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TITLE:
"PERMISSION GEOGRAPHICAL DATA COLLECTION BASED ON THE
LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN INDONESIA (LAW OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA NO 4 YEAR 2011 ON GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION)"
INTRODUCTION

Regulation of GI as stated in the Law of Indonesia No. 4 of 2011 about Geospatial Information that has been approved by the President on April 21, 2011, which governs both the Geospatial information providers, implementers and users as well as the scope of the regulation, data collection, data processing, storage and dissemination of data and data security. The presence of Geospatial Information Act is to cultivate and build momentum in the geospatial community in Indonesia.

Collection of Geospatial Data requires permit when:

a. it is performed in a forbidden zone;
b. it has the potential for danger; or
c. it employs any foreign platform other than satellite.
PROBLEM AND PURPOSE

The research's focus is developed in research question as followed:

a. What kind of regulation in permission GD collection in Indonesia?

b. What kind of regulation in permission GD collection in other countries?

c. How the different regulation in permission DG collection of each country that influence each other?
RESEARCH METHOD

To achieve the objective, the research is being done by using an approach of comparative study case. Comparative study case in this research is integrated between:

a. study of the laws and regulation in Indonesia and several countries;
b. use the data from internet in order to get the field application.

The data and information of the research are generated by using comparative technique which enable us to describe overall result.
DISCUSSION

A. Permission GD Collection In Indonesia

In Indonesia, Establishment of GI is executed through activities:

a. Collecting of GD;

b. Processing of GD and GI;

c. Storing and Safeguarding of GD and GI;

d. Dissemination of GD and GI; and

e. Utilization of GI;

Collection of GD is performed by:

a. Survey using measurement and/or recording instrumentation, carried out on land, on water platform, aerial platform, and/or, space platform;

b. Census; and/or

c. Other way in accordance with the development of science and technology.
Collection of GD requires permit when:

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B. Permission GD Collection in Several Countries

1) Permission GD Collection in Singapore

According to Boundaries and Survey Map Act in Singapore, it does not clearly mentioned about Permission GD Collection. In they Act only mention about approval of cadastral survey and assurance plans:

In Part IIA “Conduct of Cadastral Surveys”, article 11D mention:
“No cadastral survey or survey plan thereof shall be accepted or adopted for the purpose of any written law unless it has been approved by the Chief Surveyor”:

No assurance plan shall be lodged in the Registry of Deeds or the Land Titles Registry of the Authority, as the case may be, unless the assurance plan:
a. is signed by a registered surveyor and approved by the Chief Surveyor; and
b. bears a caution to the effect that the boundaries or dimensions and areas are inconclusive.
2) Permission GD Collection in Japan

According to The Survey Act in Japan, Law No. 188 of 1949, Law 106 of June 1961 (addition), Law 102 of December 1985 (partial revision), Law 53 of June 2001 (partial revision), and Law 160 of December 1999 (partial revision), This act also aims to contribute to fair operations and development of survey business, by regulating business activities and requiring registration of survey companies. Finally, this act aims to contribute to coordination among various kinds of surveys and development of the survey system in Japan.

Article 10-3
In this act, the term “Private Survey Company” means a private company that is engaged in survey business and is registered as stipulated.

Article 13
In this act, The Director General of the Geographical Survey Institute may require concerned administrative authorities or others to submit data or reports pertaining to Basic Surveys.
Article 14

In this act, the Director General of the Geographical Survey Institute shall notify the prefectural governors concerned as to the districts, time period, and other necessary matters, before executing Basic Surveys. The Director General of the Geographical Survey Institute shall notify the prefectural governors concerned of the completion of Basic Surveys, when they have been finished.
3) Permission GD Collection in China

According to Surveying and Mapping Law of the People’s of China No. 66 of 1992, it does not clearly mentioned about Permission GD Collection. In the Act only mention the Permission GD Collection at:

Article 12:
“A unit undertaking surveying and mapping missions must possess the technical personnel, equipment and facilities compatible with the surveying and mapping work they are engaged in; it shall not undertake any surveying and mapping missions until its qualification of surveying and mapping has been verified by the competent department of surveying and mapping administration under the State Council or the department of surveying and mapping administration of the people’s government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government.”
Article 13:
A unit undertaking surveying and mapping missions shall, before performing any surveying and mapping, register in accordance with regulations such missions with the department of surveying and mapping administration of the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government where the surveying and mapping project is located, or with the department authorized by the State Council.

The scope of surveying and mapping missions that need be registered shall be defined by the people's government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government or by the department authorized by the State Council.

Article 14
Surveying and mapping personnel shall, in conducting surveying and mapping work, hold surveying and mapping work certificates.
CONCLUSIONS

Geospatial information legislation in several countries have their own uniqueness. Besides that there is equality rules too. Specifically related to the licensing of Collecting if GD:

Law No. 4 of 2011 on GI can be assessed that the collection Permissions GD has set out in detail. This can be seen even more detailed adjustment as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 9 of 2014 on the Implementation of Act No. 4 of 2011 on GI:

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- c. it employs any foreign platform other than satellite.
Permit is to guarantee safety and safeguard of persons executing data collection and of the society.

Whereas Comparative results with related laws of GI available in other countries such as Singapore, Japan and China, found that setting on Permission GD pretty complete but not as much detail is in the Law No. 4 of 2011 on GI in Indonesia. Based on these studies, assessed that the IG Act in Indonesia for more complete and structured setting than that of other countries.

These problem can be solved by doing the transfer of technology to other countries to obtain their advanced technology in Indonesia. These things can be done by performing a comparative study and work together in GI between the human resources available in these countries.
REFERENCES

1. Law of Indonesia No. 4 of 2011 about Geospatial Information
2. Boundaries and Survey Map Act of Singapore
5. Dr. Keith Clifford Bell and Shivakumar M. Srinivas at 'A BIG change' at http://www.geospatialworld.net/Magazine/MArticleView.aspx?aid=30576
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