This document is an unofficial translation of the Law on Geospatial Information in Indonesia (Law No.4 Year 2011). Only the original text in the Indonesian language of the Law has legal effect. The translator shall not be responsible for the accuracy, reliability or currency of this translation, or for any consequences resulting from the use of the information. For all purposes of interpreting and applying the Law to any legal issues or disputes, users should consult the original text in the Indonesian language.
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NO 4 YEAR 2011

ON

GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

With the grace of God the One

President of the Republic of Indonesia

Considering

a. that the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state, characterized by all the wealth of natural resources and other resources as a gift from God Almighty that must be well managed with full sense of responsibility to be a source of prosperity for all people of Indonesia, in the present and in the future;
b. that in managing natural resources and other resources, and in managing natural disasters within the area of Republic of Indonesia and its jurisdiction, geospatial information is needed;
c. that in order geospatial information can be established orderly, integrated, effectively and efficiently, so that the accuracy, up-to-date-ness, and legal certainty can be guaranteed, regulation on geospatial information is deemed necessary;
d. that based on the considerations set forth in the letters a, b, and c, it is deemed necessary to stipulate Law on Geospatial Information;

In view of:

Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, Article 25A, Section 28F, and Article 33 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) of the Constitution of the Republic Indonesia Year 1945.
With the joint approval of
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
and
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
DECIDED
To enact: LAW ON GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law:

1. Spatial means the spatial aspect of an object or event that includes location, place, and position.

2. Geospatial means the spatial aspect showing the location, place, and position of an object or event under, on, or above the Earth's surface expressed in a particular coordinate system.

3. Geospatial data that hereinafter is abbreviated as GD, means data on geographical location, dimension or size, and/or characteristics of natural objects and/or manmade objects under, on, or above the Earth's surface.

4. Geospatial information that hereinafter is abbreviated as GI, means is DG that has been processed so that it can be used as a tool in the process of policy formulation, decision-making, and / or implementation of activities related with the spatial aspect of the Earth.

5. Base Geospatial Information that hereinafter is abbreviated as BGI, means GI that contains information on objects that can be seen or measured directly from the physical appearance on earth, and that does not change in a relatively long time.

6. Thematic Geospatial Information that hereinafter is abbreviated as TGI, means GI that describes one or more specific themes, and uses BGI as its reference and is produced with reference to BGI.

7. Scale means the ratio between distance in an GI with the actual distance on Earth's surface.

8. Geodetic ...
8. Geodetic Control Point means the position on earth characterized by a particular physical mark which is used as a frame of reference for the position of GI.

9. National Horizontal Control Network that hereinafter is abbreviated as NHCN, means the distribution of horizontal geodetic control points connected to each other in one frame of reference.

10. National Vertical Control Network that hereinafter is abbreviated as NVCN, means the distribution of vertical geodetic control points connected to each other in one frame of reference.

11. National Gravity Control Network that hereinafter is abbreviated NGCN, means the distribution of gravity geodetic control points connected to one another in one frame of reference.

12. Indonesian Topographic Map means a base map providing information specifically for the land region.

13. Indonesian Coastal Map means a base map providing information specifically for the coastal region.


15. Government means the President of the Republic of Indonesia, who holds governmental power of the Republic Indonesia as referred to in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.

16. Local Government means the governor, regent or mayor, and the local government institutions as the executor of the local administration.

17. The Agency means a non ministerial government institution whose duty, function and authority on a certain matter, in this case on establishing BGI.

18. Government Institutions means ministries and non ministerial government agencies.

19. Each Person means an individual, group of person, or business entity.

20. Business Entity means a state-owned enterprises, local government-owned enterprise, or business entity with legal status.
CHAPTER II
PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Article 2

GI is established based on the principle of:
   a. legal certainty;
   b. integration;
   c. openness;
   d. currentness;
   e. accuracy;
   f. expediency; and
   g. democracy.

Article 3

This Law aims to:
   a. guarantee availability and access to GI that can be accounted for;
   b. realize the effective and efficient establishment of GI through cooperation, coordination, integration, and synchronization; and
   c. encourage the use of GI in the government activities and in various aspects of life in the society.

CHAPTER III
TYPE OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

Part One
General

Article 4

Types of GI are:
   a. BGI; and
   b. TGI

Part Two ...
Part Two
Base Geospatial Information

Article 5

BGI as referred to in Article 4, letter a, includes:
a. geodetic control network; and
b. base maps

Article 6

Geodetic control network as referred to in Article 5 letter a, includes:
a. NHCN;
b. NVCN; and
c. NGCN.

Article 7

Base map as referred to in Article 5 letter b are in the form of:
a. Indonesian Topographic Map;
b. Indonesian Coastal Map; and

Article 8

(1) NHCN as referred to in Article 6 letter a, shall be used as the reference frame for the horizontal position of the GI.
(2) Coordinates of NHCN are determined by certain geodetic measurement methods, expressed in a specific coordinate reference system, and manifested in the form of a physical mark.
(3) NHCN is classified based on the level of accuracy of the horizontal coordinates.

