



**MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN
REPUBLIC INDONESIA**

PERATURAN MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR PM 163 TAHUN 2015
TENTANG
PERATURAN KESELAMATAN PENERBANGAN SIPIL BAGIAN 107
(*CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS PART 107*)
TENTANG SISTEM PESAWAT UDARA KECIL TANPA AWAK
(*SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM*)

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka pengawasan pengoperasian sistem pesawat udara kecil tanpa awak (*small unmanned aircraft system*) di Indonesia, perlu mengatur ketentuan pengoperasian, sertifikasi operator, dan pendaftaran untuk sistem pesawat udara kecil tanpa awak;
- b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan tentang Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 107 (*Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 107*) tentang Sistem Pesawat Udara Kecil Tanpa Awak (*Small Unmanned Aircraft System*);
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2009 tentang Penerbangan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 1, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4956);

2. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 7 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi Kementerian Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 8);
3. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 40 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Perhubungan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 75);
4. Keputusan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor KM 42 Tahun 2001 tentang Sertifikasi Penerbang dan Instruktur Terbang sebagaimana telah diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor KM 30 Tahun 2010;
5. Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor KM 60 Tahun 2008 tentang Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 45 (Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 45) tentang Identifikasi dan Tanda Pendaftaran Pesawat Udara (Identification and Registration Marking) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan KM 61 Tahun 2009;
6. Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor KM 49 Tahun 2009 tentang Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 47 (*Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 47*) tentang Pendaftaran Pesawat Udara (*Aircraft Registration*);
7. Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor KM 60 Tahun 2010 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Perhubungan sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor PM 68 Tahun 2013;
8. Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Republik Indonesia Nomor PM 59 Tahun 2015 tentang Kriteria, Tugas, dan Wewenang Inspektur Penerbangan;
9. Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor PM 94 Tahun 2015 tentang Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 91 (*Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 91*) tentang Pengoperasian Pesawat Udara (*General Operating And Flight Rules*);

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : PERATURAN MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN TENTANG PERATURAN KESELAMATAN PENERBANGAN SIPIL BAGIAN 107 (*CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS PART 107*) TENTANG SISTEM PESAWAT UDARA KECIL TANPA AWAK (*SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM*).

Pasal 1

Memberlakukan Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 107 (*Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 107*) Tentang Sistem Pesawat Udara Kecil Tanpa Awak (*Small Unmanned Aircraft System*) sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran Peraturan ini dan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan ini.

Pasal 2

Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 107 (*Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 107*) tentang Sistem Pesawat Udara Kecil Tanpa Awak (*Small Unmanned Aircraft System*) sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 1 diatur dengan Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Perhubungan Udara.

Pasal 3

Pelaksanaan Peraturan ini harus memperhatikan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mengatur mengenai pengendalian pengoperasian sistem pesawat udara tanpa awak di ruang udara yang dilayani Indonesia.

Pasal 4

Direktur Jenderal Perhubungan Udara melakukan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan Peraturan ini.

Pasal 5

Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku setelah 6 (enam) bulan terhitung sejak tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Menteri ini dengan penempatannya dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 22 Oktober 2015

MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

IGNASIUS JONAN

Diundangkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 23 Oktober 2015

DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PERATURAN PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN
KEMENTERIAN HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

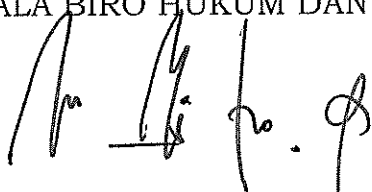
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WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

BERITA NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2015 NOMOR 1594

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya

KEPALA BIRO HUKUM DAN KSLN,



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LAMPIRAN PERATURAN MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR PM 163 TAHUN 2015
TENTANG
PERATURAN KESELAMATAN PENERBANGAN SIPIL
BAGIAN 107 (*CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS
PART 107*) TENTANG SISTEM PESAWAT UDARA
KECIL TANPA AWAK (*SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT
SYSTEM*)

CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS

CASR 107

SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

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SUBPART A GENERAL

107.1 Applicability.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this part applies to the registration, airman certification, and operation of civil small unmanned aircraft systems within the Republic of Indonesia.
- (b) This part does not apply to the following:
 - (1) Air carrier operations;
 - (2) Any aircraft subject to the provisions of CASR part 101;
 - (3) Any aircraft conducting an external load operation;
 - (4) Any aircraft towing another aircraft or object;
 - (5) Any aircraft that does not meet the criteria specified in section 47.3; or
 - (6) UAS for recreation or hobby specified in section 107.2.

107.2 UAS for Recreation or Hobby

No person may operate UAS for recreation or hobby unless otherwise:

- (a) the aircraft is flown strictly for recreational or hobby use;
- (b) the aircraft is operated in accordance with a community-based organization;
- (c) the aircraft is limited to not more than 15 pounds (7 kg); and
- (d) the aircraft are operated in accordance with Section 107.19, 107.23, 107.25, 107.27, 107.29, 107.31, 107.35, 107.37, 107.39, 107.41, 107.47 and 107.51 of this part.

107.3 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this part. If there is a conflict between the definitions of this part and definitions specified in CASR part 1 section 1.1, the definitions in this part control for purposes of this part:

Control station means an interface used by the operator to control the flight path of the small unmanned aircraft.

Corrective lenses means spectacles or contact lenses.

Operator means a person who manipulates the flight controls of a small unmanned aircraft system.

Small unmanned aircraft means an unmanned aircraft weighing less than 55 pounds including everything that is on board the aircraft.

Small unmanned aircraft system (small UAS) means a small unmanned

aircraft and its associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the small unmanned aircraft) that are required for the safe and efficient operation of the small unmanned aircraft in the national airspace system.

Unmanned aircraft means an aircraft operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.

Visual observer means a person who assists the small unmanned aircraft operator to see and avoid other air traffic or objects aloft or on the ground.

UAS for recreation or hobby means small unmanned aircraft certified on community-based organization and not for business purposes.

107.5 Falsification, reproduction or alteration.

- (a) No person may make or cause to be made—
 - (1) Any fraudulent or intentionally false record or report that is required to be made, kept, or used to show compliance with any requirement under this part.
 - (2) Any reproduction or alteration, for fraudulent purpose, of any certificate, rating, authorization, record or report under this part.
- (b) The commission by any person of an act prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section is a basis for denying an application for certificate, or suspending or revoking the applicable certificate or waiver issued by the Director General under this part and held by that person.

107.7 Inspection, testing, and demonstration of compliance.

- (a) An operator or owner of a small unmanned aircraft system must, upon request, make available to the Director General:
 - (1) The operator's unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating;
 - (2) The certificate of aircraft registration for the small unmanned aircraft system being operated; and
 - (3) Any other document, record, or report required to be kept by an operator or owner of a small unmanned aircraft system under the regulations of this chapter.
- (b) The operator, visual observer, or owner of a small unmanned aircraft system must, upon request, allow the Director General to make any test or inspection of the small unmanned aircraft system, the operator, and, if applicable, the visual observer to determine compliance with

this part.

107.9 Accident reporting.

No later than 10 days after an operation that meets the criteria of either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, an operator must report to the DGCA head quarter or the nearest Airport Authority any operation of the small unmanned aircraft that involves the following:

- (a) Any injury to any person; or
- (b) Damage to any property, other than the small unmanned aircraft.

SUBPART B OPERATING RULES

107.11 Applicability.

This subpart applies to the operation of all civil small unmanned aircraft systems to which this part applies.

107.13 Registration, certification, and airworthiness directives.

No person may operate a civil small unmanned aircraft system for purposes of flight unless:

- (a) That person has an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating issued pursuant to Subpart C of this part and satisfies the requirements of section 107.65;
- (b) The small unmanned aircraft being operated has been registered with the DGCA pursuant to subpart D of this part;
- (c) The small unmanned aircraft being operated displays its registration number in the manner specified in subpart D of this part; and
- (d) The owner or operator of the small unmanned aircraft system complies with all applicable airworthiness directives.

