementation of laws and regulations (e.g., to directly grant ownership rights to residents for landed housing land in the IKN). This provision prevents ADP land from being lost from state control except for clear and legally justified purposes.

This form of ADP rights is considered *sui generis* (unique) in Indonesian land law because, outside the IKN, there is no similar term. Conceptually, ADP can be seen as an incarnation of special Management Rights granted to the IKN Authority over the entire IKN area. The difference is, while generally, Management Rights (HPL) are owned by government agencies over a land area to grant rights over it to third parties, in the case of the IKN, the scale and mechanism are more complex. The IKN Authority with ADP plays a dual role: as a public authority that regulates and guarantees legal certainty of land in the IKN and as a flexible land manager collaborating with investors. This step was taken so that the development of the IKN could attract private investment without releasing control of strategic land from the state. Legally, the basis for ADP has been regulated in Article 35 of the IKN Law and described in PP No. 17/2022, then confirmed through the Regulation of the Minister of Finance and the Regulation of the Head of the Authority which regulates the management of state-owned goods and special assets in the IKN. With the ADP, it is hoped that there will be no excessive land speculation because individual rights to land in the IKN are limited - land for commercial development remains with the status of state assets (ADP) that are rented or cooperated, not sold outright. This model also aligns with the land banking and leasehold concept, which is often used in several countries for new capital cities. For example, the government provides long-term land for investors without relinquishing full ownership rights.

Types of Land Rights	Before IKN (UUPA)	After IKN (IKN Law and Authority)
Freehold Title (SHM)	Valid forever	Still valid forever
Building Rights (HGB)	30 + 20 + 30 year	Up to 160 years (2×80 years)
Cultivation Rights (HGU)	35 + 25 + 35 year	Up to 190 years (2×95 years)

Table 01. Differences in the Terms of Land Rights Before and After the IKN

Other Types of Rights	Before IKN	After IKN
Right to Use (HP)	For limited purposes	More flexible and can be extended in length
Management Rights (HPL)	By state legal entity	By the IKN Authority for strategic purposes
Assets Under Control (ADP)	Unknown	Exclusive scheme under the jurisdiction of the Authority

Table 2. Comparison of HP, HPL and ADP

ADP is expected to be a solution so the state can continue controlling strategic land without relinquishing ownership. In practice, this scheme encourages a model of public-private cooperation in developing infrastructure and residential areas in the IKN without increasing the risk of land speculation.

4. Urgency of Harmonization and Legal Mitigation Strategies

Given the complexity of the land regulatory framework in Indonesia, especially in the IKN project, a comprehensive legal harmonization strategy and agrarian conflict resolution approach are needed. Regulatory harmonization means reorganizing overlapping laws so that they are in line with each other. Normatively, the 1960 UUPA as the national agrarian legal umbrella should be a reference for sectoral laws. Therefore, the strategic step recommended by many experts is to revise sectoral laws (Forestry, Mining, Plantations, Environment, etc.) that are contrary to the spirit of the UUPA. For example, the Forestry Law needs to be amended so that the definition of forest areas no longer ignores the status of land rights within them - meaning that the designation of forest areas must respect existing people's/customary rights or provide adequate compensation if they are to be used by the state. Likewise, synchronization with the Spatial Planning Law is crucial: national, provincial, and strategic IKN area spatial plans must be harmonized to avoid conflicts in land use regulations. The government has launched the One Map Policy to harmonize land, forestry, and spatial planning data; consistent implementation in the IKN will help minimize land claim conflicts due to differences in maps and data.

At the implementation level, cross-institutional coordination must be improved. The Indonesian IKN involves actors from the central government (IKN Authority, Ministry of ATR/BPN, KLHK, Ministry of Finance) and surrounding regional governments. A special task force mechanism can be formed to identify potential agrarian disputes early on and formulate solutions. For example, regarding the release of forest areas for the IKN, the KLHK needs to

coordinate closely with the ATR/BPN to ensure that the release is followed by determining clear management rights or land rights (not leaving a vacuum status). Likewise, the Land Bank Agency established under the Job Creation Law can be involved in accommodating and managing lands taken over from HGU/BHMN/BHPP in the IKN area before being reallocated according to development interests and agrarian reform.

Overlapping regulations and policy inconsistencies are the main obstacles to implementing IKN development. Therefore, harmonizing land law is a must so that development can occur without legal obstacles. Strategic steps include:

- 1) Revision of sectoral laws to be in line with the spirit of UUPA
- 2) Synchronization of RTRW with IKN development policies
- 3) Implementation of the One Map Policy to avoid map conflicts
- 4) Strengthening coordination between ministries through a special task force
- 5) Legal audit of land rights in the IKN area

The conflict resolution approach must be based on restorative justice and community participation principles. The government needs to guarantee protection for local communities, especially indigenous communities, by ensuring recognition of traditional rights by verifying claims and providing adequate compensation. The principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), as stated in UNDRIP, must be used as a standard in development planning. At the policy level, preparing the Draft Land Law (RUUP) is expected to be a legal umbrella that integrates various sectoral norms. BPHN and other institutions also need to strengthen Legal Analysis and Evaluation (AEH) to assess the effectiveness of applicable regulations. The establishment of a cross-sectoral and mediation-based agrarian dispute resolution institution can be a solution to strategic conflicts in the IKN region.

