



Legal Protection For Foreign Climbers in Mountain Conservation Areas: A Comparative Study of Indonesia and Several Countries

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Abstract: *The case of the death of a foreign tourist from Brazil on Mount Rinjani Indonesia is a concern considering that the mountain that is a tourist destination is a Conservation Area. Indonesian citizens and Brazilian citizens give each other opinions regarding the security provided by the Indonesian Government to protect foreign tourists. This study analyzes and compares how the legal protection framework for foreign climbers in Indonesia's mountainous conservation areas with several other countries. The main objective is to identify best practices and recommend things that are considered necessary in Indonesia. The research method used was normative research with a comparative legal approach, by choosing Mount Rinjani in Indonesia as the main case study, Mount Kinabalu (Malaysia), Mount Fuji (Japan), and Mount Cook (New Zealand) as comparisons. The results of the study show that although Indonesia has an indirect legal basis that can be used as legal protection for foreign citizen climbers, the provisions of guide and insurance obligations in Indonesia have not been integrated, to show a more proactive approach in risk mitigation and financial handling of accidents. This study recommends the refinement of guide regulations and a clearer role of insurance to improve the legal protection of foreign climbers in Indonesia.*

Abstrak: Kasus meninggalnya wisatawan mancanegara asal Brazil di Gunung Rinjani Indonesia menjadi perhatian mengingat gunung yang menjadi destinasi wisata tersebut merupakan Kawasan Konservasi. Warga negara Indonesia dan warga negara Brazil saling memberikan pendapat terkait pengamanan yang diberikan Pemerintah Indonesia untuk melindungi wisatawan mancanegara. Penelitian ini menganalisis dan membandingkan bagaimana kerangka perlindungan hukum bagi pendaki mancanegara di kawasan konservasi pegunungan Indonesia dengan beberapa negara lain. Tujuan utamanya adalah mengidentifikasi praktik terbaik dan merekomendasikan hal-hal yang dianggap perlu di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian normatif dengan pendekatan hukum komparatif, dengan memilih Gunung Rinjani di Indonesia sebagai studi kasus utama, Gunung Kinabalu (Malaysia), Gunung Fuji (Jepang), dan Gunung Cook (Selandia Baru) sebagai pembandingan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun Indonesia memiliki landasan hukum tidak langsung yang dapat dijadikan perlindungan hukum bagi pendaki WNA, namun ketentuan kewajiban pemandu dan asuransi di Indonesia belum terintegrasi, untuk menunjukkan pendekatan yang lebih proaktif dalam mitigasi risiko dan penanganan finansial atas kecelakaan. Studi ini merekomendasikan penyempurnaan peraturan pemandu dan peran asuransi yang lebih jelas untuk meningkatkan perlindungan hukum bagi pendaki asing di Indonesia.

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A. Introduction

Mountaineering or *mountaineering* which in Europe is known as *Alpinism* is a sport, profession and recreation which includes rock climbing. Mountain climbing is a more challenging form than just walking up and down the mountain to enjoy the scenery or *hiking*.¹ Mountain climbing in Indonesia has become a significant attraction for foreign tourists. In 2023, around 350 thousand foreign tourists climbed mountains in Indonesia, showing a post-pandemic surge in visits that was called a "blessing for mountain tourism industry players". This figure, which was presented at the first Indonesian Mountain Tourism Conference, indicates that foreigners' interest in mountain tourism in Indonesia is very high and continues to grow.²

The more foreigners involved in high-risk activities such as mountain climbing, the greater the likelihood of incidents. The case that received the most widespread attention was the death of Juliana Marins, a climber from Brazil, who fell into a 600-meter-deep ravine on Mount Rinjani on June 21, 2025. This case has become a public spotlight on the legal protection provided by Indonesia to foreign citizens.

