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ASSEMBLY — 40TH SESSION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Agenda Item 16: Environmental Protection – International Aviation and Climate Change — Policy and Standardization

INDONESIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

(Presented by Indonesia)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper outlines the importance of the progress made by Indonesia in the area of Environmental Protection.

<i>Strategic Objectives:</i>	This working paper relates to Strategic Objective E.
<i>Financial implications:</i>	None this information paper has no financial implications.
<i>References:</i>	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Republic of Indonesia is the world's largest island country, with over 261 million people, the world's 4th most populous country and is forecasted by IATA to be the 4th largest travel market in the world by 2030. As the world's largest archipelago of 17,000 islands, Indonesia spans two bio-geographic regions - the Indomalayan and Australasian - and supports tremendous biodiversity of animal and plant life in its pristine rain forests and its rich coastal and marine areas.

1.2 Indonesia's stunning natural environment and rich resources, however, are facing sustained challenges both from natural phenomena – it is in the highly seismic Pacific Ring of Fire which experiences 90 percent of the world's earthquakes and human activity.

1.3 The growing pressure of population demands together with inadequate environmental management is a challenge for Indonesia that hurts the poor and the economy. However, Indonesia has long recognized the importance of protecting of the environment and the environmental pollution is defined by Act No. 4 of 1982 on the Basic Provisions for the Management of the Living Environment.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 According to IATA, Indonesia is one of the fastest-growing air travel markets, ranking in the top four for the projected increase in yearly passengers by 2030. Some 355 million passengers are expected in Indonesia that year, almost three times the 120 million carried in 2016. That figure would make Indonesia the fourth-largest air travel market in the world. Indonesia expects a traffic growth of 29.3% in 2019.

2.2 Indonesian's 674 registered airports handle over 3,000 movements daily and its economy is ranked number 10th in the world. 200 domestic and 20 International Airlines operate to/from these airports daily.

2.3 Tourism contributes around US\$28.2 billion to GDP in 2017. In the same year, Indonesia received 14.04 million visitors, a growth of 21.8% in one year.

2.4 Climate change presents a challenge to international aviation due to anticipated growth, potential energy demand and carbon emission associated with the expected growth. In 2013, Indonesia submitted its State Action Plan to Reduce Emissions in the Aviation Sector to ICAO, including carbon emission reductions in flight operators, air traffic management, airport operations and application of carbon markets, as well as the use of renewable energy sources.

2.5 In 2014 the Indonesian Aviation Biofuels and Renewable Energy Task Force (working closely with ICAO) was created, composed of four sub-task forces to work on formulation of policy, regulation and capacity-building program, research and development, testing and certification, commercial, risk analysis and sustainability. Because of the biofuel mandate issued (12/2015), Indonesia's oil producers shown commitment with required production late 2018. This regulation requires aviation industry to use 2% alternative fuels by 2018, 3% by 2020 and 5% by 2025.

3. CONCLUSION

3.1 Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia and expects a traffic growth of 29.3% in 2019 and forecasted by IATA to be the fourth-largest air travel market in the world by 2030. This rapid aviation industry growth will contribute to the pollution of the atmosphere and the greenhouse emissions and the implication on climate change is a major concern for Indonesia. Therefore, the aim of Indonesia to protect the Environment, as ICAO Partner State, is to work towards achieving a neutral growth by aviation in carbon emissions.

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