107.15 Civil small unmanned aircraft system airworthiness.

- (a) No person may operate a civil small unmanned aircraft system unless it is in a condition for safe operation. This condition must be determined during the preflight check required under §section 107.49 of this part.
- (b) The operator must discontinue the flight when he or she knows or has reason to know that continuing the flight would pose a hazard to other aircraft, people, or property.

107.17 Medical condition.

No person may act as an operator or visual observer if he or she knows or has reason to know that he or she has a physical or mental condition that would interfere with the safe operation of a small unmanned aircraft system.

107.19 Responsibility of the operator.

- (a) The operator is directly responsible for, and is the final authority as to the operation of the small unmanned aircraft system.
- (b) The operator must ensure that the small unmanned aircraft will pose

no undue hazard to other aircraft, people, or property in the event of a loss of control of the aircraft for any reason.

107.21 Maintenance and inspection.

An operator must:

- (a) Maintain the system in a condition for safe operation; and
- (b) Inspect the small unmanned aircraft system prior to flight to determine that the system it is in a condition for safe operation.

107.23 Hazardous operation.

No person may:

- (a) Operate a small unmanned aircraft system in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the life or property of another; or
- (b) Allow an object to be dropped from a small unmanned aircraft if such action endangers the life or property of another.

107.25 Operation from a moving vehicle or aircraft.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft system -

- (a) From a moving aircraft; or
- (b) From a moving vehicle unless that vehicle is moving on water.

107.27 Alcohol or drugs.

A person acting as an operator or as a visual observer must comply with the provisions of section 91.17 and section 91.19 of this chapter.

107.29 Daylight operation.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft system except between the hours of official sunrise and sunset.

107.31 Visual line of sight aircraft operation.

With vision that is unaided by any device other than corrective lenses, the operator or visual observer must be able to see the unmanned aircraft throughout the entire flight in order to:

- (a) Know the unmanned aircraft's location;
- (b) Determine the unmanned aircraft's attitude, altitude, and direction;
- (c) Observe the airspace for other air traffic or hazards; and
- (d) Determine that the unmanned aircraft does not endanger the life or

property of another.

107.33 Visual observer.

If a visual observer is used during the aircraft operation, all of the following requirements must be met:

- (a) The operator and the visual observer must maintain effective communication with each other at all times.
- (b) The operator must ensure that the visual observer is able to see the unmanned aircraft in the manner specified in section 107.31 and section 107.37.
- (c) At all times during flight, the small unmanned aircraft must remain close enough to the operator for the operator to be capable of seeing the aircraft with vision unaided by any device other than corrective lenses.
- (d) The operator and the visual observer must coordinate to do the following:
 - (1) Scan the airspace where the small unmanned aircraft is operating for any potential collision hazard; and
 - (2) Maintain awareness of the position of the small unmanned aircraft through direct visual observation.

107.35 Operation of multiple small unmanned aircraft systems.

A person may not act as an operator or visual observer in the operation of more than one unmanned aircraft system at the same time.

107.37 Operation near aircraft; right-of-way rules.

- (a) Each operator must maintain awareness so as to see and avoid other aircraft and vehicles and must yield the right-of-way to all aircraft, airborne vehicles, and launch and reentry vehicles.
 - (1) In order to maintain awareness so as to see other aircraft and vehicles, either the operator or a visual observer must, at each point of the small unmanned aircraft's flight, satisfy the criteria specified in section 107.31.
 - (2) Yielding the right-of-way means that the small unmanned aircraft must give way to the aircraft or vehicle and may not pass over, under, or ahead of it unless well clear.
- (b) No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft so close to another

aircraft as to create a collision hazard.