Legal protection is "the protection of dignity and dignity, as well as the recognition of human rights owned by legal subjects based on legal provisions from arbitrariness"³ Legal protection for mountaineers as tourists in Indonesia is regulated in several laws and regulations, namely the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 Article 28I (1) the right to self-protection and a sense of security and protection as a human right, Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism is a general foundation that regulates the rights of tourists as well as the obligations of tourism entrepreneurs and the government in providing legal protection, security, and safety. Article 20 of the Tourism Law explicitly guarantees the right of tourists to obtain accurate information, services according to standards, legal and security protection, health

¹ Hendri Agustin, *Mendaki Gunung*, (Yogyakarta : Bigraf Publishing, 2005), p. 5

² Media Indonesia. "Sepanjang 2023, Gunung-Gunung di Indonesia Didaki 350 Ribu Turis Asing dan 9 Juta Wisatawan Nusantara". (<https://mediaindonesia.com/nusantara/617193/sepanjang-2023-gunung-gunung-di-indonesia-didaki-350-ribu-turis-asing-dan-9-juta-wisatawan-nusantara>.)Diakses tanggal 6 Juli 2025.

³ Philipus M. Hadjon, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Rakyat di Indonesia*, (Surabaya : PT. Bina Ilmu, 1987), p. 2

services, and insurance protection for high-risk activities. The conservation aspect is regulated in Law Number 32 of 2024 (Amendment to Law Number 5 of 1990) concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, which is relevant for climbing in conservation areas. In addition, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection also applies, considering climbers as consumers of tourism services who are entitled to protection. The government is also obliged to provide information, legal protection, security, and safety to tourists. In addition to the Law, it also binds the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy which regulates tourism business actors.

Although Indonesia already has a legal framework that underlies the protection of tourists, comparative studies are crucial to evaluate the substances that the government regulates to protect tourists. In this comparative research, it is usually used in comparison of the similarities or differences of a fact or the nature of the research object based on the research framework⁴ By comparing Indonesian regulations with regulations in other countries that have an advanced mountaineering industry, such as Malaysia, Japan, and New Zealand, it is hoped that best *practices* can be identified) in safety standards, permit requirements, the role of the driver, and accident handling procedures. This study is expected to provide theoretical benefits in improving legal protection for climbers who conduct nature tourism, as well as provide concrete guidance to strengthen the existing legal protection framework to be more adaptive to the specific risks of mountaineering and the needs of foreign climbers.

B. Research Method

This research is a normative legal research with a comparative legal approach. Legal research that lays down law as a norm system⁵. Normative legal research will examine the positive written legal provisions in a systematic manner that are relevant to the issue of legal protection of foreign citizen climbers in mountain conservation areas. This includes the analysis of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, Law Number 32 of 2024 (Amendment to Law Number 5 of 1990) concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, as well as other relevant

⁴ Fitria Hidayati Julianto, Endang Darmawati, *Buku Metode Penelitian Praktis* (Sidoarjo: Zifatama Jawara, 2018), p. 132

⁵ Mukti Fajar ND dan Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Penelitian Hukum Empiris*, (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), p. 34

implementing regulations including the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry, the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy and other relevant regulations. This analysis will include the availability of rules, those in charge, public safety standards, climbing permit requirements, guide obligations, mandatory insurance, accident handling and SAR.

Comparative Law describes an intellectual activity with Law as its object and Comparison as its Process⁶. The comparative approach of law will be applied by selecting several mountains that are included in the conservation area from other countries, in this case Mount Kinabalu (Malaysia), Mount Fuji (Japan), and Mount Cook (New Zealand) which have characteristics with Mount Rinjani in Indonesia. The legal comparison will provide an overview of how the regulations regulated by the Government in each country include safety standards, permit requirements, the role of guides, and accident handling procedures. The combination of these two approaches is crucial for this study.

The selection of mountains for comparison is based on the existence of relevant regulations, altitude, popularity among foreign citizens and climbing challenges whose characteristics are close to those of Mount Rinjani in Indonesia. By comparing these spectrums, the study can identify global best practices in risk mitigation. These differences in the level of detail and enforcement of regulations will be key to identifying areas where Indonesia can learn and adapt. This comparative analysis will serve as the basis for recommending increased regulation in Indonesia, taking into account the risk level and the specific needs of mountain conservation areas.

Data collection for this study will come from various sources including:

- a. Laws, Ministerial Regulations, and Regional Regulations that regulate tourism, natural resource conservation, consumer protection, and mountaineering activities in Indonesia. For other countries, laws or regulations of the same level related to adventure tourism and tourist protection will be sought.
- b. Scientific Journals, Articles, and Research Reports: These sources will be used to gain an academic perspective and previous research findings regarding legal protection in the tourism sector, climbing risk management, as well as related comparative studies.

