

**LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah : Intangible economic benefit of remote sensing data in Indonesia
 Jumlah Penulis : 2 orang
 Status penulis : Penulis ke 2
 Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : Shinta Rahma Diana, Ida Musdafiah Ibrahim
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal Ilmiah : International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science (2147- 4478)
 b. Nomor ISSN : E-ISSN 2229-4686 ■ ISSN 2231-4172
 c. Edisi, Vol, bln, thn : Vol. 9 No. 7 (2020): Special Issue
 d. Penerbit : International Refereed Research Journal
www.researchersworld.com
 e. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v9i7.941>
 f. Alamat web Jurnal : <http://ssbfnet.com/ojs/index.php/ijrbs/article/view/941>

Kategori publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Internasional

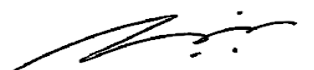
Kategori Penelitian : Penelitian yang dapat diakses secara online melalui website Perpustakaan
 (beri tanda √ kategori yang tepat) Penelitian yang hanya dapat diakses di Perpustakaan

Hasil Penilaian Peer Reviewer

No	Komponen Yang dinilai (100%)	Nilai Maksimal Penelitian = 30			Nilai akhir yang Diperoleh
		Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi	
		√			
1	Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian Unsur isi laporan 10%	9%			9
2	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman Pembahasan 30%	28%			8,4
3	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran Data/informasi dan metodologi 30%	28%			8,4
4	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Penerbit (Perpustakaan) 30%	28%			8,4
	Total 100%	93%			27,9
	Kontribusi pengusul				11,16
Catatan Penilaian Artikel Oleh Reviewer: 1. Tentang kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur: penelitian deskriptif diuraikan dengan sangat tajam sesuai keilmuan dan sangat fokus 2. Tentang ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan: pembahasan sangat dalam dan sistematis dalam urainnya desain yang baik 3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data serta metodologi: data sangat update dan mengikuti kaidah metodologi yang baik 4. Kelengkapan unsur kualitas penerbit, sesuai dan memiliki kualitas yang baik 5. Indikasi plagiasi: tidak terdapat unsur plagiat persamaan 6% dengan abstrak artikel ini sendiri di open access DOAJ 6. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu: sangat sesuai dengan bidang ilmu manajemen khususnya keuangan					

Jakarta , 15 Juni 2021

Penilai .2.../ 2
 Tanda tangan :



Nama : Wiwik Pratiwi,SE.,MM.,MAk, Ak.,CA,ACPA
 NIDN : 03107047101
 Bidang Ilmu : Keuangan dan Akuntansi
 Jabatan : Ketua Program Studi S1 Akuntansi
 Unit Kerja : Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Y.A.I

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 (beri tanda kategori yang tepat) Penelitian yang hanya dapat diakses di Perpustakaan

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No	Komponen Yang dinilai (100%)	Nilai Maksimal Penelitian = 30			Nilai akhir yang diperoleh
		Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1	Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian Unsur isi laporan 10%	8%			8
2	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman Pembahasan 30%	28%			8,4
3	Kecukupan dan kemitakhiran Data/informasi dan metodologi 30%	28%			8,4
4	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Penerbit (Perpustakaan) 30%	26%			7,8
	Total 100%	90%			27,9
	Kontribusi pengusul				10,8
Catatan Penilaian Artikel Oleh Reviewer: 1. Tentang kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur: sangat lengkap dan sangat sesuai problem researchnya sesuai keilmuan dan mendalam 2. Tentang ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan: ruang lingkup sangat spesifik dan pembahasan mendalam, sistematis dan mengikuti kaidah metodologi yang baik 3. Kecukupan dan kemitakhiran data serta metodologi: data mutakhir dengan kaidah penelitian yang baik 4. Kelengkapan unsur kualitas penerbit, sudah sangat sesuai bidang commerce 5. Indikasi plagiasi: 20% cukup rendah tidak terdapat unsur plagiat Persamaan dengan abstrak sendiri di DOAJ 6. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu: sangat sesuai dengan bidang ilmu manajemen					

Jakarta , 15 Juni 2021

Penilai .1.../ 2

Tanda tangan :



Nama : Dr. Harries Madiistriyatno, S.Hum.,MSi
 NIDN : 03107047101
 Bidang Ilmu : Keuangan dan Akuntansi
 Jabatan : Ketua Program Studi S1 Akuntansi
 Unit Kerja : Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Y.A.I

DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Harries Madiistriyatno, S.Hum, M.Si

**SEKOLAH TINGGI MANAJEMEN IMMI
Jakarta
2020**

DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP

IDENTITAS DIRI		
Nama	:	Dr. Harries Madiistriyatno, M.Si
Tempat & Tanggal Lahir	:	Madiun, 21 Agustus 1958
Jenis Kelamin	:	Laki-laki
Status Perkawinan	:	Menikah
Agama	:	Islam
Alamat Rumah	:	Jl. Percetakan Negara 10A Blok H.1 RT. 010 RW. 004 Kel. Rawasari Kec. Cempaka Putih
Nomor Telpn Genggam	:	0819-0895-0362
Alamat surel (<i>e-mail</i>)	:	harries.madi@gmail.com

RIWAYAT PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI			
Tahun Lulus	Program Pendidikan (diploma, sarjana, magister, spesialis, dan doktor)	Perguruan Tinggi	Jurusan/Program Studi
2007	Doktor	Universitas Padjajaran	Ilmu Ekonomi
1995	Magister	Universitas Padjajaran	Ilmu Ekonomi dan Akuntansi
1984	Sarjana	Universitas Islam Indonesia	Ekonomi Perusahaan

PENGALAMAN BEKERJA		
Tahun	Jabatan pekerjaan	Tempat bekerja
2000 s/d sekarang	Instruktur Bisnis	PT. Kasanga Energi
2005 s/d 2019	Dosen Tetap	Universitas Persada Indonesia YAI
2012 s/d 2018	Wakil Rektor II (Administrasi)	Universitas Persada Indonesia YAI
2019 s/d sekarang	Dosen Tetap	Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen IMMI
2019 s/d sekarang	Ketua Program Studi S2 Magister Manajemen	Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen IMMI

PENGALAMAN MENGAJAR			
Mata Kuliah	Program Pendidikan	Institusi/Jurusan/ Program Studi	Tahun Akademik
1.Pengantar Manajemen, Pengantar Bisnis, Kewirausahaan	S1	Manajemen	2005 s/d sekarang
2.Manajemen Pemasaran, Riset Pemasaran, Metode Penelitian, Perilaku Organisasi	S2	Manajemen	2005 s/d sekarang
3.Teoris Organisasi, Manajemen Lanjutan	S3	Manajemen	2008 s/d sekarang

PENGALAMAN PENELITIAN			
Tahun	Judul Penelitian	Ketua/Anggota Tim	Sumber Dana
2020	The Impact of Product Quality and Price on Consumer Satisfaction of PD Jamu Seduh Utama Pamanukan	Ketua	Mandiri
2020	Increasing Local Own-Source Revenue through The Development of The Regional Tourism Sector	Ketua	Mandiri
2020	The Model Of Organizational Commitment And Its Implications On The Lecturer Performance	Anggota	Mandiri
2020	Determinants Of Organizational Commitment And Its Implication On Turnover Intention At The Foodhall In Dki Jakarta Province	Anggota	Mandiri

KARYA ILMIAH		
Buku/Bab Buku/Jurnal		
Tahun	Judul	Penerbit/Jurnal
2013	Strategi Pemasaran Produk Wisata	Indigo Media
2015	Konsep Pengembangan Produk & Tarif bagi Dunia Kepariwisata	Indigo Media
2017	Rekonseptualisasi Bauran Pemasaran Sisi Produk & Tarif	Indigo Media
2019	Catatan Praktis Lobi & Nego untuk Bisnis	Indigo Media
2020	Generasi Milenial Tantangan Membangun Komitmen Kwereja/Bisnis dan Adversity Quotient (AQ)	Widina Bhakti Persada Bandung
2020	Mengenal keberadaan di organisasi	CV. Penerbit Lakeisha