Article 9 ...
Article 9

(1) NVCN as referred to in Article 6 letter b, shall be used as the reference frame for the vertical position of the GI.
(2) Heights of NVCN are determined by certain geodetic measurement method, expressed in a specific vertical datum, specific height system, and manifested in the form of a physical mark.
(3) NVCN is classified based on the level of vertical accuracy.

Article 10

(1) NGCN as referred to in Article 6 letter b, shall be used as the reference frame for gravity value in GI.
(2) NGCN are determined by certain geodetic measurement method, referring to a absolute gravity reference point, and manifested in the form of a physical mark.
(3) NGCN is classified based on the level of gravity value accuracy.

Article 11

Each Person is compulsory to safeguard the physical mark of the geodetic control network as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2), Article 9 paragraph (2), and Article 10 paragraph (2).

Article 12

Base map as referred to in Article 5 letter b, consists of:

a. Coastal lines;

b. Hypsography;

c. Waters;

d. Toponyms;

e. Boundary lines;

f. Transportation and utilities;

g. Buildings and public facilities; and

h. Land cover.

Article 13 ...
Article 13

(1) Coastal line as referred to in Article 12 letter a, is a line where land meets sea as influenced by sea tide.
(2) Coastal line as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of
   a. Lowest tidal coastal line;
   b. Highest tidal coastal line; and
   c. Mean sea level coastal line.
(3) On the Indonesian Topographic Map, coastal line is determined by mean sea level.
(4) On the Indonesian Coastal Map and the National Marine Environment Map, coastal line is determined by lowest tidal coastal line.
(5) Coastal line as referred to in paragraph (2) is determined by referring to NVCN.

Article 14

(1) Hypsography as referred to in Article 12 letter b is imaginary line describing all points that have the same heights on land or the same depth at sea bottom.
(2) On the Indonesian Topographic Map, hypsography is depicted in the form of Earth’s surface contour lines and height points on land.
(3) On the Indonesian Coastal Map and the National Marine Map, hypsography is depicted in the form of Earth’s surface contour lines, height points on land, bathymetry and depth points in sea.

Article 15

Toponyms as referred to in Article 12 letter d are collected by using toponyms collection methods as stipulated in other regulatory enactments.

Article 16 ...
Article 16

(1) Boundary lines as referred to in Article 12 letter e are depicted based on on-field boundary determination document by the authorized Government Institution.

(2) In the case that the boundary has not been legally on-field determined by the authorized Government Institution as referred to in paragraph (1), temporary boundary shall be used and shall be depicted differently with special symbol and/or color.

Article 17

(1) BGI shall be established stepwise and systematically for the whole territory of the Republic Indonesia and its jurisdiction areas.

(2) BGI as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be updated periodically within a certain time period.

(3) In the case of natural disaster, war, formation of new administrative area, or change in administrative areas, or any other event that causes change in any element of BGI as referred to in Article 5 so that the pattern and structure of life in the society are influenced, updating of BGI shall be performed without waiting for periodic updating as referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) Further provision on norms, standards, procedures and criteria of updating of BGI, shall be determined by Regulation of Head of the Agency.

(5) Further provision on updating time period for BGI shall be determined in Government Regulation.

Article 18

(1) The Indonesian Topographic Map as referred to in Article 7 letter a, shall be established at the scale of 1:1.000.000, 1:500.000, 1:250.000, 1:100.000, 1:50.000, 1:25.000, 1:10.000, 1:5.000, 1:2.500, and 1:1.000.

(2) The Indonesian Coastal Map as referred to in Article 7 letter b, shall be established at the scale of 1:250.000, 1:50.000, 1:25.000, and 1:10.000.

(3) The National ...
(3) The National Marine Map as referred to in Article 7 letter c, shall be established at the scale of 1:500,000, 1:250,000, and 1:50,000.

Part Three

Thematic Geospatial Information

Article 19

TGI as referred to in Article 4 letter b is compulsory to refer to BGI

Article 20

In production of TGI, it is forbidden:

a. To change the position and level of geometric accuracy of parts of BGI; and/or

b. To produce TGI that has a larger scale than BGI to which it is referred.

Article 21

(1) TGI that depicts a boundary that is legally binding, shall be produced based on boundary determination document issued by authorized Government institution.

(2) Boundary determination by authorized Government institution and/or Local Government shall include accurate and reliable TGI document.

(3) In the case that a boundary has not been definitely determined by authorized Government institution, temporary boundary shall be used with a different graphic presentation using special symbol and/or color.

CHAPTER IV ...
CHAPTER IV
ESTABLISHERS OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

Article 22

(1) GI of the type of BGI as referred to in Article 4 letter a is established only by Government.

(2) Establishment of BGI as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by Agency that is named Geospatial Information Agency as replacement of National Coordinating Agency for Survey and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL) accordingly to the mandate of this Law.

(3) The Agency as referred to in paragraph (2) is positioned under and responsible to President.