⁶ Peter De Cruz, *Perbandingan Sistem Hukum*, (Jakarta : Nusa Media, 2012) p. 4

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- c. Accident Case News and Reports: Used to obtain empirical data regarding incidents that occurred, initial responses, and implications that emerged, such as the cases on Mount Rinjani.

The collected data will be analyzed using Descriptive-Comparative Analysis: The data collected from different countries will be systematically described and compared to identify similarities and differences in legal protection regulations, safety standards, the role of guides, and accident handling procedures. This comparison will be presented in the form of a comparative table for ease of understanding.

C. Discussion

1. Findings from the Case Study: An Overview of Regulation in Indonesia

Legal protection for foreign climbers in mountain conservation areas in Indonesia comes from several main interrelated laws. Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism is a general foundation that regulates the rights of tourists as well as the obligations of tourism entrepreneurs and the government in providing legal protection, security, and safety. Article 20 of the Tourism Law specifically guarantees the right of tourists to obtain accurate information, services according to standards, legal and security protection, health services, and insurance protection for high-risk activities.⁷

The conservation aspect is regulated in Law Number 32 of 2024 (Amendment to Law No. 5 of 1990) concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, which is relevant for climbing in conservation areas. In addition, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection also applies, considering climbers as consumers of tourism services who are entitled to protection.⁸

Implementation is a benchmark for the achievement of targets in implementation, implementation that has a meaning in a success for a set goal, and the meaning of implementation itself is the efforts made to implement and policies that have been conceived

⁷ Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisata

⁸ Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2024 (Perubahan atas UU No. 5 Tahun 1990) tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya

and determined to meet everything or needs that are needed.⁹ Legal protection for foreign mountaineers in Indonesia is not regulated in a special climbing law, but is spread within the legal framework of tourism, conservation, and consumer protection. This framework provides a solid basis for rights and obligations. However, its general nature requires more specific implementing regulations, such as those seen in Rinjani, to effectively address the unique risks of mountaineering.

The main person in charge of this conservation area is the Mount Rinjani National Park Office (BTNGR) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), with climber safety standards including the obligation of climbers to register online (e-Rinjani), choosing an official climbing route, the existence of daily climber quota limits, the prohibition of climbing off the trail, the existence of warnings related to extreme weather and early warning of volcanoes from PVMBG as well as emergency evacuation by the Team SAR (Basarnas, volunteers). For Foreign Citizens, it is mandatory to register online via e-Rinjani, pay for the TNGR entrance ticket, show personal identity / passport and health certificate (sometimes requested).¹⁰

As for the existence of guides, climbers are required to use the services of licensed guides and porters from travel agents registered for Rinjani's official climb. In accordance with the latest regulations and practices in the field to improve safety and local economy. There is no mandatory insurance by national law, however many travel agencies require or offer travel/hiking insurance as part of the package. It is recommended to have international travel insurance that covers medical evacuation and SAR. In terms of handling accidents, Basarnas (National Search and Rescue Agency) is the main coordinator of the SAR. BTNGR has a team of local rangers and SARs. TNI/Polri, volunteers, and the climbing community are often involved. However, evacuations can be slow due to extreme terrain and limited equipment. SAR costs are borne by the state (Basarnas), but there may be additional costs for advanced medical evacuation/transportation.¹¹

2. Comparison of Legal Protection Regulations for Foreigners (Comparative Table)

A comparison of legal protection regulations for foreign climbers in Indonesia with

⁹ Raharo Adisasmita, *Pengertian Pelaksanaan*, (Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu, 2011), p. 21

¹⁰ Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani. "Kondisi Pendakian Terindah Indonesia". <https://www.rinjaninationalpark.id/>. Diakses pada 04 Juli 2025

¹¹ *Ibid.*

several other countries shows a variety of approaches and standards. The purpose of comparative law is an effort to collect various information about foreign law, to explore the experiences made in the study of foreign law in the context of legal reform¹². The following table summarizes the key features of regulation in each case study location.