2020	Selayang pandang mengenal ilmu ekonomi dan sejarah perekonomian	Amerta Media
2020	Berani memulai berwirausaha	CV. Publisher Multimedia Indonesia
2020	Mengenal bisnis	CV. Mitra Cendekia Media
2020	Pemimpin dan memimpin	CV. Bintang Surya Madani
2020	Selayang pandang mengelola sumber daya manusia di lingkungan perusahaan	CV. Pena Persada
2020	UKM dan kapabilitas inovasi : tantangan di era industri 4.0	Widina Bhakti Persada Bandung
2020	Aplikasi nvivo 12 dalam penelitian kualitatif	Kepel Press
2020	Tantangan membangun komitmen kerja/bisnis dan adversity quotient (AQ)	Widina Bhakti Persada Bandung
2020	Seni menjual: kiat praktis meningkatkan performa penjualan	Indigo Media
2020	Tantangan kepariwisataan: rekonseptualisasi bauran pemasaran sisi produk & tarif	Indigo Media

KEGIATAN PROFESIONAL/PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT		
Tahun	Jenis>Nama Kegiatan	Tempat
2020	Seminar Online Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat “Upaya dan Strategi Membangun Bisnis di Masa Pandemi Covid-19”	Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen IMMI

ORGANISASI PROFESI/ILMIAH		
Tahun	Jenis/ Nama Organisasi	Jabatan/jenjang
2020-skrng	ISEI (Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia)	Anggota
2020-skrng	ADI (Asosiasi Dosen Indonesia)	Anggota
2020-skrng	FMI (Forum Manajemen Indonesia)	Anggota

EDITOR/DEWAN PENYUNTING/DEWAN REDAKSI JURNAL ILMIAH NASIONAL		
Tahun	Jenis/ Nama Organisasi	Jabatan/jenjang
2018-2019	Sebagai Mitra Bestari dalam Jurnal Elektro Universitas Negeri Semarang, ISSN 1411-0059	Anggota
2019-2020	Sebagai Reviewer Jurnal Management Information System Journal oleh APTISI Publisher	Anggota
2019-2020	Sebagai Reviewer Jurnal SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF REFLECTION YAYASAN PENGEMBANGAN SAIN DAN TEKNOLOGI PUSTEK: Economic, Accounting, Management, & Business	Anggota

Saya menyatakan bahwa semua keterangan dalam Daftar Riwayat Hidup ini adalah benar dan apabila terdapat kesalahan, saya bersedia mempertanggungjawabkannya.

Jakarta, 28 Desember 2020

Yang Menyatakan,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H. Madiistriyatno', written over a horizontal line.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Harries Madiistriyatno, S.Hum, M.Si

Curriculum Vitae

DATA	KETERANGAN		
Nama Dosen Tetap	Wiwik Pratiwi, SE, M.M, M.Ak, Ak, CA, ACPA		
NIDN	03107047101		
Nomor Sertifikat Pendidik	101157709124	Dikeluarkan 5 Juli 2010	
No Register Negara AKuntan	D-45865	Dikeluarkan 22 September 2008	
No Chartered Accountant (CA Indonesia)	11.D45865	Dikeluarkan 14 Mei 2013	
No Register Negara Akuntan (RNA)	RNA 4046	Dikeluarkan 9 Maret 2015	
Asean Chartered Professional Accountants Coordinating Committee (ACPACC)	ASEAN CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT (ACPA): Registration Number ACPACC ID.0001473		Dikeluarkan 30 April 2018
Tempat, Tgl. Lahir	Jakarta, 7 April 1971		
Alamat email aktif	pratiwi_wiwik@yahoo.com		
Nomor HP aktif	0811926943		
Jabatan Fungsional	Lektor		
Gelar Akademik	SE, M.M, M.Ak, AK, CA, ACPA		
Pendidikan S1 - Asal PT - dan Bidang Keahlian	S-1 Akuntansi, STIE YAI, Jakarta (Akuntansi)		
Pendidikan S2 - Asal PT - dan Bidang Keahlian	Magister Manajemen, UPI YAI Jakarta, (Management Accounting) Magister Akuntansi STIE YAI, Jakarta		
Pendidikan S3 - Asal PT - dan Bidang Keahlian	Dalam proses penyelesaian pada Program Doktor Ilmu Manajemen UPI YAI, Jakarta		
Apakah bidang keahlian sesuai program studi ? Pilih :	✓ Ya	Tidak	ya
Bidang keahlian dosen	Akuntansi		

Matakuliah yang diampu

No	Nama Matakuliah	Jumlah SKS
1	Standar Akuntansi Sektor Publik	3 (tiga)
2	Audit Perpajakan	3 (tiga)
3	Audit Akuntansi Sektor Publik	3 (tiga)
4	Pemeriksaan Akuntansi I, II	3 (tiga)
5	Akuntansi Manajemen	3 (tiga)
6	Pengauditan Internal	

No	Jenjang Pendidikan Lanjut	Bidang Studi	Perguruan Tinggi	Tahun Mulai Studi
1	Doktor Ilmu Manajemen	Manajemen Akunting	UPI YAI, Jakarta	2018

Seminar/workshop/lokakarya Wiwik Pratiwi, SE, M.M, M.Ak, Ak, CA, ACPA

No	Jenis Kegiatan	Tempat	Waktu	Sebagai (beri tanda V)	
				Penyaji	Peserta
1	Pelatihan Pelatih LKMM-tk Dasar Dosen PTS Kopwil III	Kopwil III	21-23 November 2000		V
2	Seminar Bulanan "Perspektif Desentralisasi 2001"	FE UPI YAI	3 November 2000		V
3	Seminar PSAK & SPAP Bagi Dosen Akuntansi LPT YAI	FE UPI YAI	5 Mei 2001		V
4	Semiloka "Pengelolaan Kelas dengan Pendekatan SCL" Kerjasama UNAS & Kopwil III	Hotel Puncak Raya	23-26 Agustus 2001		V
5	Seminar Sehari "Sinergi Profesi Akuntan dan Penilai dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Efisiensi & Kinerja Perusahaan"	Akademi Akuntansi Nasional	15 Mei 2002		V

6	Lokakarya Metodologi Penelitian & Penyusunan Skripsi”	FE UPI YAI	15 Juni 2002		V
7	Seminar Ilmiah Bulanan “Alternatif Pembiayaan Infrastruktur Fisik Daerah”	FE UPI YAI	21 Oktober 2002		V
8	Semiloka Nasional “Peningkatan Profesionalisme Pengelolaan Organisasi Sektor Publik melalui Penerapan Akuntansi Sektor Publik di Era Informasi”	Pusat Pengembangan Sektor Publik FE Univ Pancasila	6-7 Maret 2003		V
9	Semiloka Penerapan Statistik dalam Penelitian Ekonomi Penyusunan Skripsi	FEUPI YAI	17 April 2003		V
10	Workshop of SPSS Data Processing	STIE YAI	27 September 2005		V
11	Workshop of Research Methodology	STIE YAI	26 November 2005		V
12	Seminar NAsional “Peningkatan Kompetensi Profesi Akuntan Manajemen di Era Globalisasi & Lingkungan Bisnis yang Turbulence” – Universitas BINUS - IAI	Inversitas BINUS	4 April 2006		V
13	Diskusi Panel “Pengukuran Variabel dalam Penelitian Akuntansi serta Penggunaan Metodologi Penelitian yang Tepat”	STIE YAI	12 Mei 2006		V
14	Workshop “Skripsi & Metodologi Penelitian Bagi Dosen Pembimbing I & II”	STIE YAI	2 September 2006		V
15	Seminar NAsional “Memperkuat Wawasan Kebangsaan dalam Pergaulan Generasi Muda” – Dirjen Kesatuan Bangsa & Politik DEPDIAGR dengan P5 Bahasa & Budaya UNAS	UNAS	21 September 2006		V
16	Diskusi Panel Revitalisasi Pemikiran Prof. DR STA, memantapkan strategi budaya & etika untuk ketahanan bangsa”	UNAS	10 Februari 2007		V
17	Lokakarya Metodologi Penelitian untuk Skripsi	FE UPI YAI	28 Februari 2007		V
18	Pelatihan PA Dosen PTS Kopwil III	Kopwil III	12-13 Mei 2008		V
19	Pelatihan Metode Pengajaran Dosen PTS Kopwil III	Kopwil III	2-4 Juni 2008		V
20	Workshop Penilaian Jabatan Akademik & Angka Kredit Dosen	UNAS	22 September 2008		V
21	Pelatihan Program Applied Approach bagi Dosen Senior PTS Kopwil III-kerjasama UT-Kopwil III	Kopwil III	5-6 November 2008		V
22	Kunjungan Industri Program Pendidikan & Pelatihan Akuntansi ke AAN	Akademi Akuntansi NAsional	19 Januari 2009	V	
23	Sosialisasi & Pelatihan Pengisian SPT PPh 21	UNAS	20 Maret 2009	V	
24	Simposium Nasional Membangun Kembali Indonesia Raya	Pusat Studi Kebijakan Startegis Indonesia ;Institut Garuda Nusantara	12 Maret 2009		V
25	Seminar Nasional Pendidikan “pendidikan berkelanjutan dalam mewujudkan Daya Saing Sumber Daya Insani Bangsa” – Kerjasama ITB, UPI Bandung	UPI Bandung & ITB	7 Mei 2009		V
26	Seminar Nasional “Pentingnya Bahasa Mandarin di Era Globalisasi”	Prodi DIII Mandarin UNAS	22 Oktober 2009		V
27	Workshop Kiat-kiat Mencapai Jurnal Terakreditasi	UPI YAI	18 November 2009		V
28	Seminar International “Understanding the Value of Basic Research”	LPT YAI	15 Desember 2009		V
29	Seminar Proposal Penelitian Dosen	UPI YAI	5 JANuari 2011		V
30	Pelatihan Motivasi “Self Empowering by Recharging Your Soul”	BPM UNAS	20 Februari 2010		V
31	Panitia “Pekan Budaya China”	Prodi D-III Mandarin Unas	8-10 Maret 2010		Panitia)
32	Workshop Bintek akuntansi berdasarkan Permendagri 55 tahun 2008 & no. 59 tahun 2007	PT. Maas Standard Consulting	5-8 Mei 2010	V	
33	Seminar Kajian Ilmu Manajemen Pemasaran & Kajian Ilmu Manajemen	FE UPI YAI	25 Mei 2010		V