At a macro level, several academics and institutions have provided recommendations for improving agrarian law to support strategic projects such as the IKN without sacrificing agrarian justice. For example, the Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA) reminded the government not to ignore the principles of the 1960 UUPA. KPA criticized policies that gave excessive privileges to investors in the IKN, such as granting cultivation rights (HGU) and building rights (HGB) with a very long term of up to two cycles (based on Presidential Decree No. 65/2022 in conjunction with Presidential Decree No. 75/2024, HGU can be up to 2×95 years and HGB 2×80 years) which is considered to violate the maximum limit in the UUPA. The granting of land concessions for up to 190 years is feared to repeat the colonial-style land monopoly pattern and ignore the principle of justice. The recommendation is that the

government should limit the term of rights according to the UUPA and conduct periodic evaluations of rights holders in the IKN so that there is no long-term neglect or speculation. In addition, accelerating the Agrarian Reform program around the IKN is crucial to maintaining balance. The land around the IKN that is unused or comes from expired concessions (for example, plantation HGU that has been revoked for development) can be partially allocated to local communities in the form of land redistribution or productive business partnerships. This effort not only reduces conflicts with farmers and indigenous peoples but also aligns with the mandate of MPR Decree No. IX/2001 concerning Agrarian Reform and Natural Resource Management.

At the policy level, steps to harmonize land laws have been initiated by preparing the Draft Land Law (RUUP), which is expected to become an integrative umbrella to replace various separate regulations. The Academic Manuscript of the RUUP highlights the need to consolidate hundreds of land regulations and resolve regulatory conflicts between the forestry, mining, and agrarian sectors. Although the discussion of the RUUP was delayed, the spirit of this harmonization remains relevant. Meanwhile, institutions such as the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN) are also conducting Legal Analysis and Evaluation studies on land regulations to formulate recommendations for improvement. One of the recommendations that emerged was the establishment of an authoritative institution for resolving agrarian conflicts that is ad hoc and cross-sectoral. If formed, Such an institution can handle strategic agrarian disputes (including those related to the IKN project) with a holistic approach outside the usual litigation channels, such as through multi-party mediation that involves the government, community, and investors equally.

In closing, harmonizing land laws in the IKN Nusantara must be considered part of improving the national agrarian system. The IKN can be a pilot project for integrated land regulation because it concentrates on various aspects: transfer of forest area status, land acquisition, new city planning, and environmentally oriented development. If regulations can be harmonized and agrarian conflicts can be minimized through a participatory and justice-based approach, then the development of the IKN has the potential to be successful physically and from a socio-legal perspective. Legal certainty for land for all stakeholders - the state, investors, and local communities - is key. Therefore, academic recommendations encourage the government to prepare a clear transition framework for the relocation of the capital city, including regulating the transition period for land rights from Jakarta to the IKN, supported by authoritative leadership that can bridge the interests of the center and regions. With cross-sector

policy synergy, fair law enforcement, and a focus on peaceful dispute resolution, the Indonesian IKN is hoped to be built on a solid and land law foundation. Thus, the development of the IKN must be a momentum for the comprehensive improvement of national land governance. Harmonious regulations, strong institutions, and community participation are the foundations for the success of the IKN as an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable future city.

C. CONCLUSION

The development of the National Capital City (IKN) of the Archipelago is a national strategic agenda that marks a significant change in governance and regional planning in Indonesia. Historically, the discourse on moving the capital city has emerged since the early days of independence but has only been realized concretely through Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital City. This law provides a strong legal basis and introduces a new institutional model in the form of the IKN Authority, which has special authority, including land management.

However, the complexity of land regulations in Indonesia is a significant challenge in implementing the IKN. The overlap between the 1960 UUPA and various sectoral regulations such as the Forestry Law, the Spatial Planning Law, and the Environmental Law has resulted in legal dualism that can lead to conflict and uncertainty. In addition, the diversity of land statuses in the IKN area requires intensive cross-sector synchronization.

Innovation in land regulations through the introduction of Assets Under Control (ADP) is a strategic step to bridge development needs with the principle of state control over land. ADP allows flexibility in cooperation with third parties without relinquishing state ownership rights. However, this scheme also has legal implications that must be anticipated, especially regarding existing rights in the area and potential conflicting claims.

In this context, harmonization of land regulations is an urgent need. The government needs to align sectoral laws with the UUPA by revising legislation, integrating land information systems, and forming cross-sectoral task forces. Participatory and restorative justice-based approaches are also important to ensure that the rights of local communities, especially indigenous peoples, remain protected.

With a harmonious legal basis, strong institutional framework, and inclusive public involvement, IKN Nusantara can become a model for equitable land governance that supports sustainable development and strengthens the foundation of national agrarian law.

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