Table 1. Climber regulation

Category	Mount Rinjani, Indonesia (3,726m)	Mount Kinabalu, Malaysia (4,095m)	Mount Fuji, Japan (3,776m)	Mount Aoraki/Mount Cook, New Zealand(3,724m)
General Legal Basis	Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems; Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (Permen LHK); Regulation of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Directorate General of KSDAE); Regulations of the Head of the Gunung Rinjani National Park (BTNGR).	Sabah Parks Enactment 1984; the Parks of Sabah; Mount Kinabalu Park Rules and Policies.	National Laws related to national parks and volcanoes (e.g. Mt. Fuji Disaster Prevention Council); Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectural regulations (for hiking trails); Policy of the Ministry of Environment (MOE).	National Parks Act 1980; Te Wahipounamu - South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (Management Plan); Mountain Safety Council (MSC) Guidelines; Department of Conservation (DOC) Regulations.
Key Person in Charge	The Gunung Rinjani National Park (BTNGR) is under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK).	Sabah Parks (part of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Environment of Sabah).	Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectural Governments (for line management); the Ministry of Environment of Japan (for Fuji-Hakone-Izu National	Department of Conservation (DOC) New Zealand.

¹² Munir Fuady, *Perbandingan Ilmu Hukum*, (Bandung : Refika Aditama, 2007), p. 19

			Park); Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) for perinatal volcanoes.	
General Safety Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online registration (e-Rinjani) is mandatory.- Climbing routes are determined.- Limits on daily climber quotas.- There are warnings of weather conditions and mountain conditions by PVMBG and TNGR- No health checkpoints - No medical centers along the line - The presence of safety signs or signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory online registration (sabahparks.org) - Hiking trails are set. - Daily climber quota limit - There is a weather and mountain condition warning by Sabah Parks - No Health checkpoint - There is no medical center along the route but there is a Laban Rest House at an altitude of 3,272 meters above sea level where the staff is trained to handle emergency cases - The presence of safety signs or signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online registration is required on both routes Yoshida and Fujinomiya, Gotemba, and Subashiri. -Climbing trails are set. - Daily climber quota limit - There are warnings of weather conditions and mountain conditions by JMA and the official website - No Health checkpoints- There are temporary medical facilities (First Aid Stations) in some strategic locations. - The presence of safety signs or signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no online registration system yet - Hiking trails are set. - No daily limit of climbers - There are warnings of weather conditions and mountain conditions by the DOC - No Health checkpoint - No medical centers along the route- Presence of safety signs or signs

Hiking Permit Requirements	Mandatory. Online registration via e-Rinjani. ¹³	Mandatory. Online registration via Sabah Parks. ¹⁴	Online registration required on both routes Yoshida and Fujinomiya, Gotemba, and Subashiri routes ¹⁵	There is no general "hiking" permit. However, for certain technical routes or glacier climbing, it may require a permit or notification to the DOC. Climbers are expected to fill out the registration/itinerary book at the DOC post. ¹⁶
Guide Obligations	It is mandatory to use the services of licensed guides and porters from registered travel agents for the official Rinjani hike.	Must be accompanied by a licensed guide hired through Sabah Parks or an authorized agent.	It is not mandatory, but it is highly recommended for foreign or inexperienced climbers, especially outside of the official season.	Not mandatory for most non-technical hiking trails. Highly recommended/Mandatory for technical climbing, glacier climbing, or summits that require <i>mountaineering</i> skills and experience. Many climbers use certified mountain guides
Compulsory Insurance	There is no mandatory insurance by national law, however many travel agencies require or offer travel/hiking insurance as part of the package.	Mandatory. Climbing insurance is included in the climbing fee or must be purchased separately when	Not mandatory, but highly recommended.	Mandatory for technical climbing; Not mandatory for trekking climbing.

¹³ Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani. "Prosedur Pendakian Gunung Rinjani" <https://www.rinjaninationalpark.id/>. Diakses pada 04 Juli 2025

¹⁴ Sabah Parks, "Kinabalu Parks". <https://www.sabahparks.org.my/kinabalu-park>. Diakses pada 04 Juli 2025

¹⁵ Mt. Fuji Climbing, "Read Before Climbing". <https://www.fujisan-climb.jp/en/>. Diakses pada 04 Juli 2025..