	SDM				
34	Seminar KAJIAN Ilmu Akuntansi Dasar & Ilmu Akuntansi Biaya	FE UPI YAI	8 Juni 2010		V
35	Workshop Nasional “Menjadi Penulis dan Editor Buku”	Brilian Internasional Surabaya	12 Juli 2010		V
36	Pelatihan Akuntansi Dasar untuk Karang Taruna Tingkat Kelurahan Pejabaten Timur	Karang Taruna Pejabaten Timur	15-16 Oktober 2010	V	
37	Seminar OJK	Kemenkeu RI, BAPEPAM – OJK RI	1 Desember 2010		V
38	Workshop Penyusunan Jurnal Berbasis Gender	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember	2 November 2010		V
39	Dosen Pendamping Program Company Visit to BI	Bank Indonesia	26 April		(Dosen Pendamping)
40	Seminar Kajian Ilmu Akuntansi Sektor Publik	FE UPI YAI	26 Mei 2011		V
41	Pelatihan Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah Nasional th 2011-DP2M	UNHAS Makasar	29 September – 2 Oktober 2011		V
42	Seminar Penelitian dan Bedah Buku	UPI YAI	16 November 2011		V
43	Kongres Kebudayaan Betawi “Menuu Legalitas Pelestarian Kebudayaan Betawi”, Dinas Pariwisata & Kebudayaan PEMDA DKI	Grand Cempaka Jakarta	5 – 7 Desember 2011		V
44	Workshop Kontributor Portal Garuda – Pengelola Jurnal ilmiah, Perpustakaan Universitas Indonesia	Universitas Indonesia	2 Februari 2012		V
45	Seminar Akuntansi, Tantangan, Peluang dan sisi Menarik Dalam dunia Akuntansi, AAN dan IAI	Akademi Akuntansi Indonesia	15 Maret 2012		V
46	Workshop Penulisan Karya Ilmiah dan Buku Ajar bagi Dosen FE UPI YAI	FE UPI YAI	Mei 2012		V
47	Rapat Forum KAJUR “Diskusi Kurikulum Pendidikan Tinggi Akuntansi mengarah ke CPA” Kemenkeu - PPAJP	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin	21 September 2012		V
48	SNA XV, IAI-KAPD “Fraud & Forensic : Peran Akuntan Dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi	IAI – KAPD, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	20-23 September 2012		V
49	Seminar Akuntansi : implementasi SAK ETAP-UKM, Kerjasama FE UNAS & AAN	FE UNAS	13 Desember 2012		V
50	Workshop Prospek Profesi Konsultan Pajak & Pentingnya Akt dalam laporan Keuangan Fiskal, IKPI & STIE YAI	STIE YAI	8 Januari 2013		V
51	Workshop Akademik : Evaluasi & Penyusunan Kurikulum Berbasis KKNl	UPI YAI	4-5 Juni 2013		V
52	National Workshop in Accounting Education: Audit Berbasis ISA & Penerapannya dalam Pengajaran; Dept Akuntansi FE UI & IAI KAPd	Universitas Indonesia	17-18 Juni 2013		V
53	International Seminar “Indonesian Economics: Management Crisis & Knowledge Economy” –University of Applied Sciences Nordhousen Germany-UPI YAI	UPI YAI	24 Agustus 2013		V
54	Seminar “Bank Resolution in Deposit Insurance Regime: LPS Mandate and Accountability”- IAI, LPS & IAPI	Hotel ritz Carlton Jakarta	24 September 2013		V
55	The Jury of Perbanas Accounting Competition XIII	PERBANAS Jakarta	7-9 Oktober 2013		Jury
56	Seminar Manajemen “Pengelolaan SDM sebagai Aset Perusahaan dalam Pengembangan Organisasi”	STIE YAI	29 Oktober 2013		V
57	Seminar Program Pascasarjana Ilmu Akuntansi FE UI “Peningkatan Akuntabilitas Sektor Publik dalam Upaya Pencegahan Fraud di Lingk Pemerintahan Indonesia”	FE UI	29 Oktober 2013		V
58	International Seminar “ Revitalizing The	UIN	13-14 November		V

	Maqasid in the Islamic Economics & Finance System in Ordeer to be Competitive Domestically, Regionally & Globally” – BI, IAEI & UIN		2013		
59	Workshop researcherpreneurship “ Bagaimana Menghasilkan Riset Berkualitas & Layak Publikasi?”	LPPM STIE YAI	29 JANuari 2014		V
60	Pelatihan Interpretasi Hasil Penelitian dengan Metode Statistik	P2EPM , FE-Unas	29 April 2014		V
61	Seminar Peran Akuntansi dan Audit dalam Pemberian Kredit Perbankan”, Konsep dan Implementasi Fraud Auditing untuk Mengurangi Korupsi	STIE YAI	4 Juni 2014		V
62	Workshop Kajian Kurikulum Akuntansi Program Sarjana, Direktorat Pembelajaran & kemahasiswaan, World Bank & IAI	Hotel Milenium , Jakarta	10-20 Juni 2014		V
63	Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XVII, IAI & FE Universitas Mataram	UNRAM	24-27 September 2014		V
64	Talkshow & Workshop Kewirausahaan “Ayo Jadi Pengusaha”	Senat Mahasiswa STIE YAI	20 Mei 2014		V
65	Seminar PSAK 2 dan PSAK 3, IAI & UPI YAI	UPI YAI	9 Oktober 2014		V
66	Workshop Penulisan Artikel Internasional dan Nasional Terakreditasi	STIE YAI	4-5 November 2014		V
67	International Seminar Globalisation & Internationalisation Towards the AEC 2015: Opportunity or Threat to Indonesia	UPI YAI	22 November 2014		V
68	Seminar edukasi Literasi Keuangan 2014 berdasarka ketentuan OJK, Andalan Finance – UPI YAI	UPI YAI	24 November 2014		V
69	Sosialisasi ARah regulasi Profesi Akuntansi dan Sertifikasi Profesi Akuntan Profesional dalam Menyongsong AEC 2015	DEPKEU PPAJP	22 Desember 2014		V
70	Workshop Penulisan disertasi Bidang Studi Ilmu Manajemen	STIE YAI	27 JANuari 2015		V
71	Pelatian Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)	Program Doktor Ilmu Manajemen UPI YAI	14 Februari 2015		V
72	Workshop Jabatan Fungsional Dosen	LPT YAI	11 Maret 2015		V
73	Seminar Nasional “Mencari Model & Sumber Pembiayaan Infrastruktur yang Berkelanjutan untuk meningkatkan Daya Saing Indonesia” ISEI Jakarta	Hotel Aryaduta Jakarta	30 Maret 2015		V
74	PPL “Perkembangan terkini profesi Akuntansi di Indonesia & Manajemen Kantor Akuntan	KMK SEKJEN Pusat Pembinaan Keuangan	8 Mei 2015		V
75	Training for Trainers International Financial Reporting Standards	IAI, OJK dan IFAC, Gedung OJK	8-10 June, 2015		V
76	Seminar & Diskusi Nasional Forum Dosen Pajak Indonesia	IAI-KAPd & FEB UI, gedung MAKSI UI	25 Agustus 2015		V
77	Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XVIII, USU medan	IAI-KAPd & FEB USU, USU Medan	16-18 September 2015		V
78	Pelatihan Metodologi Ilmiah Dosen KOPWIL III	KOPWIL III, Aula Ki Hajar Dewantara	5-6 Oktober 2015		V
79	Workshop Penggunaan Eviews untuk Pengolahan Data Penelitian	STIE YAI	16 Oktober 2015		V
	Diskusi Pendidikan Literasi Keuangan sebagai Basis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	HSBC-Sampoerna University-Putra Sampoerna Foundation,	22 Oktober 2015		V
80	Seminar Nasional Bencana Asap, anantara Fakta & Fatamorgana : Penghancuran Ekonomi Indonesia	ISEI Jakarta, Grand Sahid Jaya Hotel ,	5 November 2015		V
81	Seminar Internal Perpajakan “Optimalisasi Penerimaan Pajak”	STIE YAI	9 November 2015		V
81	PPL IAI “Tinjauan Implementasi SAK ETAP di Indonesia & Bedah Buku Pelangi di Cakrawala Profesi AKuntan”	IAI, Grha Akuntan Jakarta	11 November 2015		V
82	International Seminar “The Relevance of	IAI-IFAC, Raflesia	November 16 th		V