107.39 Operation over people.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft over a human being who is:

- (a) Not directly participating in the operation of the small unmanned aircraft; or
- (b) Not located under a covered structure that can provide reasonable protection from a falling small unmanned aircraft.

107.41 Operation in certain airspace.

Operator shall refer to Minister of Transportation Regulation concerning “Pengendalian Pengoperasian Sistem Pesawat Udara Tanpa Awak di Ruang Udara yang Dilayani Indonesia” with respect to operating UAS in Indonesian Airspace.

107.45 Reserved

107.47 Flight restrictions in the proximity of certain areas designated by notice to airmen.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft in areas designated in a Notice to Airmen under section 91.137, unless authorized by:

- (a) Air Traffic Control (ATC); or
- (b) A Certificate of Waiver or Authorization issued by the DGCA.

107.49 Preflight familiarization, inspection, and actions for aircraft operation.

- (a) Prior to flight, the operator must:
 - (1) Assess the operating environment, considering risks to persons and property in the immediate vicinity both on the surface and in the air. This assessment must include:
 - (i) Local weather conditions;
 - (ii) Local airspace and any flight restrictions;
 - (iii) The location of persons and property on the surface; and
 - (iv) Other ground hazards.
 - (2) Ensure that all persons involved in the small unmanned aircraft operation receive a briefing that includes operating conditions,

emergency procedures, contingency procedures, roles and responsibilities, and potential hazards;

- (3) Ensure that all links between ground station and the small unmanned aircraft are working properly; and
 - (4) If the small unmanned aircraft is powered, ensure that there is enough available power for the small unmanned aircraft system to operate for the intended operational time and to operate after that for at least five minutes.
- (b) Each person involved in the operation must perform the duties assigned by the operator.

107.51 Operating limitations for small unmanned aircraft.

An operator must comply with all of the following operating limitations when operating a small unmanned aircraft system:

- (a) The airspeed of the small unmanned aircraft may not exceed 87 knots (100 miles per hour) calibrated airspeed at full power in level flight;
- (b) The minimum flight visibility, as observed from the location of the ground control station must be no less than 3 statute miles (4.8 kilometers); and
- (c) The minimum distance of the small unmanned aircraft from clouds must be no less than:
 - (1) 500 feet (150 meters) below the cloud; and
 - (2) 2,000 feet (600 meters) horizontally away from the cloud.

SUBPART C OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

107.53 Applicability.

This subpart prescribes the requirements for issuing an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating.

107.57 Offenses involving alcohol or drugs.

- (a) A conviction for the violation of any Republic of Indonesia statute relating to the growing, processing, manufacture, sale, disposition, possession, transportation, or importation of narcotic drugs, marijuana, or depressant or stimulant drugs or substances is grounds for:
 - (1) Denial of an application for an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating for a period of up to 1 year after the date of final conviction; or
 - (2) Suspension or revocation of an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating.
- (b) Committing an act prohibited by section 91.17(a) or section 91.19(a) is grounds for:
 - (1) Denial of an application for an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating for a period of up to 1 year after the date of that act; or
 - (2) Suspension or revocation of an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating.

107.59 Refusal to submit to an alcohol test or to furnish test results.

A refusal to submit to a test to indicate the percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood, when requested by a law enforcement officer in accordance with section 91.17(c) of this chapter, or a refusal to furnish or authorize the release of the test results requested by the Director General in accordance with section 91.17(c) or (d) of this chapter, is grounds for:

- (a) Denial of an application for an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating for a period of up to 1 year after the date of that refusal; or
- (b) Suspension or revocation of an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating.