¹⁶ National Parks Aoraki Mount Cook. "Aoraki/Mount Cook". <https://www.newzealand.com/us/feature/national-parks-aoraki-mount-cook/>. Diakses pada 04 Juli 2025.

		registering at Sabah Parks.		
Accident Handling & SAR	- Basarnas (National Search and Rescue Agency) is the main coordinator of the SAR.- BTNGR has a team of rangers and local SAR.- TNI/Polri, volunteers, and climbing communities are often involved.- SAR costs are borne by the state (Basarnas), but there may be additional costs for advanced medical evacuation/transportation.	- The National Park SAR Team (Sabah Parks) is the initial person in charge.- The Malaysian Police (PDRM) and the Fire Brigade (Fire and Rescue Department) can provide assistance.- The cost of the SAR is usually covered by compulsory insurance or government subsidies.	- The Japanese police (especially in mountainous areas) are primarily responsible for land SAR.- The Japan Fire and Defense Force (JSDF) team is also involved.- The Prefectural Government has a SAR team.- SAR fees can be charged to the victim if they do not have insurance.	- The Department of Conservation (DOC) coordinates with the New Zealand Police and the Alpine Rescue Teams (ART) made up of trained volunteers.- New Zealand's ACC (Accident Compensation Corporation) covers the cost of medical treatment in New Zealand (including for foreigners), but does not cover the cost of SAR or evacuation back to the country of origin.

3. Analysis of Regulatory Differences and Similarities

a. General Legal Basis

The legal basis that is legal protection in several countries studied has similarities, namely that they are both regulated in general, which means that they are not specifically regulated in special rules related to the legal protection of foreign climbers in mountain conservation areas.

Mount Rinjani Indonesia, the interrelated legal basis in this study includes Law No. 5

of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems; Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (Permen LHK); Regulation of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Directorate General of KSDAE); Regulations of the Head of the Gunung Rinjani National Park (BTNGR). Mount Kinabalu Malaysia, Sabah Parks Enactment 1984; the Parks of Sabah; Mount Kinabalu Park Rules and Policies. Japan's Mount Fuji, National Laws on National Parks and Volcanoes (e.g. Mt. Fuji Disaster Prevention Council); Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectural regulations (for hiking trails); Ministry of Environment (MOE) policy, and Mount Cook New Zealand, National Parks Act 1980; Te Wahipounamu - South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (Management Plan); Mountain Safety Council (MSC) Guidelines; Department of Conservation (DOC) Regulations.

b. Principal Person in Charge

The main person in charge in this study got different results. The main person in charge of Mount Rinjani in Indonesia is held by The Mount Rinjani National Park (BTNGR) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) is the same as Mount Cook which is held by the Department of Conservation (DOC) of New Zealand. Unlike Kinabalu, Malaysia is held by Sabah Parks which is part of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Environment of Sabah, or Mount Fuji which is held by three responsible persons including the Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectural Governments (for trail management); the Ministry of Environment of Japan (for Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park); Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) for volcanic warning. Indicates if the Primary Responsible Person setting on Mount Fuji Japan has its own areas of responsibility.

c. Safety standards and requirements

There are several basic similarities in safety standards and requirements for foreign climbers in various countries, where the four mountains both have warnings of weather conditions and mountain conditions that are controlled by each agency/authority. In addition, the four mountains both have climbing paths and meet signs or safety signs even though they do not have health checkpoints.

The difference that is regulated by the four is in the registration obligation, where only

Mount Cook does not have an e-registration obligation, there is no limit on the number of climbers per day. In addition, only Mt. Fuji has a medical center or facility along the route that Mt. Fuji has. However, Mount Kinabalu at 3,272 meters above sea level offers a Laban RestHouse where staff have been trained to handle emergency cases.

d. Climbing Permit Requirements

The requirements for a climbing permit on Mount Rinjani Indonesia are mandatory and can be registered online via e-Rinjani. Mount Kinabalu Malaysia also requires online registration through Sabah Parks. So is Japan's Mount Fuji. This mountain requires climbers to register online through the official of each route. Unlike the three mountains, Mount Cook New Zealand does not have a public permit to climb. However, for certain technical routes or glacier climbing, it may require a permit or notification to the DOC. Climbers are expected to fill out the registration/itinerary book at the DOC post.