	Professional Accountants in Hyper Connected World”	Room, Balai Kartini, Jakarta	2015 (8 skp)		
83	Seminar Nasional “Optimalisasi PAD Melalui Entitas Bisnis di Daerah”	Pusat Pembinaan Profesi Keuangan (PPPK) KEMENKEU RI,	17 November 2015		✓
84	Seminar AKademik PPIA “Perkembangan Konvergensi IFRS: PSAK dan IFRS Terbaru”	FEB UI , PPIA, Kampus UI, gd Pascasarjana Lt 4	24 November 2015		✓
85	Indonesia Economic and Financial Sector Outlook (IEFSO 2016) mengubah resiko menjadi peluang di era Globalisasi yang dinamis	Sampoerna University ` Jakarta , HSBC , Putra Sampoerna Fondation	, 10 Desember 2015		✓
86	Seminar Nasional Outlook Ekonomi Indonesia & Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan dalam Mendorong Paertumbuhan Ekonomi Nasional	Bank Indonesia – ISEI Cabang Jakarta	Singosari Ballroom, Grand Sahid Jaya Hotel , Jktv10 Desember 2015		✓
87	Bedah Buku “Di balik Makna 99 Desain Batik Karya Naufal Anggito Yudhistira”	SMAN 28, In Media, Bank Bukopin	Ruang avis SMAN 28, 15 Januari 2016	Moderator	
88	Free PPL “Tinjauan Implementasi SAK ETAP di Ind.& Bedah Buku Pelangi di Cakrawala Profesi Akuntan”	Grha Akuntan IAI	11 November 2015		✓
89	Seminar Internal: semangat membngun budaya ilmiah melalui bidang akuntansi & manajemen	LPPM STIE YAI	22 Februari 2016	moderator	
90	PPL: Tantangan & peluang akuntan di era MEE, manajemen fraud, internal auditor & GCG, dampaknya terhadap kinerja keuangan korporasi	IAMI – STIE YAI	29 Februari 2016		✓
91	Convergence of PSAK & IFRS in Indonesia	UPI YAI-SEMA UPI YAI-Deloitte	19 Maret 2016		✓
92	Talkshow: Mengeruk untung di media sosial	UPI YAI-Selular media grup	31 Maret 2016		✓
93	The public lecture: public sector accountability	STIE YAI-CPA Australia	1 April 2016		✓
94	Sosialisasi edukasi literasi keuangan dan seminar resiko:mengenal investasi dan manajemen resiko	STIE YAI-PT. Aset Manajemen- PT. Semesta Indovest	22 April 2016		✓
95	Seminar Nasional: Meretas ketertinggalan daerah kepulauan Indonesia	UPI YAI- Kementrian desa & transmigrasi- DPR RI	18 Mei 2016		✓
96	PPL: Tax corner, kupas tuntas tax amnesty dalam membangun perekonomian indonesia	IAI	Balai kartini, 3 mei 2016		✓
97	Seminar nasional akuntansi: pilar kompetensi akuntan dalam arsitektur profesi akuntansi indonesia	KEMENKEU	Gedung kemenkeu, 23 mei 2016		✓
98	Workshop Pengembangan Kurikulum Akuntansi sesuai STandar Internasional & Kompetensi CA	IAI	Balai Kartini, jkt 22-23 Juni 2016		✓
99	PPL sosialisasi Tax Amnesty, Kantor Pusat DJP	IAI – DJP Pusat	Jkt, 26 Juli 2016		✓
100	Seminar peningkatan management usaha bagi anggota Koperasi Jasa Keuangan PEMK Cipayung	Koperasi Jasa Keuangan PEMK Cipayung	Cipayung 12 November 2016	✓	
101	Seminar Singkat Kegiatan Usaha Bank	STIE YAI – Bank Harda Indonesia	9 Desember 2016		✓
102	Workshop Pengisian Beban Kerja Dosen (BKD)	LPT YAI	Jkt 14 Desember 2016		✓
103	PPL Perkembangan terkini mutual recognition arrangement (MRA) akuntansi ASEAN	PPPKKK-IAI	Jkt 15 November 2016		✓
104	Seminar Pajak “pasca tax amnesty Tahap 1: Masih berminat kah wajib pajak”	STIE YAI	Jkt 3 November 2016		✓
105	TOT Ujian seleksi beasiswa CA IAI-ICA EW	IAI	Jkt 27 Oktober 2016		✓
106	CPD Event: Decision Making in The New Era	IAI-CIMA	Ritz Carlton, 12 oktober 2016		✓
107	Diskusi perkembangan ekonomi terkini	BI	Jkt 5 September		✓

	& diseminasi kebijakan Bank Indonesia		2016		
	Seminar Pengaruh pemberlakuan Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) terhadap Profesi Akuntan	IAI- Jakarta	Jkt 20 Agustus 2016		✓
108	Seminar Nasional : Strategi meningkatkan mutu PT melalui tata kelola dlm rangka menciptakan SDM IPTEKS yang berdaya saing dan unggul	Kalbis Institute	Jkt 5 Oktober 2016		✓
109	SNA XIX : Pendidikan akuntansi sebagai Katalis Revitalisasi Peran Akuntan: kolaborasi Stakeholder untuk akuntan Indonesia unggul	IAI Kapd – FEB UNILA	Lampung 27 Agustus 2016		✓
110	Workshop Penjabaran KKNi S1 Akuntansi ke dalam Kurikulum dan SAP	UI departemen Akuntansi	Depok, 19-20 Oktober 2016		✓
111	Seminar Nasional: Outlook Perekonomian Indonesia 2017:Peranan ekonomi Digital dalam mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi	B.I	Hotel Kempinski, 16 Desember 2016		✓
112	Pengabdian pada Masyarakat :	STIE YAI	Tegal. 2-4 Maret 2017		✓
113	Training Live Internal Audit: ISO 2015	International Organization for Standardization-STIE YAI	Jky, 8 Maret 2017		✓
114	Pelatihan PKM Bagi Dosen Pembina Kemahasiswaan PTS KOPWIL III	RISTEKDIKTI	Caringin Bogor, 2-4 Mei 2017		✓
115	Seminar GCG: Manfaat dan tantangan serta kesempatan Bagi perusahaan BUMN di Indonesia	STIE YAI	Jkt 3 Juni 2017		✓
116	Seminar Kewirausahaan : yang muda yang berkarya	STIE YAI	Jkt 13 Juli 2017		✓
117	LIPi Goes To Campus: Sosialisasi Penelusuran Informasi e- jurnal dan e Book Springer Bagi Dosen	STIE YAI- LIPi	Jkt 17 November 2017	Moderator	✓
118	SNA XX: Harmonisasi Spirit Pandhalungan (Kebhinekaan) untuk Penguatan Profesionalitas Akuntan Pendidik Menuju Indonesia Jaya	IAI Kapd-FEB Universitas Jember	Jember 27-29 September 2017		✓
119	FGD BPK Audination: FGD Desain Pembelajaran Pemeriksaan Keuangan Negara	BPK RI	Jkt 27-30 November 2017		✓
120	PPL Akuntan Penguatan Peran dan Menavigasi Masa Depan Profesi Akuntan Indonesia Menghadapi Era Digital dan Trend Ekonomi Global	Sekjen Pusat Pembinaan Profesi Keuangan KEMENKEU RI	Jkt 1 Maret 2018		✓
121	Asean Chartered Professional Accountant (ACPA), Registration number ACPACC-ID.0001473	Asean Chartered Professional Accountants Coordinating Committee (ACPACC)	30 April 2018		
122	Sebagai Juri Lomba Debat Bahasa Indonesia tk STIE YAI	STIE YAI	20 April 2018	Juri	
123	Sebagai Juri Lomba Debat Bahasa Inggris tk STIE YAI	STIE YAI	13 April 2018	Juri	
124	Workshop Implementasi SAK EMKM	IAI wilayah DKI	5 Juni 2018		✓
125	Seleksi Hibah Pendampingan Penulisan Naskah Buku Ajar blm terbit	Direktorat Pengelolaan Kekayaan Intelektual (KEMENRISTEKDI KTI)	5-6 Juni 2018	Reviewer	
126	Seleksi Penerima Insentif Buku Ajar	Direktorat Pengelolaan Kekayaan Intelektual (KEMENRISTEKDI KTI)	17-18 Juli 2018	Reviewer	
127	Seminar Nasional & Diskusi Panel Peran Pendidikan Tinggi dalam bidang Penelitian & Abdimas Menuju Revolusi Industri 4.0	UNINDRA	2 Agustus 2018		✓
128	Bimtek Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah Jurnal Internasional Dosen Perguruan Tinggi di	LL KEMENRISTEKDIK	27-29 Agustus 2018		✓

