

ABSTRACT

As the fundamental element, sovereignty cannot be separated from state. Sovereignty in relation to a portion of the surface of the globe is the legal requirement needed to be fulfilled for the inclusion of such portion in the territory of any particular state. As a sovereign nation, Indonesia, in principle, must be able to determine the form of state, the form of government, the organization of internal and external power, to manage the relationship amongst citizens, to regulate the use of public domain, to create a constitution and its enforcement regulations, to regulate the political relations abroad and within the country, including foreign nationals in its territory although those who are entitled to none of any citizenship (stateless), set the territory by land, sea or airspace for the interests of defense, security, aviation safety as well as others social activities. One of the elements of sovereignty was air sovereignty. Each of state has full and exclusive right to control and handle its own airspace. Indonesia, as a territorially large country in ASEAN, has a wide airspace in ASEAN. Nevertheless, since 1946 until nowadays, some of Indonesian airspace has been delegated to its neighbor country, Singapore. Singapore has control over Indonesia's airspace above Riau and Natuna Island or officially known as sector A,B and C. Undoubtedly, this delegation brings several impacts to Indonesia. Since 1993 until nowadays, Indonesian Government has conducted various efforts to take it over in which it brings out the optimism to Indonesia to control its own airspace thoroughly in the future. This thesis will discuss about the impacts of Flight Information Region above Natuna Island by Indonesia to Singapore and the proper efforts that must be undertaken by Indonesian Government concerning the FIR above Natuna Island.

Keywords: Sovereignty, Air Sovereignty, Airspace Delegation, Flight Information Region.