(4) Further provision on the task, function, organizational structure, and work procedures of Agency shall be stipulated by Presidential Regulation.

Article 23

(1) GI of the type TGI as referred to in Article 4 letter b may be established by Government Institutions, Local Governments, and/or Each Person.

(2) Government Institutions and Local Governments establish TGI based on task, function and authority as stipulated in prevailing regulation enactments.

(3) Government Institutions and Local Governments as referred to in paragraph (2) in establishing TGI, may cooperate with the Agency.

(4) Each person may establish TGI only for its own interest and other than the ones established by Government Institutions and Local Governments.

Article 24 ...
Article 24

(1) The Agency may integrate:
a. more than one TGI that is established by Government Institutions or Local Governments to create one new TGI; and
b. TGI that is established by more than one Government Institution or Local Government to create one new TGI.

(2) The Agency may establish TGI that has not been established by Government Institutions other than the Agency or that has not been established by Local Governments.

CHAPTER V
ESTABLISHMENT OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

Part One
General

Article 25

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.

Part Two
Collecting of Geospatial data

Article 26

(1) Collection of GD as referred to in Article 25 letter a is a process or a way to acquire GD by using methods and instruments of collection of GD.

(2) GD as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
a. Base GD; and
b. Thematic GD.

Article 27 ...
Article 27

(1) 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.

(2) Collection of DG as referred to in paragraph (1) must be performed with standards that include:
   a. Geospatial reference system; and
   b. Types, definitions, criteria, and data format.

(3) Further provision on the ways and standards of collection of GD as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be determined by Regulation of Head of the Agency.

Article 28

(1) Collection of GD 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.

(2) Permit as referred to in paragraph (1) is to guarantee safety and safeguard of persons executing data collection and of the society.

(3) Further provision on the ways to obtain permit as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by Government Regulation.

Article 29

(1) Government Institution or Local Government in collecting GD in a certain area, must inform the owner, authority, or beneficiary of that area.

(2) The owner, authority, or beneficiary of that area as referred to in paragraph (1) may refuse or recommend some other time for collecting data only if there exists in that area something that may raise danger to the person collecting data.

(3) Refusal and/or ...
Refusal and/or recommendation as referred to in paragraph (2) must be conveyed within 7 (seven) days after the person executing data collection informs the owner, authority, or beneficiary of that area.

Person executing data collection may proceed with data collection activity in that area if the owner, authority, or beneficiary of that area has not given an answer within 7 (seven) days as referred to in paragraph (3).

Part Three

Processing of Geospatial Data and Information

Article 30

Processing of GD and GI as referred to in Article 25 letter b is a process or a way of processing of geospatial data and information.

Article 31

(1) Processing of GD and GI is carried out by using software that:
   a. is licensed; and/or
   b. is free and open.

(2) Government may give incentive to each person that builds, develops, and/or uses GD and GI processing software that is free and open.

(3) Further provision on the forms and ways to give incentive as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be determined by Government Regulation.

Article 32 ...
Article 32

(1) GD and GI processing must be performed within the country.
(2) In the case that human resources and/or instruments required for processing are not available within the country, processing may be performed out of country.
(3) Out of country processing as referred to in paragraph (2) is performed after getting permission from the Agency as stipulated in regulation enactments.

Article 33

GD and GI processing includes GD processing and GI presentation.

Article 34

(1) GD processing as referred to in Article 33 must be performed in accordance to standards that include:
   a. Well-defined and fixed projection system and coordinate system that can be transformed into the national standard coordinate system; and
   b. Format, database, and metadata that can be easily integrated with other GI.
(2) Standard as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by Head of the Agency.

Article 35

GI presentation as referred to in Article 33 may be in the form of:
   a. Information table with coordinate;
   b. Printed map, in the form of sheet as well as atlas;
   c. Digital map;
   d. Interactive map, including the ones that can be accessed through information and communication technology;
   e. Multimedia map;
   f. Globe; or
   g. Three-dimensional model.

Article 36 ...
Article 36

GI presentation in the form of as referred to in Article 35 letter b until letter g must use a scale that is determined by the accuracy level of data source and the objective of GI utilization.

Part Four

Storing and Safeguarding of Geospatial Data and Information

Article 37

Storing and safeguarding of GD and GI as referred to in Article 25 letter c is a way of placing GD and GI in a secure and damage-free and not easily missed place to guarantee the availability of GI.

Article 38

(1) Storing and safeguarding as referred to in Article 37 are performed in accordance with the storing procedure standard and storing mechanism for archiving GD and GI.

(2) Storing and safeguarding as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by using electronic or printed storage media.

(3) Further provision on storing procedure standard and storing mechanism for archiving GD and GI as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Regulation of Head of the Agency.

Article 39

(1) Government Institutions submit TGI that they have established to Government Institution that is responsible for the national library affairs and for the national archive affairs, with the right to access their submitted TGI.

(2) Local Governments ...
Local Governments submit TGI that they have established to the institution that is responsible for the local library affairs and for the local archive affairs, with the right to access their submitted TGI.