	Lingkungan LL DIKTI Wilayah III	TI Wilayah III			
129	PPL "How Whistle Blowing Helps Companies"	IAI - ICAEW	1 Oktober 2018		✓
130	Seminar Nasional " Kesantunan Berbahasa di Media Sosial dalam rangka Menciptakan Kerukunan berbangsa dan Bernegara	Pusat Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Universitas Indraprasta PGRI	6 Oktober 2018		✓
131	Seminar Nasional "Prospek Ekonomi Indonesia di Tengah Turbulensi Kurs Rupiah"	Kwik Kian Gie – Scholl Of Business	14 November 2018		✓
132	Seminar Nasional "Pembelajaran Inovatif di Hilir Sungai Citarum"	LL DIKTI Wilayah III KEMRISTEKDIKTI	29-30 November 2018		✓
133	Sosialisasi Open Education Resources	RISTEKDIKTI-UNIKA ATMAJAYA	11 April 2019		✓
134	Reviewer Seleksi Hibah Naskah Buku Ajar dan Insentif Buku Terbit	KEMRISTEKDIKTI	15-16 April 2019	Reviewer	
135	Workshop Nasional Strategi Penulisan Proposal Hibah DRPM RISTEKDIKTI	UPI Y.A.I	24 April 2019		✓
136	Seminar Pengembangan Soft Skill di Era 4.0	UMN-LL DIKTI III	29 April 2019		✓
137	Workshop Nasional Manajemen Referansi dan Cek Plagiasi tulisan Ilmiah dengan Software EndNote dan Mendeley yang diselenggarakan di universitas Persada Indonesia Y.A.I	LPPM UPI Y.A.I	22 Juni 2019		✓
138	Train the Trainer & sertifikasi WPPE & WMI	The Indonesian Capital Market Institute (TICMI) Gedung BEI Jakarta	1-3 Juli 2019		✓
139	Pelatihan & Sosialisasi Isu terkini (PSAK berbasis IFRS & Dampak Pepajakannya serta isu Revolusi Industri)	IAI Wilayah DKI Jakarta Kompartemen Akuntan Pendidik, Forum Dosen Akuntansi PT DKI Jakarta & STIE Indonesia Banking School	30 Juli 2019		✓
140	Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan oleh KJA terkait Investasi Berbasis Saham Sesuai SAK ETAP dan SAK Umum	IAI Wilayah DKI Jakarta Kompartemen Akuntan KJA	7 Agustus 2019		✓
141	Reviewer Seleksi Hibah Insentif Buku Terbit gelombang II	KEMRISTEKDIKTI	01-02 Oktober 2019	Reviewer	
142	ASEAN CPA Conference Inaya Putri, Nusa Dua , Bali - Indonesia	IAMI, IAI, IAPI. AFA 12 CPD hours	16 – 17 October 2019		✓
143	Mini Workshop (Cloud Computing) ASEAN CPA Conference	IAMI, IAI, IAPI. AFA 4 CPD hours	17 October 2019		✓
144	Seminar PSAK 72 & 73	PPA FEB UI (4 skp)	21 Oktober 2019		✓
145	Coaching Clinic "dibalik layar Indonesia Lawyers Club Goes to Campus"	Y.A.I & TV One	24 October 2019		✓

Pencapaian prestasi/reputasi

No.	Prestasi yang dicapai	Waktu (tanggal – bulan – tahun)	Tingkat (Lokal, Wilayah, Nasional, atau Internasional)	Keterangan
1	Penerima Hibah Buku Ajar DIKTI	April 2012	Nasional	Sertakan bukti sertifikat / bukti//foto kegiatan dalam bentuk softcopy
2	Penerima Insentif Buku Ajar terbit RISTEKDIKTI	Desember 2017	Nasional	
3				
4				
5				
6				
dst				

Keikutsertaan dalam organisasi keilmuan atau organisasi profesi

No	Nama Organisasi Keilmuan atau Organisasi Profesi	Kurun Waktu	Tingkat (Lokal, Wilayah, Nasional, atau Internasional)	Jabatan pada organisasi	Keterangan
1	Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI)	Sejak 2008	Nasional	Anggota	Sertakan soft copy sertifikat atau bukti
2	Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia (ISEI)	Sejak 1995	Nasional	Anggota	
3	Asosiasi Dosen Indonesia	Sejak 2017	Nasional	Anggota	
4					
5					
6					
dst					

Intangible Economic Benefit of Remote Sensing Data in Indonesia

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Intangible Economic Benefit of Remote Sensing Data in Indonesia

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Abstract

¹¹ Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) as a space ecosystem runner government institution of space agency in Indonesia is mandated by Indonesia space law of 2013 to carry out remote sensing activities that are not only strategic nationally in nature but also charged being benefits economically. This study investigated the intangible economic benefits of remote sensing activities in Indonesia. This research explored qualitatively advantage the use of remote sensing information by users obtained from the results of questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The conceptual framework of intangible benefit is based on the information system success model by the De-Lone and McLean Information Value model. The results showed that the quality of remote sensing was good. This can be seen from most responses of user respondents on the Perceived System Quality and Information Quality indicators giving a good rating. The response of the user respondents caused a sense of satisfaction and also caused the use of the system to be more intense. These had a good impact on the performance of respondents, both individually and organizationally. Strengthened by in-depth interviews showed that economically provide benefits with an average of 64% increasing in the performances efficiency by Agriculture and Palm Oil sectors. In short, space agency in Indonesia is proven to provide intangible economic benefits on remote sensing activities.

Key words: Government Institutions, Remote Sensing, Perceived System Quality, Information Quality, intangible economic benefits

Introduction

Remote sensing activities in Indonesia are national strategic activities in nature. The National Aeronautics and Space Agency (LAPAN) is a state institution officially appointed by the government to manage this activity in Indonesia. Remote sensing activities in Indonesia are regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) Number 21 of 2013, regulation. Thus, space activities have had a strong legal foundation for a long time.

The advance of remote sensing technology in the 20th century has provided a powerful means to conduct regional and global measurements. Remote sensing technology can quickly access a wide range of real-time land surface spatial information and provides an effective way for resource surveys, environmental monitoring and disaster prediction. With the help of remote sensing technology, one can get geo-information quickly, accurately, efficiently and comprehensively (Wu and Li, 2009). Activities using remote sensing have been started since 1990s (Mulyadi, 2009). The use of remote sensing from the results of research Acil Tasman, 2013; USGS, 2013; Space.tec partners, 2012; EARSC, 2016 showed that there were high benefit from the use of remote sensing data and information. Specifically, remote sensing technology is also useful in many sectors. In the plantation sector, remote sensing technology through SPOT-6 imagery can be used to estimate productivity value of oil palms (Diana et al, 2019).

