



WORLDWIDE AIR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE (ATCONF)

SIXTH MEETING

Montréal, 18 to 22 March 2013

Agenda Item 1: Global overview of trends and developments

Agenda Item 1.1: Industry and regulatory developments

INDONESIA'S CIVIL AVIATION DEVELOPMENT

(Presented by Indonesia)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Republic of Indonesia is a large archipelagic country with more than 17,000 islands and air space spanning over 5,500 km from east to west and 2,430 km from north to south, covering 1/8 of the earth's equator. Air transport links are therefore vital for Indonesia's economy.

1.2 Air transport services are aimed to support the growth of the economic, trade and tourism sectors. For this purpose, Indonesia has issued permits for 247 domestic routes connecting 125 cities in Indonesia and for 57 international routes which connect 25 cities in 13 countries. Indonesia has recorded strong growth in passenger traffic since 2008 with an average of 15% per year. Indonesia's passenger traffic in 2011 was 114 million passengers.

1.3 Indonesia has 233 airports including 29 airports serving international flights. Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (SHIA) is Indonesia's main gateway, which is also named as the 11th busiest airport in the world by Airports Council International in 2012 and the 4th busiest in Asia with 51.1 million passengers in 2011. Average annual growth was 14 per cent in the last 10 years. A new terminal 3 is under tender process for construction for a total volume of 62 million passengers per year, to be completed at the end of 2014. In December 2009, Forbes Traveller recognized Soekarno-Hatta International Airport as the second most punctual airport in the world with 89.2% of its flights departing on time, and 84.2% arriving on time.

1.4 There are 21 scheduled airlines and 45 non-scheduled airlines registered and operating in Indonesia. The total number of commercial aircraft registered and operating in Indonesia is 879 aircraft. Indonesia's main international carrier, Garuda Indonesia, operates 81 aircrafts to serve international and domestic routes. Recognizing the increased performance at the international level, Garuda Indonesia was named "The World's Most Improved Airline" in 2010, followed by its achievement in 2012 as "World's Best Regional Airline".

1.5 In 2009, Indonesia adopted Aviation Act No. 1 of 2009 which significantly modernized the legal and organizational framework, including the re-organization of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. This Act takes into account ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and the need for implementing regulations which become the guidance to promote the safety, security and regularity of services in the area of civil aviation.

2. INDONESIA'S COMMITMENTS TO AVIATION SAFETY AND SECURITY

2.1 Indonesia has shown its commitment to safety and security by undergoing all relevant ICAO USOAP and USAP audits and fully cooperating towards remedy of findings. Indonesia has completed the remedy of 82.3 per cent of the Audit Findings by November 2012. Indonesia aims to achieve full compliance in the ICAO Continuous Monitoring Approach.

2.2 In order to ensure safety, Indonesia's vast air space is serviced by ground navigation aids and radar surveillance, while automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast (ADS-B) is in the midst of implementation. In line with the evolution from ground based navigation to satellite based navigation, Indonesia is well advanced in the adoption of Performance Based Navigation (PBN).

2.3 Indonesia has modernized its air traffic management (ATM) system with state of the art technologies and supporting advanced sensors, including ADS-B, Mode-S Radar, reduced vertical separation minimum (RVSM), performance-based navigation (PBN) and air traffic services (ATS) inter-facility data communications (AIDC), in order to increase its capacity and to harmonize itself with neighbouring FIRs.

2.4 To increase the safety and efficiency of air navigation services, Indonesia is establishing a single air navigation service provider, to enable the separation of regulatory and operational functions, in line with ICAO guidance. It has also implemented the safety management system (SMS) for its aviation sector including the elements of the state safety program (SSP).

2.5 Indonesia is committed to enhance and ensure the implementation of aviation security measures in airports and airlines against acts of unlawful interference by complying with all relevant ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices. In 2009, a new Directorate for Aviation Security was established within the DGCA to regulate and control aviation security measures more effectively, supported by 10 regional offices throughout Indonesia.

2.6 Indonesia has put in place new regulations concerning eco-friendly airports which are mandatory to be implemented in all Indonesian airports. In line with the National Action Plan to reduce Green House Gases (GHG), airports are encouraged to use renewable sources of energy such as solar cells. Indonesia has also required more effective and efficient ATM measures. Among these are operational measures such as reducing the taxi and holding time and the use of PBN which will in return decrease gaseous emissions.

3. CONCLUSION

3.1 Indonesia is committed to make an active participation in, and significant contribution to the work for a safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air transport and civil aviation industry as a whole.