Further provision on the procedure of submitting TGI as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 40

(1) Safeguarding of GD and GI is also performed for the physical mark as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2), Article 9 paragraph (2), and Article 10 paragraph (2).

(2) Safeguarding of GD and GI as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed to guarantee that GI:
   a. will be available continuously and in its entirety; and
   b. will be guarded for its secrecy for closed GI.

Part Five

Dissemination of Geospatial Data and Information

Article 41

Dissemination of GD and GI as referred to in Article 25 letter d means access granting, distributing and sharing of GD and GI that can be performed by using electronic media and printed media.

Article 42

BGI as referred to in Article 4 letter a is classified as open.

Article 43 ...
Article 43

(1) TGI produced by Government Institutions and/or Local Governments is classified as open.
(2) Certain TGI produced by Government Institutions and/or Local Government may be classified as closed in accordance with other legal regulatory enactments.

Article 44

(1) Establisher of GI that is classified as open, disseminates GI as referred to in Article 41 in effective and efficient ways.
(2) Establisher of GI as referred to in paragraph (1) produces and announces minimum service standard for dissemination of GI that it establishes.
(3) Government may give appreciation award for Each Person that contributes in dissemination of open GI.

Article 45

(1) Government builds GI network for electronic dissemination of GI.
(2) GI network as referred to in paragraph (1) is built stepwise and integrated at national GI network and local GI network.
(3) The national GI network as referred to in paragraph (2) is established by the Agency.
(4) The local GI network as referred to in paragraph (2) is established by Local Governments and integrated in the national GI network by the Agency.
(5) Provisions on GI network are implemented in accordance with other regulatory enactments.

Article 46

In the case that GI has a legal consequence, it is mandatory for that GI to be legally signed by the competent authority before it is announced and distributed.

Part Six ...
Part Six
Utilization of Geospatial Information

Article 47

(1) Utilization of GI as referred to in Article 25 letter e is an activity to obtain benefit, either directly or indirectly.

(2) Further provision on procedures for obtaining benefits referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by the establisher of GI.

Article 48

To obtain and use GI established by Government Institutions and Local Governments, certain costs may be incurred in accordance with other legal regulatory enactment.

Article 49

(1) Users of GI are entitled to know the quality of GI that they obtained.

(2) Establishers of GI are compulsory to publish the quality of each GI that they establish, in the form of metadata and/or data history.

(3) Users of GI are entitled to reject GI with low quality.

(4) Metadata and/or data history as referred to in paragraph (2) are made in a specific format determined by Head of the Agency.

Article 50

Government Institution, Local Government, and Each Person who creates derivative products of a certain GI for commercial purposes, must obtain permission from the owner of the GI.

Article 51 ...
Article 51

Government Institutions and Local Governments should use accurate GI in decision making process and/or in determination of policies that involve geospatial aspects.

Article 52

For the purpose of disaster management, Each Person must give its TGI when it is requested by Government Institutions or Local Governments authorized in disaster management.

Part Seven

Infrastructure of Geospatial Information Establishment

Article 53

(1) Government shall facilitate the development of infrastructure of GI to enable establishment of GI.

(2) Infrastructure of GI as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of policies, institutional aspects, technology, standards, and human resources.

(3) Further provisions concerning the policy, institutional aspects, technology, standards, and human resources as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

PERFORMER OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

Article 54

Establishment of GI by Government Institutions or Local Governments may be performed by Each Person.

Article 55 ...
Article 55

(1) An individual who performs establishment of GI as referred to in Article 54 must meet the qualifications of competency issued by competent authorities in accordance with the regulatory enactments.

(2) A group of individual who performs establishment of GI as referred to in Article must meet the qualifications of competency issued by competent authorities in accordance with the regulatory enactments.

Article 56

(1) A business entity that performs establishment of GI as referred to in Article 54 must fulfill administrative and technical requirements.

(2) The administrative requirement as referred to in paragraph (1) at least includes:
   a. Indonesian certificate of incorporation; and
   b. business license, pursuant to the regulatory enactment.

(3) The technical requirement as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
   a. certificate declaring that the business entity meets the classification and qualification as a provider of services in the field of GI; and
   b. certified professionals in the field of GI.

(4) Certification process as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be conducted by independent institutions that have obtained accreditation from the Agency.

(5) Certificate of professional as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b shall be issued by competent authorities pursuant to Regulation of Head of the Agency.

(6) Further provisions on procedures of the certification process as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated by Regulation of Head of the Agency.

CHAPTER VII ...
CHAPTER VII
CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Article 57

(1) The Agency conducts capacity building activities to improve the understanding, direction, planning, and evaluation of TGI establishment.

(2) Capacity building activities to TGI establishment as referred to in paragraph (1) are directed towards:
   a. Establishers of TGI; and
   b. Users of GI.

