

# The Challenge of Implementing the Concept of Open Data for Land Information Acces in Indonesia

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## SUMMARY

All Public Sector in Indonesia is obliged to provide service of public information request as mandated by Law Number 14 The year 2008 regarding Public Information Openness which then referred to as UU KIP. Every Indonesian citizen is guaranteed the right by Article 29 letter h, the 1945 Constitution to get information (Right to Know). The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and the National Land Agency / Agency is the Public Agency which is obliged to publish information related to the process of land service in Indonesia. One of the most common problems is access to information on the land registration process. The number of land information disputes in Indonesia in some areas is increasing every year. Land information disputes occur due to land disputes that cause the parties to the conflict to access the land registration data in the Land Office. Submission of requests for information in the Land Affairs Office are generally rejected as a result of (i) the applicant is not a juridical right party; (ii) the provision of information has been regulated by its own statutory regulations, and the applicant is not included as a party authorized to access such information.

The discourse on who is legally juridical over land is a long discussion between government officials in land affairs and those who advocate for information disclosure in the land sector. The regulation on the provision of land information has been regulated by law - other legislation outside the Public Information Disclosure Act.

So the extent to which the right of the people to access land information in Indonesia can be fulfilled without conflicting with the protection of private data because in the Law on KIP it is also stipulated that the assets are private data protected by the confidentiality.