107.61 Eligibility.

Subject to the provisions of section 107.57 and section 107.59, in order to be eligible for an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating under this subpart, a person must:

- (a) Indonesian citizen;
- (b) Be at least 17 years of age;
- (c) Be able to read, speak, write, and understand the English language. If the applicant is unable to meet one of these requirements due to medical reasons, the DGCA may place such operating limitations on that applicant's certificate as are necessary for the safe operation of the small unmanned aircraft;
- (d) Pass an initial aeronautical knowledge test covering the areas of knowledge specified in section 107.73(a); and
- (e) Not know or have reason to know that he or she has a physical or mental condition that would interfere with the safe operation of a small unmanned aircraft system.

107.63 Issuance of an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating.

An applicant for an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating under this subpart must make the application in a form and manner acceptable to the Director General.

- (a) The application must include:
 - (1) An airman knowledge test report showing that the applicant passed an initial aeronautical knowledge test, or recurrent aeronautical knowledge test for those individuals that satisfy the requirements of section 107.73; and
 - (2) A certification signed by the applicant stating that the applicant does not know or have reason to know that he or she has a physical or mental condition that would interfere with the safe operation of a small unmanned aircraft system.
- (b) The application must be submitted to Director of Airworthiness and Aircraft Operation, a designated pilot examiner, an airman certification representative for a pilot school, a certified flight instructor, or other person authorized by the Director General. The person accepting the application submission must verify the identity of the applicant in a

manner acceptable to the Director General.

107.65 Aeronautical knowledge recency.

A person may not operate a small unmanned aircraft system unless that person has completed one of the following, within the previous 24 calendar months:

- (a) Passed an initial aeronautical knowledge test covering the areas of knowledge specified in section 107.73(a); or
- (b) Passed a recurrent aeronautical knowledge test covering the areas of knowledge specified in section 107.73(b).

107.67 Knowledge tests: General procedures and passing grades.

- (a) Knowledge tests prescribed by or under this part are given at times and places, and by persons designated by the Director General.
- (b) An applicant for a knowledge test must have proper identification at the time of application that contains the applicant's:
 - (1) Photograph;
 - (2) Signature;
 - (3) Date of birth, which shows the applicant meets or will meet the age requirements of this part for the certificate sought before the expiration date of the airman knowledge test report; and
 - (4) If the permanent mailing address is a post office box number, then the applicant must provide a current residential address.
- (c) The minimum passing grade for the knowledge test will be specified by the Director General.

107.69 Knowledge tests: Cheating or other unauthorized conduct.

- (a) An applicant for a knowledge test may not:
 - (1) Copy or intentionally remove any knowledge test;
 - (2) Give to another applicant or receive from another applicant any part or copy of a knowledge test;
 - (3) Give assistance on, or receive assistance on, a knowledge test during the period that test is being given;
 - (4) Take any part of a knowledge test on behalf of another person;
 - (5) Be represented by, or represent, another person for a knowledge test;
 - (6) Use any material or aid during the period that the test is being

- given, unless specifically authorized to do so by the Director General; and
- (7) Intentionally cause, assist, or participate in any act prohibited by this paragraph.
- (b) An applicant who the Director General finds has committed an act prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section is prohibited, for 1 year after the date of committing that act, from:
- (1) Applying for any certificate, rating, or authorization issued under this chapter; and
 - (2) Applying for and taking any test under this chapter.
- (c) Any certificate or rating held by an applicant may be suspended or revoked if the Director General finds that person has committed an act prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section.

107.71 Retesting after failure.

An applicant for a knowledge test who fails that test may not reapply for the test for 14 calendar days after failing the test.

107.73 Initial and recurrent knowledge tests.

- (a) An initial aeronautical knowledge test covers the following areas of knowledge:
- (1) Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation;
 - (2) Airspace classification and operating requirements, obstacle clearance requirements, and flight restrictions affecting small unmanned aircraft operation;
 - (3) Official sources of weather and effects of weather on small unmanned aircraft performance;
 - (4) Small unmanned aircraft system loading and performance;
 - (5) Emergency procedures;
 - (6) Crew resource management;
 - (7) Radio communication procedures;
 - (8) Determining the performance of small unmanned aircraft;
 - (9) Physiological effects of drugs and alcohol;
 - (10) Aeronautical decision-making and judgment; and
 - (11) Airport operations.