One of the objectives in issuing RI Law No. 21 of 2013 above described in article 2 (Republic of Indonesia, 2013) which is in order to optimize the implementation of space for the welfare and the productivity of the Indonesia people. Referring to this article, remote sensing space activities must be able to improve people's welfare and also the nation's productivity. However, the use of data and the dissemination of remote sensing information as referred to in article 15 paragraph (1) letter d, also must be carried out based on guidelines set by the Institute (namely LAPAN) as described in article 22.

Based on that mandate, LAPAN as an Indonesian space agency must calculate the economic benefit of remote sensing activities. Although remote sensing activities have long been carried out, the calculation of economic benefits has not been done much especially indirect benefit. The direct use of remote sensing data distribution by LAPAN that quantitatively calculated has been proven to provide significant economic value as stated in the research (Diana et al., 2019). This study states that measure the direct utilization of the use of remote sensing technology using the Net Present Value approach (NPV) gave a positive economic value viz IDR.19.456.530.139.740,-. This calculation shows that remote sensing activities have direct quantifiable economic benefits, so that the program must be continued and developed. NPV value was a valuation of direct utilization, while indirect utilization so far has not been calculated qualitatively nor quantitatively. Therefore it is important to continue research on the indirect benefits, or what is called the intangible benefits of remote sensing.

The goals of this study specifically examines the intangible economic benefits of remote sensing in Indonesia qualitatively, which are benefits can be felt but difficult to quantify. The study was conducted by exploring the benefits obtained from the results of questionnaires and in-depth interviews of remote sensing users. From these results, the benefits up to the multiplier effect of remote sensing activities that can only be felt, are explored and described its usefulness economically. This research to prove that the use of remote sensing by LAPAN was already economically and technically appropriate, be able to base policy of the further development on the utilization of remote sensing in Indonesia. Further, with a description of the qualitative economic benefits can be used as a basis for decision making and improvement of the sustainability of the space activities.

Based on the above background, this paper will examine the intangible benefits economically of remote sensing activities in Indonesia. The purpose of this paper is generating intangible economic benefit study of remote sensing in Indonesia by LAPAN into information that gives a real picture of the level of success of the remote sensing activities in providing economic benefits and productivity increases, as a form of

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implementing of the Law Republic of Indonesia Number 21 Year 2013 concerning Space. In this case, these will show the importance of the role of LAPAN as an institution driving the operation of the space ecosystem in Indonesia through one of its space activities.

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The research method used to answer this research problem is descriptive and exploratory studies. To carried out data in this paper is through questionnaire results and indepth interviews. Datas were collected from the end user beneficiary of remote sensing information released by LAPAN in Indonesia especially in Agriculture and Palm Oil sectors. The limitation of the research is that the data processed using explorative and descriptive analysis rather than treated using structural equation analysis as quantitative statistic tools because of lack of respondents. The organization of this research started with an introduction, continued with literature review, methodology, research results, and closed by conclusion.

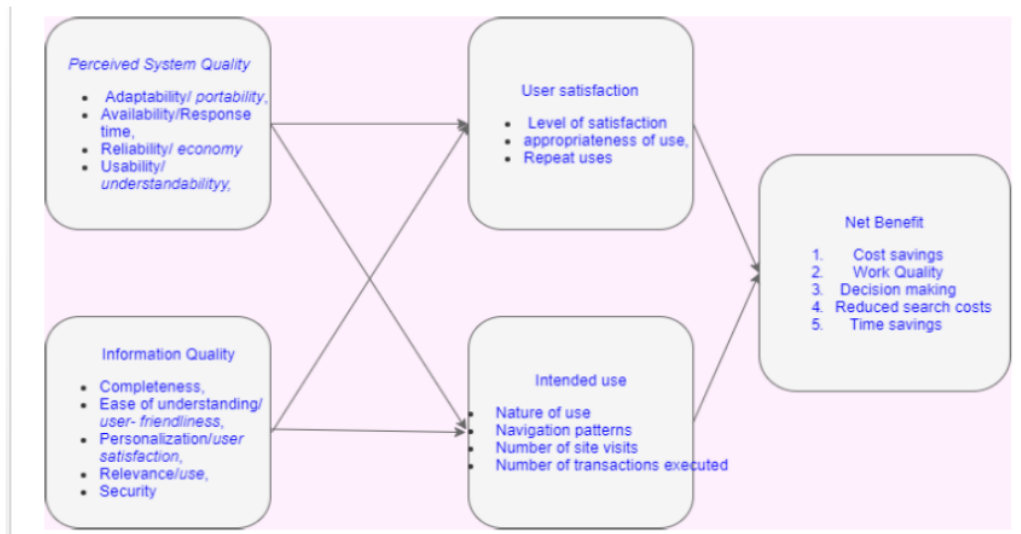
Literature Review

- Theoretical background and conceptual framework

The basic concept of this research related to intangible benefits proposed by (Gibson et al., 2004). According to Gibson et al., 2004, stated intangibles are difficult, sometimes impossible to quantify. Although many evaluation techniques are able to measure the tangible benefits of an investment, many have difficulty evaluating soft, or intangible benefits. In other words intangible economic benefits are interpreted as economic benefits that are felt but are difficult to measure in a monetary value, such as the increasing of accuracy and speed in decision making. The intangible benefits are not taken into account in the cash flow, but will indirectly affect the economic value of an object which benefits are measured. This statement is reinforced by the definition of intangible benefits (Laudon and Laudon, 2006), i.e benefits are difficult or impossible to measure in terms of value for money.

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The conceptual framework of intangible benefit is based on the information system success model by the DeLone and McLean Information Value model (McGill et al., 2003). The reasonable consideration for choosing this model is that remote sensing is one type of information, so this model is very appropriate to use. In this model, system quality is measured using perceived System Quality and Information Quality. Indicators of Perceived System Quality are adaptability / portability, availability/response time, reliability / economy and usability / understandability. While indicators of Information Quality consist of completeness, user-friendliness, user satisfaction, relevant/use and security. Both constructs of quality will affect user satisfaction and intended used of the systems. Furthermore these condition has an impact on their performance (net benefit) both individually and ultimately has an impact on the organization.

Figure 1: Research Concept



Source: DeLong and McLean modified Information Value models (1992/2003)

- Empirical Review and Hypothesis development

Previous study stated that with the help of remote sensing technology, one can get geo-information quickly, accurately, efficiently and comprehensively (Wu and Li, 2009). Activities using remote sensing have been started since 1990s (Mulyadi, 2009). The use of remote sensing from the results of research (Acil Tasman, 2013; USGS, 2013; Space.tec partners, 2012; EARSC, 2016) showed that there were high benefit from the use of remote sensing data and information. Specifically, remote sensing technology is also useful in many sectors. In the plantation sector, remote sensing technology through SPOT-6 imagery can be used to estimate productivity value of oil palms (Diana et al., 2019).

This study will continue the previous research above, with a hypothesis that remote sensing activities in Indonesia conducted by Indonesia space agency provides intangible economic benefits

Methodology

This paper use qualitative technique to accomplish the purpose of this research that are descriptive and exploratory studies. Qualitative method allows the researcher to explore and better understand the complexity of a phenomenon (Haradhan, 2018). Descriptive study is undertaken in order to ascertain and to describe the characteristics of variable of interest in a situation (Sekaran and Roger, 2009) with considering the data in the form of questionnaires. Suryana et al. (2013) argue that, descriptive method is a method that describes what currently prevails in which there is an attempt to describe, record, analyze and interpret the current conditions. An exploratory study is undertaken when not much is known about the situation at hand or no information is available on how similar problems have been solved in the past (Sekaran and Roger, 2009) therefore the data taken form in-depth interview.

Data

Data collection technique in this paper is carried out through questionnaire results and indepth interviews. The intangible benefit questionnaire for remote sensing information is based on the DeLone and McLean

model mentioned above. Data collected from respondents whose get remote sensing data or information from LAPAN. The questionnaires were submitted to explore the benefit from utilizing remote sensing system.