(3) Capacity building activities to the establishers of TGI as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a are conducted through:
   a. Regulation in the form of issuing regulatory enactments, guidelines, standards, and technical specifications as well as socialization;
   b. provision of guidance, supervision, education, and training;
   c. planning, research, development, monitoring, and evaluation; and/or
   d. establishing functional position nationally for human resources in Government Institutions and Local Governments.

(4) Capacity building activities to the users of GI as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b are conducted through:
   a. socialization of the availability of GI and its possible utilization; and/or
   b. education and technical training of the use of GI.

(5) Further provisions on capacity building activities as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (4) is regulated by Government Regulation.
CHAPTER VIII
PROHIBITIONS

Article 58
Each Person who without right and against the law, is prohibited to remove, damage, take away, or change the physical mark that is part of NHCN, NVCN, NGCN, and survey instruments that are being used.

Article 59
(1) Each Person is prohibited to modify BGI without permission of the Agency and disseminate the results.
(2) Each Person is prohibited to disseminate BGI that has been modified without permission as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 60
(1) Each Person is prohibited to modify TGI without permission of the establisher of the TGI and disseminate the results.
(2) Each Person is prohibited to disseminate TGI that has been modified without permission as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 61
Each Person is prohibited to create GI presentation that does not correspond with the level of accuracy of the data sources so that it causes the loss of people and/or goods.

Article 62
Each Person is prohibited to disseminate GI that has not been legally signed by the authorized officer as referred to in Article 46.

CHAPTER IX ...
CHAPTER IX
ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES

Article 63

(1) Each person who violates the provisions of Article 20, Article 36, Article 46, Article 49 paragraph (2), Article 50, or Article 55 may be subject to administrative penalties.

(2) The administrative penalties referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:
   a. written warning;
   b. temporary suspension of part or all of its activities;
   c. administrative fines; and/or
   d. revocation of license.

(3) Further provisions on procedures of the implementation of administrative penalties as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated by Government Regulation.

CHAPTER X
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 64

(1) Each Person who commits any acts as referred to in Article 58 shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 2 (two) years or a fine of at most Rp 500.000.000, 00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(2) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in harm or loss to person or property, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 5 (five) years or a fine of at most Rp 1.250.000.000, 00 (one billion two hundred fifty million rupiah).

Article 65

(1) Each Person who commits any acts as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 1 (one) year or a fine of at most Rp 250.000.000, 00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah).

(2) Each Person ...
(2) Each Person who commits any acts as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 1 (one) year or a fine of at most Rp 250.000.000, 00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah).

(3) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in harm or loss to person or property, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 3 (three) years or a fine of at most Rp 750.000.000, 00 (seven hundred fifty million rupiah).

Article 66
(1) Each Person who commits any acts as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 6 (six) months or a fine of at most Rp 125.000.000, 00 (one hundred twenty five million rupiah).

(2) Each Person who commits any acts as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 6 (six) months or a fine of at most Rp 125.000.000, 00 (one hundred twenty five million rupiah).

(3) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in harm or loss to person or property, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 3 (three) years or a fine of at most Rp 750.000.000, 00 (seven hundred fifty million rupiah).

Article 67
Each Person who commits any acts as referred to in Article 61 shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 3 (three) years or a fine of at most Rp 750.000.000, 00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah).

Article 68
(1) Each Person who commits any acts as referred to in Article 62 shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 2 (two) years or a fine of at most Rp 500.000.000, 00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(2) If the ...
(2) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in harm or loss to person or property, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 3 (three) years or a fine of at most Rp 750,000,000, 00 (seven hundred fifty million rupiah).

CHAPTER XI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 69
(1) At the time when this Law takes effect, the establishers of GI can still conduct their activities with the provision that within a period of 3 (three) years, they are required to adjust their activities to what is stipulated under this Law.
(2) Before the Agency intended in this Law is formed, the establishment of BGI is conducted by the National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping.

CHAPTER XII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 70
(1) Government Regulations and other implementing regulations of this Law shall be enacted no later than 2 (two) years since this Law takes effect.
(2) At the time when this Law takes effect, all regulatory enactments that regulate and/or are related to the establishment of GI, shall remain valid as long as they are not contradicting the provisions of this Law.
Article 71
This Law shall take effect on the date of its enactment.

For the cognizance of the public, orders the promulgation of this Law by having it placed on the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified in Jakarta
on 21 April 2011

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 21 April 2011

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

PATRIALIS AKBAR

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 49 YEAR 2011.
EXPLANATION

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 4 OF 2011
ON
GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

I. GENERAL

Article 28F of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 mandates that every person has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop personal and social environment, and the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information by using all available channels. Information in a broad sense, as mandated in this article includes Geospatial Information. Geospatial Information (GI) is a tool in policy formulation, decision making, and/or implementation of activities related to the geospatial aspects. GI is very useful in a decision support system in order to optimize the development in the field of economy, social, cultural and national security, particularly in natural resource management, spatial planning, planning of investment and business locations, determination of boundary lines, land management and tourism. Geospatial information is also necessary for activities in disaster management, environmental conservation, defense and security.