- (b) A recurrent aeronautical knowledge test covers the following areas of knowledge:
- (1) Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation;
 - (2) Airspace classification and operating requirements, obstacle clearance requirements, and flight restrictions affecting small unmanned aircraft operation;
 - (3) Official sources of weather;
 - (4) Emergency procedures;
 - (5) Crew resource management;
 - (6) Aeronautical decision-making and judgment; and
 - (7) Airport operations.

107.75 Military pilots or former military pilots.

- (a) General. Except for a person who has been removed from unmanned aircraft flying status for lack of proficiency or because of a disciplinary action involving any aircraft operation, an Indonesian military unmanned aircraft pilot or operator or former Indonesian military unmanned aircraft pilot or operator who meets the requirements of this section may apply, on the basis of his or her Indonesian military unmanned aircraft pilot or operator qualifications, for an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with small UAS rating issued under this part.
- (b) Military unmanned aircraft pilots or operators and former military unmanned aircraft pilots or operators in the Indonesian Armed Forces. A person who qualifies as a Indonesian military unmanned aircraft pilot or operator or former Indonesian military unmanned aircraft pilot or operator may apply for an unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating if that person—
- (1) Passes a recurrent aeronautical knowledge test covering the areas of knowledge specified in section 107.73(b); and
 - (2) Presents evidentiary documents that show:
 - (i) The person's status in the Indonesian Armed Forces;
 - (ii) That the person is or was a Indonesian military unmanned aircraft pilot or operator.

107.77 Change of name or address.

- (a) Change of Name. An application to change the name on a certificate issued under this subpart must be accompanied by the applicant's:
 - (1) Operator certificate; and
 - (2) A copy of the marriage license, court order, or other document verifying the name change.
- (b) The documents in paragraph (a) of this section will be returned to the applicant after inspection.
- (c) Change of address. The holder of an unmanned aircraft operator certificate issued under this subpart who has made a change in permanent mailing address may not, after 30 days from that date, exercise the privileges of the certificate unless the holder has notified the DGCA of the change in address using one of the following methods:
 - (1) By letter to the Directorate of Airworthiness and Aircraft Operation, Gedung Karya Lt. 22, Kementerian Perhubungan, Jalan Merdeka Barat No. 8, 10110 providing the new permanent mailing address, or if the permanent mailing address includes a post office box number, then the holder's current residential address; or
 - (2) By using the DAAO email address at dsku@dephub.go.id providing the new permanent mailing address, or if the permanent mailing address includes a post office box number, then the holder's current residential address.

107.79 Voluntary surrender of certificate.

- (a) The holder of a certificate issued under this subpart may voluntarily surrender it for cancellation.
- (b) Any request made under paragraph (a) of this section must include the following signed statement or its equivalent: "I voluntarily surrender my unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a small UAS rating for cancellation. This request is made for my own reasons, with full knowledge that my certificate will not be reissued to me unless I again complete the requirements specified in section 107.61 and section 107.63."

SUBPART D SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION

107.87 Applicability.

This subpart prescribes the rules governing the special registration and identification of small civil unmanned aircraft to which this part applies. A special register will be provided and maintained by Director General related to registration of a small civil unmanned aircraft.

107.89 Eligibility for Registration.

A small civil unmanned aircraft shall be eligible for registration in Indonesia only when:

- (a) Not registered in other country;
- (b) Owned by Indonesian citizen or Indonesian legal body;
- (c) Applied by Indonesian citizen or Indonesian legal body;
- (d) Evidence of ownership have been submitted;
- (e) All duties due and payable under the laws of Indonesia in respect of importation of aircraft into Indonesia have been paid;
- (f) All insurance required by applicable regulations have been covered; and
- (g) Identification have been made according to 107.94.