1. Questionnaire

- Questionnaire instruments of Perceived System Quality and Perceived Information Quality were designed not only to be suitable for end user of remote sensing, but also to be sufficiently to capture their perceptions of components of quality. These perception were scored on a Likert scale of 1 was labeled strongly agree to 5 was labeled strongly disagree. Indicators of Perceived System Quality are adaptability/portability, availability/response time, reliability/economy and usability/understandability. While indicators of Information Quality consist of completeness, user-friendliness, user satisfaction, relevant/use and security. Both constructs of quality will affect user satisfaction and intended used of the systems.
- Furthermore, Questionnaire instruments were formed to catch up these perception in creating user satisfaction and intending to use repeatedly. Indicators of user satisfaction were Level of satisfaction, appropriateness of use, and Repeat uses, while intended used of the systems indicators were nature of use, navigation patterns, number of site visits and number of transactions executed. These questionnaire would give information about how effective quality system and information quality in built user satisfaction and made them reused the remote sensing in their activities. These condition has an impact on their performance (net benefit) both individually and ultimately has an impact on the organization.
- The last questionnaire instrument would measure benefit for both individually and institutionally benefit caused by user satisfaction and intended use. Indicator of these instruments were Cost savings, Work Quality, Decision making, Reduced search costs, Time savings

Samples for questionnaires in this study were the end user beneficiary of remote sensing information released by LAPAN in Indonesia especially in Agriculture and Palm Oil sectors. Respondents were 2017 data users. From the number of Remote Sensing Users 373 people, 159 respondent were Traceable Email Addresses, 36 respondent were failed to send, and 123 respondent sent.

The benefits are measured based on the answers given by respondents using Likert scale method. Criteria for taking samples using the Purposive Sampling method, with the following criteria:

- Respondents are users of LAPAN Indonesia's remote sensing data and information;
- Respondents are users of Remote Sensing Data in the Deputy of Remote Sensing LAPAN (Center for Remote Sensing Utilization and Center for Technology and Remote Sensing Data);

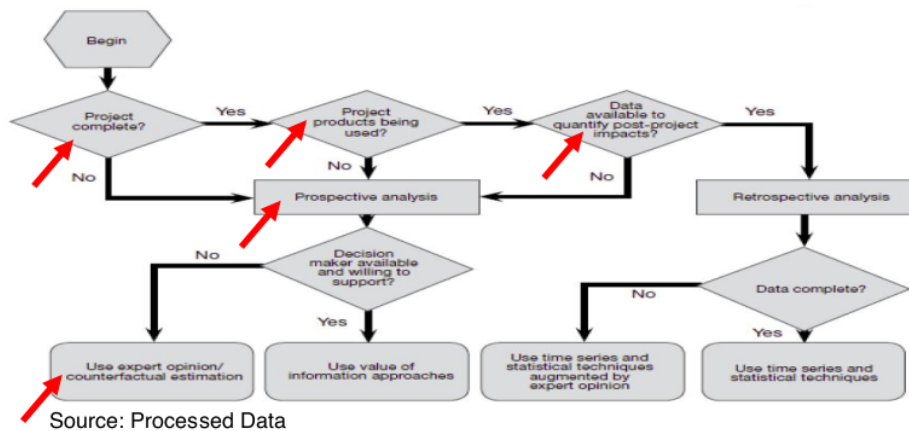
2. In depth interview

In depth interview is a survey method by conducting interviews with end users. This method is used to explore deeply the problems that occur, with the aim to sharpen the intangible benefits obtained. In depth interviews are conducted on end users who's experienced the intangible economic benefits of remote sensing from:

- Agricultural Land Resources Center Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia
- Research and development Center Palm Oil Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia

The basic approach of in depth interview intangible economic benefits remote sensing by considering the following flowchart:

Figure 2: Flowchart in Choosing a Research Approach



Notes:

- If the Project is complete then remote sensing activities already exist in Indonesia.
- If the Project products being used, the activity has been applied and used and even utilized by many users in various sectors.
- If not all data is available to quantify the post, then the project will conduct a prospective analysis.
- If Decision Maker is not Available and not willing to support, then Use expert opinion / counterfactual estimation (there are qualitative data to be quantified).

Result and Discussion

1. Descriptive questionnaire results

Based on the questionnaire that has been disseminated the level of user satisfaction remote sensing information can be stated as follows:

System and Information quality

The results of the questionnaire distributed as attached show that the users of remote sensing felt its benefits. Data shows 54.5% the use of data and information is used for spatial planning, 27.3% for agriculture and the rest for others. Most use of remote sensing is for very high and high resolution images. After obtaining the remote sensing data, most users directly use it, while 45.5% of respondents use it after going through the data processing first. Most respondents need to get the assistance of consultants to process it. The results of the interviews also showed savings in terms of time, labor and other costs.

Satisfaction and intended use

Respondents' responses to the quality of remote sensing information that is reflected by user satisfaction and intended use, are as follows: 100% of respondents are satisfied in using remote sensing information; 80% said it was very easy to use and provided benefits; 100% of respondents dared to pay for remote sensing respondent's benefit, even 23% strongly agreed; 80% of respondents more often use remote sensing data and information; 100% of respondents stated that they would upgrade the remote sensing to produce the latest information for helps their services process; 80% of respondents stated that sensory information can be organized and grouped together with other data logically and easily, also has a unique function (specificity); 100% of respondents stated using remote sensing information maximally to complete their work; 90% of respondents said that it was easy to make improvements in the system.

There are item need to pay attention to the level of satisfaction of using remote sensing information including: only 60% of respondents stated that it was easy to implement to the sub-organization or to the field they work without much modification and even 40% disagreed. In the other word the data difficult to be implemented; 60% stated the terminology used for sensory information was not the same for all systems, only 40% stated the same; 70% of respondents stated that sensory information cannot be implemented separately and independently without the need for other information. In means user still need effort to gather other information while running remote sensing; 50% stated that the sensory information documentation did not provide all the required information and did not explain the function of a fieldwork as a whole; only 50% of respondents agree with the statement that sensory information can easily to query.

From the description above, it can be concluded that respondents are very satisfied with the quality of remote sensing information and also tend to be intend to use it in completing their tasks. But these data and information still needs attention in terms of further utilization of the information, such as need to be made easier to further data processing and should have the same terminology for whole data.

Net Benefit (Impact on individuals and organization)

Impact on individuals

Respondents perception to the impact of using remote sensing information for the individual are as follows: 100% of respondents said remote sensing provided important and valuable assistance to improve performance and service quality in carrying out their tasks, increasing work effectiveness, increasing quality and quantity (volume / results) product; 100% of respondents agreed with the use of remote sensing led to an increase in the effectiveness of the work done and also an increase in work completion; 100% said it was easy to implement into the currently system in use even 20% said it was very easy; 90% of respondents stated that information has a large and positive impact on effectiveness and productivity in carrying out tasks; 50% of respondents stated that it was easy to make modifications / improvements to the data, while 50% still felt difficulties; 70% stated that sensory information contained enough information to understand the function of fieldwork.

Impact on organization

Respondent perception to the impact of using remote sensing information for the organizational are as follows: 90% of respondents said they could save labor and costs; 80% of respondents said that unknown access can be controlled well by using sensory information. Thus we can be concluded that overall there are intangible economic benefits felt by respondents both for individuals and organizations.

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Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be seen that remote sensing is beneficial both for individuals and for the organization of end users. Thus we can say that hypothesis was proven and showed the success of LAPAN in providing economic value for the activities of remote sensing information, also shows the importance of the tasks and functions of the LAPAN institution.

2. A descriptive study of the in-depth interview results

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The in-depth Interview toward end user in: (i) Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development (ICARD) Ministry of Agriculture; (ii) Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil, found the data account as follows:

- 1) ICARD used the data generated from SPOT 6, Modis, LANDSAT 8, TERRASAR satellites. The data were utilized to observe rice plants growth phases, to construct a soil map, and to monitor a crop. Remote sensing utilization to monitor rice plant growth phases can save time efficiently. Other benefits of remote sensing, such as:
 - a) Reducing surveys costs and supporting the policy makers in taking policies faster and effectively;
 - b) Monitoring an area efficiently in terms of food self-sufficiency;

- c) Faster, effective, and low-cost soil mapping through remote sensing rather than traditional soil mapping using aerial photography;
 - d) Effective fertilizer distribution strategies by observing through remote sensing data in classifying of the land into vegetative or generative characters as well as in distributing tools and machine facilities, water supply, plant seeds, etc.;
 - e) Agricultural land mobilization;
 - f) Estimating endemic drought areas;
 - g) Reliable and valid information used as a reference for other directorate-generals within the cluster of the Ministry of Agriculture in making an effective policy;
 - h) Monitoring the agricultural extensification;
 - i) Refraining or minimizing crop insurance fraud and misinterpretation.
- 2) Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil utilizes the remote sensing data and information for pre-development service, including land suitability evaluation and plantation design, stocktaking, and monitoring as well as plantation area monitoring and tree census. Specifically, the utilization of remote sensing accounted as follows:
- a) Estimating palm oil production from one plantation, calculating chlorophyll content and nutrients in palm leaves. This statement is in synergy with the results of research by (Diana et al., 2019); (Wiratmoko et al., 2016), and (Carolita et al., 2015);
 - b) Estimating the potential of labor termination in a palm plantation;
 - c) Developing a strategy to shorten the working time, to reduce labor demand, and to cut down expenditure up to 50% through conventional methods;
 - d) Reducing manual estimation errors;
 - e) Problem-solving to occurred obstacles, for instances: providing temporal information on flood potential on a certain area within palm plantation;
 - f) Assisting a plantation in monitoring the recent condition of the plants, including plant diseases and pests attack.