Realizing the importance of GI in the national development of various sectors, GI should be guaranteed for its accuracy and currentness and be established in an integrated way. This is to avoid any mistakes, errors, and overlap of information that could result in legal uncertainty, budget inefficiency and ineffectiveness in information utilization. GI generally is classified as open and must be easily accessible to users so that it can be utilized optimally. Openness of GI is one of the indicators of good quality public service offered by the government in providing GI for the the interest of society.

To bring ...
To bring integration and legal certainty in the establishment of GI, it is necessary to define categorization of GI. In general, GI is divided into base geospatial information (BGI) and thematic geospatial information (TGI). BGI includes reference for position and base maps, as TGI covers a wide range of themes, such as forestry, agriculture, fisheries, and mining. BGI is the reference for creating various TGI. Therefore, an important characteristic of BGI is that its features do not change for a relatively long time period in accordance to the characteristics of these features.

In addition to categorization of GI, institutional issues in establishment of GI need also to be regulated. This regulation is intended to ensure certainty on who is responsible for certain data and information. Further, regulation is needed on human resources and business entities in the field of GI, so that the GI industry can grow and develop properly. Advances in GI industry will ensure the availability, accessibility, and utilization of GI in the society and in the national development process.

II. EXPLANATION OF ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1
Self explanatory.

Article 2
Letter a
What is meant by "legal certainty" is that the establishment of GI is based on laws and regulation enactments that provide certainty of rights and duties for the stakeholders.

Letter b
What is meant by "integration" is that the establishment of GI is conducted together by the Government, Local Government and Each Person, complementing and strengthening each other in fulfilling the needs of GI, avoiding duplication, and encouraging the shared utilization of GI.

Letter c
What is meant by "openness" is that the establishment of GI is intended to be utilized by many parties by providing easy access to the society to obtain GI.

Letter d ...
Letter d
What is meant by "currentness" is that presented and/or available GI should be able to describe phenomena and/or their changes according to the latest circumstances.

Letter e
What is meant by "accuracy" is that in the establishment of GI, best effort should be made to generate GD and GI that is accurate, precise, correct, and of high quality in accordance with what is required.

Letter f
The definition of "expediency" is that GI should be able to provide maximum benefits to the community.

Letter g
What is meant by "democracy" is that the establishment of GI is widely implemented by involving the community.

Article 3
Self explanatory.

Article 4
Self explanatory.

Article 5
Self explanatory.

Article 6
Self explanatory.

Article 7
Self explanatory.

Article 8
Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "the reference frame for the horizontal position" is that NHCN shall be used as the reference for geometric horizontal position.

Paragraph (2) ...
Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "certain geodetic measurement methods" are ways of measurement to obtain the horizontal position with the required accuracy, utilizing horizontal geodetic positioning technology, both in stationary (static) or moving (kinematic, dynamic) mode, sporadically or continuously, and passively or actively.

What is meant by "specific coordinate reference system" is a system to describe the coordinates of horizontal geodetic control points.

What is meant by "physical mark" is a natural or artificial, permanent and stable object that is used as a horizontal geodetic control point.

Paragraph (3)
What is meant by "the level of accuracy of the horizontal coordinates" is a measure of the proximity of the horizontal coordinate measurements to the actual value.

Article 9
Paragraph (1)
The definition of "the reference frame for the vertical position" is that NVCN shall be used as the reference for height or vertical position.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "certain geodetic measurement methods" is ways of measurement to obtain the vertical position with the required accuracy, utilizing vertical geodetic positioning technology. What is meant by "specific vertical datum" is the reference plane defined to describe the height or vertical position. What is meant by "specific height system" is the system chosen to transform the height data from gravity potential units into metric units. What is meant by "physical mark" is a natural or artificial, permanent and stable object that is used as a vertical geodetic control point.

Paragraph (3)
What is meant by "the level of vertical accuracy" is a measure of the proximity of height-value measurement to the real height value.

Article 10 ...
Article 10

Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "the reference frame for gravity value" is that NGCN shall be used as the reference for determination of the gravity value.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "certain geodetic measurement methods" is ways of measurement to obtain the gravity value with the required precision, utilizing gravity measurement technology.

What is meant by "absolute gravity reference point" is the gravity value that has been determined by independent gravity measurements.

What is meant by "physical mark" is a natural or artificial, permanent and stable object that is used as a gravity geodetic control point.

Paragraph (3)
What is meant by "the level of gravity value accuracy" is a measure of the proximity of the gravity measurements to the actual value of gravity.

Article 11

What is meant by "the physical mark of the geodetic control network" is a unity of the mark of the geodetic control point and the permanent and stable object where it is positioned, that is being used for NHCN, NVCN, and NGCN.

Article 12

Letter a
Self explanatory.

Letter b
What is meant by hypsography is generally elevation data, which can be described in various ways, such as height spots, height matrix (digital elevation model), imaginary lines connecting the points with the same height (contour lines), or colors reflecting certain heights.