107.90 Special Certificate of Registration

- (a) An eligible applicant shall apply Special Certificate of Registration using DAAO Form 47-11.
- (b) A small civil unmanned aircraft may be registered only by and in the legal name of its owner.
- (c) A Special Certificate of Registration is an evidence that the aircraft has been registered in Indonesia under special rules of registration for small civil unmanned aircraft.
- (d) A Special Certificate of Registration is not an evidence of ownership of aircraft in any proceeding in which ownership by particular person is in issue. The Director General does not issue any certificate of ownership or endorsed any information with respect to the ownership on a Special Certificate of Registration. Special Certificate of Registration is issued to the person who appears to be the owner on the basis of the evidence of ownership submitted with application for aircraft registration.

107.91 Duration of Special Certificate of Registration

A Special Certificate of Registration shall remain valid for the period of validity specified in the certificate and shall not exceed three years from the date of each issuance.

107.92 Renewal and Replacement of Special Certificate of Registration

- (a) Special Certificate of registration may be renewed upon application of the certificate holder using DAAO Form 47-13.
- (b) A replacement of Special Certificate of Registration may be requested by the certificate holder when it is lost, stolen or mutilated provided the evidence submitted during the application.
- (c) In the case of change in ownership of aircraft or change to owner permanent address, the holder of Special Certificate of Registration shall apply for a replacement Special Certificate of Registration with the evidence of ownership or evidence of registration of new address respectively.

107.93 Cancellation of Registration

- (a) The holder of Special Certificate of Registration may request for the cancellation of registration to Director of Airworthiness and Aircraft Operation describing the reason for cancellation by submitting DAAO form 47-17 and its supporting evidence.
- (b) Special Certificate of Registration will automatically be cancelled when at the time of its validity not renewed. Shall such Special Certificate of Registration will be renewed, application for Special Certificate of Registration steps will be applied.

107.94 Identification of small civil unmanned aircraft

- (a) No person may operate a small civil unmanned aircraft unless it displays identification marks in accordance with this subpart.
- (b) Unless otherwise authorised by Director General, no person may place on the aircraft a design, marks or symbols that modifies or confuses the identification marks.
- (c) Any lettering and signs may be displayed on the aircraft if the location, size, shape and color of lettering and signs does not interfere with the easy recognition of and is not causing confusion with the identification

- marks.
- (d) The identification marks must be painted on the aircraft or affixed by any other means insuring not easily be defaced or peeled off. In addition, it must have no ornamentation, contrast in color with the background, and be legible.
 - (e) The identification marks shall be assigned by Director General, and shall consist of combination of four digits number.
 - (f) The identification marks shall be displayed on the bottom surface of the aircraft and on both side of the aircraft.
 - (g) The width of each character (except number 1) shall be two-thirds of the height of a character. In addition, the width of number 1 shall be one-sixth of the height of character.
 - (h) The thickness of the character and the spacing between character shall be one-sixth of the height of a character.
 - (i) The character in each separate group of marks shall be of equal height.
 - (j) The size of identification marks on the bottom surface shall be at least 15 centimeters and on the side shall be at least 5 centimeters. If the aircraft surface is not large enough to meet size requirement:
 - (1) If one of the surface authorised for displaying required marks is large enough to display marks meeting the size requirment, and the other authorised surface is not enough, it is required to display full size marks on the larger surface,
 - (2) If neither authorised surface is large enough for full size marks, it is required to display marks as large as practicable on the largest authorised surface.
 - (k) Displaying identification marks but not as specified in this subpart may be requested an authorisation by Director General.

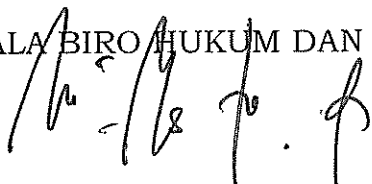
MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya

IGNASIUS JONAN

KEPALA BIRO HUKUM DAN KSLN,



SRI LESTARI RAHAYU

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