e. Duty of Guide

Global trends show a strong emphasis on the professionalization of mountain guides, often through strict national certification bodies and often affiliated with international standards. In Indonesia, climbing Mount Rinjani is mandatory to use the services of licensed guides and porters from registered travel agents for official Rinjani climbs. Similarly in Malaysia, Mount Kinabalu is mandatory for the use of licensed drivers hired through Sabah Parks or official agents. As for Mount Fuji in Japan and Mount Cook in New Zealand, it is not mandatory to recommend only.

In Indonesia, APGI (Indonesian Mountain Guide Association) certification recognized by BNSP (National Professional Certification Agency) already exists, covering technical skills, risk management, first aid, navigation, and *survival*. Guides in Rinjani are mandatory for solo climbers and have an educational role. Malaysia also requires licensed guides to be checked by park officials and must have CPR/medical knowledge.

The professionalization of mountain guides, which includes technical skills, first aid, navigation, risk management, and rescue procedures, is the cornerstone of legal protection.

BNSP certification for APGI in Indonesia is a positive step, but comparisons with other countries show the need for further alignment with the depth and scope of international guide training, as well as guide obligations for all foreign climbers, especially in complex terrain. These improvements can significantly improve safety and legal accountability.

f. Compulsory Insurance

Climbing Mount Rinjani Indonesia, does not have mandatory insurance by national law, but many travel agencies require or offer travel/climbing insurance as part of the package. So are Mount Fuji in Japan, and Mount Cook in New Zealand, where there is no compulsory insurance. Unlike Mount Kinabalu Malaysia, climbing insurance is included in the climbing fee or must be purchased separately when registering at Sabah Parks so that the form is mandatory.

g. Accident Handling and SAR

The handling of accidents involving foreigners shows variations between countries. In Indonesia, Basarnas (National Search and Rescue Agency) is the main coordinator of SAR. BTNGR has a team of local rangers and SARs. The TNI/Polri, volunteers, and the climbing community were also involved in handling the accident. The cost of SAR is borne by the state (Basarnas), but there may be additional costs for advanced medical evacuation/transportation.

Similar to Indonesia, the handling of the accident on Mount Kinabalu Malaysia which was also involved, namely the National Park SAR Team (Sabah Parks) was the initial person in charge. The Malaysian Police (PDRM) and the Fire Brigade (Fire and Rescue Department) can provide assistance. The cost of SAR is usually *covered* by compulsory insurance or government subsidies,

Japan's Mount Fuji makes the Japanese Police (especially in mountainous areas) the main person in charge of land SAR. The Japan Fire and Rescue Forces (JSDF) Fire and Rescue Forces (JSDF) teams were also involved. The Prefectural Government has a SAR team. SAR fees can be charged to victims if they do not have insurance

Handling of Accidents on Mount Cook New Zealand positioned the *Department of Conservation* (DOC) to coordinate the New Zealand Police and *Alpine Rescue Teams* (ART) made up of trained volunteers. New Zealand's ACC (*Accident Compensation Corporation*) covers the cost of medical treatment in New Zealand (including for foreigners), but does not cover the cost of SAR or evacuation back to the home country. Therefore, travel insurance is important in this regard.

D. Conclusion

This research shows that Indonesia already has a legal basis that underlies the protection of tourists, including foreign climbers, through the Tourism Law, the Law on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, and the Consumer Protection Law. However, comparative studies with other countries that have advanced mountaineering industries reveal that there are still legal provisions that have not been regulated in Indonesia. Legal protection in Indonesia focuses more on climbing regulations than comprehensive compulsory insurance from the state. In contrast to the Mount Kinabalu rules in Malaysia, there is an integrated guide and insurance obligation, indicating a more proactive approach in risk mitigation and financial handling of accidents. Likewise the other two mountains where the provisions of the guide and insurance are aligned.

For future research, it is recommended to conduct empirical research related to the constraints of implementing rules, handling accidents, and the impact of specific regulatory changes on the number of tourists, or exploring the possibility of developing an integrated national law on mountaineering safety.

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