Letter c
What is meant by "waters" is a line where land meets water body surface (water mass) in a particular area, such as sea, rivers, lakes, and swamps.

Letter d ...
Letter d

The definition of "toponyms" is the name given to topographic features, either natural or man-made features.

Letter e

What is meant by "boundary line" is an imaginary line that describes the boundaries between villages, between sub-districts, between districts/cities, between provinces, and between countries.

Letter f

What is meant by "transportation and utility" is a point or a line that describes the physical infrastructure for the movement of people and/or goods from one place to another.

Letter g

What is meant by "buildings and public facilities" is a point or a line that describes man-made objects and various public facilities in the form of building.

Letter h

The definition of "land cover" is a line that describes the boundaries of a certain cover above the Earth’s surface consisting of the natural landscape and/or artificial landscape.

Article 13
Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "see tides" is the rise and fall of sea level position due to the influence of gravity of the moon and the sun.

Paragraph (2)
Letter a

The definition of "lowest tidal" is a time when the sea water is at the lowest position in a particular period, determined based on the provisions of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

Letter b

What is meant by "highest tide" is a time when the sea level is at the highest position in a particular period, determined based on the provisions of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

Letter c ...
Letter c

What is meant by "men sea level" is the sea level as the result of averaging tidal measurements over a certain time period, determined based on the provisions of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
What is meant by "coastal line determined by referring to NVCN" is that the coastal line and NVCN are integrated, as tidal observation is needed in building NVCN and NVCN is needed in determining the coastal line.

Article 14
Paragraph (1)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "contour line" is an imaginary line connecting points having the same height.

Paragraph (3)
The definition of "bathymetry" is an imaginary line connecting points having the same depth.

Article 15
Self explanatory.

Article 16
Paragraph (1)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "symbol" is a depiction of the boundaries by using special signs according to the rules of cartography.
Article 17
Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "stepwise" is that the BGI establishment is implemented in stages, region by region, scale by scale, or over a certain time period based on the priority.

What is meant by "systematically" is that the BGI establishment is implemented regularly in accordance with the system and technical aspect of mapping.

What is meant by "jurisdiction" is the area outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia that includes the Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf, and the Additional Zone in which the country has sovereignty right and other authorities as regulated under international legislation and laws.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "certain time period" is the period to update BGI that is determined based on the condition, technology, needs, priorities, and available budget.

What is meant by "periodically" is a period of time, e.g. every 3 (three) years, 5 (five) years, or 10 (ten) years.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Self explanatory.

Article 18
Self explanatory.

Article 19
What is meant by "refer" is that BGI is used as the geometric reference for creating TGI.
Article 20
What is meant by "level of geometric accuracy" is a measure of closeness related to the position, shape, length, area, and/or height.

Article 21
Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "boundary" is the boundary line of right on land and management area boundary, as it is known in the Law on Spatial Planning, the Law on Disaster Management or other similar laws as region.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "TGI document" is a document that contains GI as a supporting document in determination of boundary.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Article 22
Self explanatory.

Article 23
Paragraph (1)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
What is meant by "for its own interest" is for private purposes and not for distribution.

Article 24
Self explanatory.

Article 25
Self explanatory.

Article 26
Paragraph (1)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2) ...
Paragraph (2)
Letter a
What is meant by "base GD" is GD that contains objects that can be seen or measured directly from the physical appearance on the Earth’s surface and that do not change in a relatively long time.

Letter b
What is meant by "thematic GD" is GD that describes one or more specific themes.

Article 27
Paragraph (1)
Letter a
What is meant by "measurement and/or recording instrumentation on land" is the equipment operated on the Earth's surface or beneath the Earth's surface, such as a meter, theodolite, total station, GPS, Laser scanner, gravimeter, and other equipment used to collect data.

What is meant by "measurement and/or recording instrumentation on water platform" is the equipment installed on the water platform, such as echo-sounder equipment, secchi-disc, and water-checker.

What is meant by "measurement and/or recording instrumentation on aerial platform" is the equipment installed on the flying vehicle such as camera, Radar sensor and Lidar sensor.

What is meant by "measurement and/or recording instrumentation on space platform" is the equipment mounted on the satellite such as optical sensor, Radar sensor, and Lidar sensor.

Letter b
What is meant by "census" is data collection without using any equipment, but instead by performing counting or calculation in a certain location, such as counting the number of houses, interviews, or distributing questionnaires.

Letter c ...
Paragraph (2)
Letter a
What is meant by "geospatial reference system" is a geodetic datum, coordinate reference system, and projection system.

Letter b
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Article 28
Paragraph (1)
Letter a
What is meant by "forbidden zone" is an area which is declared as forbidden by the relevant authority for a certain time period.

Letter b
Self explanatory.

Letter c
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Article 29
Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "area" is an area owned by the Government, Local Government, or Each Person.

What is meant by "authority" is Government Institution, Local Government, or Each Person who has full control over the area.