Below is an expenditure comparison before and after remote sensing utilization, which results in a 64% cut of expenditures.

Table 1: The Significance of Remote Sensing Generated-Data and Information in Palm Oil Research And Development Department

Activity	Unit of area (ha)	Point(s)	Working time (IDR)	Team Cost (IDR)	Soil test costs (per 10% sample) (IDR)	Total cost (IDR)	Annotation
A survey without remote sensing	10.000	400	33,33	900.000	16.000.000	31.000.000	- Survey to a 10.000 ha area - Assuming the grid soil sampling for 500x500 m with each grid is sampled - The worker cost for one team is IDR 450.000,- - The workers can only make 12 points per day
A survey with remote sensing Free Download	10.000	250	16,67	900.000	10.000.000	17.500.000	- Assuming that there is no grid with a unit of area, assuming a 600 ha area coverage in a day - The worker cost for one team is IDR 450.000,-
Cost reduction	-	150	16,67	-	6.000.000	3.500.000	
		60%	100%	0%	60%	77%	

Source: Processed Data

Activity	Unit of area (ha)	Point(s)	Worker's Day Needs (IDR)	Team Cost (IDR)	Remote sensing costs (IDR)	Total costs (IDR)	Annotation
Field census without remote sensing	6.000	200	500	43.000.000	0	43.000.000	- Assuming a 6.000 ha plantation - Assuming a 30 ha areas need 2.5 HOK labors - Costs per day IDR 86.000,-
Field census with remote sensing	6.000	200	100	15.000.000	13.500.000	28.500.000	- Field census with high-res remote sensing archives - Assuming that three blocks can be measured within a day - Assuming that the costs of professional service are IDR 150.000 per day - The costs of remote sensing archives USD 15 - 1 USD = IDR 15.000,-
Cost reduction	-	-	400	28.000.000	13.500.000	14.500.000	
			400%	187%	-100%	51%	

Source: Processed Data

Implication

Based on the questionnaire and in-depth interview give the result that remote sensing utilization provide the intangible economic benefits within the agricultural sector and palm plantation sector. Thus, remote sensing provided by the Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Spaces (LAPAN) has been proven economically benefit and as an institution has fulfilled their duties in improving social welfare and Indonesian productivity.

From the questionnaires result description and indepth interview result, writer can interpret that remote sensing activities conducted by LAPAN provide intangible economic benefit. The above results illustrate that the system quality measured using Perceived System Quality and Information Quality as proxies gets a good rating from respondents indicated by a high percentage (in the range of 80-90%) of almost all of these variables (adaptability/ portability, availability/Response time, reliability/economy and usability / understandability) and (completeness, user-friendliness, user satisfaction, relevant / use and security). System quality affect their satisfaction and intensity of use remote sensing information. It means respondent get the benefit from these activities. Nevertheless in those system quality proxies, there are indicators that needs attention to be fixed (54%), namely the timeliness of the receipt of sensory data or information and the adequacy of the amount.

The results above are strengthened by in-depth interview. It method provide the intangible economic benefits of remote sensing utilization within the agricultural sector and palm plantation sector. In these sectors the expenditures 64% cut of comparison before and after remote sensing utilization. These results reinforce previous research using NPV to measure the economic value of remote sensing, which gets NPV of positive sensing remote sensing activities. It means remote sensing provides economic beneficially and feasible to be continued (Diana et al, 2019). Thus LAPAN has succeed in providing economic value for the activities of

remote sensing information and in carrying out their duties and functions in improving the welfare as well as Indonesian productivity.

Conclusions

Based on the findings show that hypothesis was proven. This study show that remote sensing activities in Indonesia conducted by Indonesia space agency provides intangible economic benefits. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be seen that remote sensing is beneficial both for individuals and for the organization of end users. It proven by the results of the questionnaires displaying remote sensing quality gets a good rating from respondents. Perception of quality effect their satisfaction and intencity of use remote sensing information. It means respondent get the benefit from these activities. Thus we can say that hypothesis was proven and showed the success of LAPAN in providing economic value for the activities of remote sensing information, also shows the importance of the tasks and functions of the LAPAN institution. The results are supported by the data from the in-depth interviews, which show economical benefits in the agriculture and palm oil sectors activities with an average efficiency of 64% rather than without remote sensing. Thus, the Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Spaces has succeeded in carrying out its duties and functions in improving the welfare as well as Indonesian productivity. Based on the result we recommend lapan, which is The Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Spaces plays a vital role in conducting aeronautics and spaces matters, to continue the use and development of remote sensing for a wider range of activities that offers benefits to society technically (previous research) and also economically. We also give a suggestion for further research is to quantify the intangible benefits of remote sensing activities and increase the national data sampling by comparing the quantification results with the global tangible benefits of remote sensing.

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Appendices

The questionnaire full-list

1. Perceived System Quality

- a. Adaptability/ portability
 - It is accessible for the remote sensing data/ information users to modify/ fix the data
- b. Availability/ Response time
 - Remote sensing utilization has improved my work
 - The information provided by the remote sensing is always sent at the desired-time (1)
 - The remote sensing helps me finish my work faster
- c. Reliability/economy
 - The remote sensing utilization has improved the quality of my work
 - The remote sensing can provide accuracy to carry out my work
 - The information provided by the remote sensing is accurate to my needs
- d. Usability/ understandability
 - The information provided by the remote sensing is in line with my needs
 - The data/ information from the remote sensing are easy to be fixed within the system
 - The terminology used within the information from the remote sensing is similar to all system

2. Information Quality

a. Completeness

- The information provided by the remote sensing pretty thorough

b. Ease of understanding/ user-friendliness

- The information provided by the remote sensing is accessible and understandable
- The information provided is easy to be implemented to the currently-used system
- The information provided by the remote sensing can be organized along with other data in consecutively

c. Personalization/user satisfaction

- The remote sensing helps me finish my work faster
- Each of the information provided by the remote sensing has a distinctive function

d. Relevance/use

- The information provided by the remote sensing is accurate to my needs
- The information provided by the remote sensing can be implemented separately and independently without any support from other information
- The reliability of the data provided by the remote sensing is effective in completing my work

e. Security.

- Unrecognized access can be well-monitored through the remote sensing

3. User satisfaction

a. Level of satisfaction

- I generally feel satisfied with the information provided by the remote sensing
- I utilize the remote sensing service to its maximum potential

b. Repeat uses

- I often use the high-quality remote sensing service because the generated information is accurate

c. Appropriateness of use,

- The information provided by the remote sensing provides a positive impact on my effectiveness and productivity in completing my work

4. Intended use

a. Nature of use

- The information provided by the remote sensing depicts my work thoroughly
- I feel comfortable with the information provided by the remote sensing

b. Navigation patterns

- The information provided by the remote sensing as fulfilled the requested-needs
- The information provided by the remote sensing is easier to be queried
- The information provided by the remote sensing is easy to be used

c. Number of site visits

- The upgraded methods of remote sensing produce updated information to assist me in doing the service

d. Number of transactions executed

- The information provided by the remote sensing can enhance the quantity of the product
- I dare to pay more for the information provided by the remote sensing

5. Net Benefit

a. Cost savings

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- The utilization of remote sensing can help in reducing the use of labors
 - The utilization of remote sensing can reduce the expenditures
- b. Work Quality
- The utilization of remote sensing can enhance the quality of the product
 - Every information provided the remote sensing contains adequate information in understanding my field-project
 - The utilization of remote sensing can enhance the quality of my work
 - I feel confident that the remote sensing service can improve the quality of my work.
- c. Decision making
- The utilization of remote sensing provides quick results to help me in making a decision
 - The utilization of remote sensing is really beneficial
 - The information provided by the remote sensing provides essential and valuable assistance in improving the quality of my work
- d. Reduce search cost
- The information provided by the remote sensing is easier to be implemented to the sub-organization/ fieldwork without any unnecessary modification
- e. Time savings.
- Results of remote sensing data / information implemented.

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