Paragraph (2) ...
Paragraph (2)  
What is meant by "danger" is a condition of danger jointly agreeable by the owner, authority, or beneficiary of the area, and the performer of data collection.

Paragraph (3)  
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (4)  
Self explanatory.

Article 30  
Self explanatory.

Article 31  
Paragraph (1)  
Letter a  
Self explanatory.

Letter b.  
What is meant by "free and open" is that the software is free or no payment is required for obtaining it, and the user can apply modification to the software.

Paragraph (2)  
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)  
Self explanatory.

Article 32  
Self explanatory.

Article 33  
Self explanatory.

Article 34  
Paragraph (1)  
Letter a  
What is meant by "projection system" is a mathematic depiction system of the irregular earth on a plane.

What is ...
What is meant by "national standard coordinate system" is a system that became the national standard for uniquely determination of the position of an object on the Earth’s surface.

Letter b
What is meant by "format" is a way of storing digital data, e.g. in the format of SHP, DXF, and JPEG.

What is meant by "database" is a structured data storage system on digital media.

What is meant by "metadata" is the data that describes the history and characteristics of the GD and GI.

Article 35
Letter a
What is meant by "information table with coordinate" is a collection of one or more coordinates with the information attached to these coordinates.

Letter b
What is meant by "printed map" is geospatial information presented on a sheet of paper with a certain size and scale based on the cartographic rules.

Letter c
What is meant by "digital map" is a map in digital format that can be accessed by using a particular hardware and software.

Letter d
What is meant by "interactive map" is a digital map that provides the facility for interaction between users and the map.

Letter e
What is meant by "multimedia map" is a digital map that is equipped with impaired media (audio visual) facilities.

Letter f
What is meant by "globe" is a presentation of geospatial information on a spherical object.

Letter g ...
Letter g

What is meant by "three-dimensional model" is a presentation of geospatial information that shows relief or elevation of the Earth's surface.

Article 36
What is meant by "accuracy level of data source" is the level of detail of the data source that can still be read clearly and the measure of proximity of the data value to the true value.

Article 37
What is meant by "storing" is a way to save GI, so that it can be easily stored, searched, retrieved, and used. What is meant by "safeguarding" is a way to save GI, so that it is not easily damaged, not easily lost, and not easily retrieved in unauthorized manner.

Article 38
Paragraph (1)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "electronic storage media" is a media that can only be used with electronic devices, both off the media, e.g. tapes, disks, and DVDs, as well as in a computer network.

What is meant by "printed storage media" is media that can be used directly by human's visual, for example on paper or transparent media.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Article 39
Self explanatory.

Article 40
Self explanatory.

Article 41
Self explanatory.

Article 42 ...
Article 42
What is meant by "open" is that BGI is accessible and can be obtained by Each Person.

Article 43
Paragraph (1)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "close" is that certain TGI is exempted from being open as regulated in the regulation enactment on openness of public information.

Article 44
Self explanatory.

Article 45
Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "GI network" is a system for managing GI in a cooperative, orderly, measurable, integrated, and sustainable as well as efficient manner.

What is meant by "electronic dissemination of GI" is that GI is distributed digitally over the internet or in form of data in electronic storage media such as tapes, floppy disks, and DVD.

Paragraph (2)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Self explanatory.

Article 46 ...
Article 46
What is meant by "has a legal consequence" is valid and binding.

What is meant by "competent authority" is the authorized officer related with GI in accordance with its duties and authorities, such as TGI consisting of production forest areas should be legally approved by the Minister of Forestry or his representative having Minister’s full power and authority.

Article 47
Self explanatory.

Article 48
Self explanatory.

Article 49
Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "quality" is the level of accuracy, detail, currentness and completeness of the information.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by "data history" is information about the process of collecting and processing of the data.

Paragraph (3)
What is meant by "GI with low quality" is GI that is not correct, not detailed, not current and/or incomplete so that it does not meet the requirement of a specific user.

Paragraph (4)
Self explanatory.

Article 50
Self explanatory.

Article 51
Self explanatory.

Article 52 ...
Article 52
Self explanatory.

Article 53
Self explanatory.

Article 54
Self explanatory.

Article 55
What is meant by "qualifications of competency" is the necessary skills or abilities as a performer of GI.

Article 56
Paragraph (1)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
What is meant by "certification is conducted by independent institutions" is there should exist an institution that acts independently in assessing the party to be certified.

What is meant by "accreditation from the Agency" is the recognition from the Agency for the ability and independence of the certification institution.

Article 57
Self explanatory.

Article 58
Self explanatory.

Article 59
Self explanatory.

Article 60 ...
Article 60
   Self explanatory.

Article 61
   Self explanatory.

Article 62
   Self explanatory.

Article 63
   Self explanatory.

Article 64
   Self explanatory.

Article 65
   Self explanatory.

Article 66
   Self explanatory.

Article 67
   Self explanatory.

Article 68
   Self explanatory.

Article 69
   Self explanatory.

Article 70
   Self explanatory.

Article 71
   Self explanatory.

ADDITIONAL STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 5214.