

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

- ❑ Driving is on the left.
- ❑ Drivers are required to carry a valid national license, International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle documents and proof of insurance. An IDP issued in another country may require endorsement by the Indonesian licensing office located in Jakarta.
- ❑ Official identification, such as a passport, must be carried at all times. Copies are not accepted.
- ❑ Non-national drivers may be treated unfairly if involved in even minor crashes.
- ❑ Self-driving is not recommended. Hire a professional driver and car through a reputable agency; when doing so, do not surrender your passport as a form of security.
- ❑ The Rupiah (IDR) is the national currency. Credit cards are not widely accepted beyond large metropolitan centers and tourist areas.
- ❑ Traffic crashes are common.
- ❑ Riders of motorized two- and three-wheeled vehicles account for an estimated 74% of all traffic deaths.
- ❑ In crashes involving a motorcycle or motorbike and a car, the driver of the car is always considered to be at fault.
- ❑ Pedestrians make up approximately 16% of road fatalities.
- ❑ Women traveling alone and women drivers are subject to harassment and verbal abuse. Violent assaults against female visitors have occurred.
- ❑ Legal blood alcohol limit is zero for all drivers. Note that Sharia law is in force in Aceh, and drink driving carries severe penalties.
- ❑ There are 11.8 road deaths per 100,000 people in Indonesia, compared to 2.2 in Sweden and 2.3 in the UK.



Source: CIA Factbook

ROAD CULTURE

- **Drivers** are undisciplined. Traffic safety rules are routinely ignored.
- **Many motorists** disregard stop signs and traffic signals, or may “jump” red lights (stop, then drive through before the light has turned to green).
- **Speeding** and aggressive driving are common.
- **Motorists** often fail to use headlights after dark.
- **Many drivers** do not follow right-of-way rules at intersections and road junctions.
- **Motorists** may drive against traffic, even on major roads.
- **It is common** for drivers to use road shoulders for overtaking.
- **Car and motorcycle** clubs carrying banners related to a particular vehicle brand often travel in unruly groups on Friday and Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons.
- **Motorcycle** and motorbike drivers often swerve onto sidewalks where pedestrians are present.
- **Motorcycle drivers** frequently attempt to pass large vehicles that are in the process of overtaking other cars.
- **Bus and truck** drivers often operate dangerously overloaded vehicles.
- **Bus drivers** may drive in reverse down steep roads.

ROAD CONDITIONS

- **Of the** 496,607 km (308,577 miles) of roads, 283,102 km (175,911 miles) are paved and 213,505 km (132,665 miles) are unpaved.
- **Road conditions** vary widely. Many roads are unmaintained with broken surfaces and deep potholes.
- **Roads** are poorly lit or unlit.
- **Driving** conditions may be particularly hazardous during and after rain. Roads become slick and potholes may be obscured by standing water.
- **Traffic** congestion is common.
- **Even in cities**, streets are often blocked for long periods by large personal celebrations.
- **It is common** for traffic signals to be non-functional.
- **Roads have** many broken-down and abandoned vehicles.
- **At fuel** stations, attendants pump gas.
- **Mobile phone** reception is inconsistent.
- **Unofficial attendants** called “parkirs” control parking along streets and in other public areas.
- **Pedestrian** infrastructure is poor. Even in cities where crosswalks are present, drivers may ignore them.

Road Conditions, continued

- **Pedestrian safety** training is lacking. Pedestrians may step into streets with fast-moving traffic.
- **Street vendors** often block sidewalks and roads, forcing those on foot to walk in streets.
- **Cycling infrastructure** is undeveloped. There are many bicyclists; riders may be unaware of traffic and safety rules.
- **Drivers may** disregard cyclists and fail to provide adequate safety margins on shared roads.
- **Demonstrations** are common in cities, and less common in Bali; protests are frequent before elections. Avoid all public demonstrations, which may suddenly turn violent.
- **Foreigners** in Indonesian Papua are often targets of violent crime, including fatal attacks on roads close to the Freeport-McMoRan Mine near Timika.
- **Active military conflicts** and political unrest are ongoing in areas including Papua, Maluku Province and Central Sulawesi Province.
- **Armed robberies**, kidnappings and violent crime often occur along the road linking Banda Aceh to Medan on the island of Sumatra.
- **A permit** is required to travel to Indonesian Papua. Avoid travel to Central Papua (Papua Tengah) and Highland Papua (Papua Pegunungan). Ongoing violence may impact visiting drivers and pedestrians.
- **The following roads** may present particular challenges to motorists:
 - » **Kelok 44** ("44 turns climb") is a narrow road leading to Lake Maninjau in West Sumatra. There are 44 hairpin turns along its paved length, with a steep downhill section. Not all sections of pavement are in good condition. The road is 8 km (4.9 miles) long. This route is popular with tourists and crowded conditions are common.
 - » **Skull Track/Denpasar-Gilimanuk Bypass** is a treacherous road on the island of Bali. Motorbike and freight truck drivers practice dangerous overtaking on blind curves. The narrow road is poorly maintained with uneven, broken surfaces and deep potholes. Speeding and driver fatigue are major contributors to high numbers of serious and fatal crashes.
 - » **Kelok Sembilan/Kelok 9** ("9 curves climb") is a dangerous road in West Sumatra that runs from the Central Trans-Sumatra Highway to the East Trans-Sumatra Highway. The road is paved, and has nine steep curves with multiple bridges. Traffic is frequently heavy. Drivers often speed and overtake under unsafe conditions.

REGIONAL AND SEASONAL CONDITIONS

- **Indonesia** is subject to torrential rains, flooding, earthquakes, forest fires and volcanic eruptions.
- **Rainy season** is generally from November to March, but heavy rains occur year-round.
- **Flash floods** and flooding covering large areas occur throughout the country. Severe flooding can impact Jakarta, resulting in widespread power outages and deep water covering roads. Bridges may be washed away.
- **Major roads**, including the toll road leading to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, may be affected by flooding. Do not step or drive into floodwaters, which may have strong currents or obscure deep potholes, branches, debris or other hazards.
- **Landslides** and mudslides may follow rains.
- **There are** frequent earthquakes. Landslides and tsunamis often follow seismic activity.
- **Sumatra and Borneo** are susceptible to fires in forested and peatland areas. Smoke from fires may limit vision.

Maximum Speed Limits

Type of road	Maximum speed
Urban areas	50 kph (31 mph)
Rural roads	80 kph (50 mph)
Highways	100 kph (62 mph)

Always adjust speed according to signage, hazards and weather conditions.

Signs are generally pictorial and may not follow European Union conventions.

								
Motorcycle lane	Hazardous ascent/descent	Entrance to toll road	Emergency muster zone	Emergency evacuation route	No right or U-turn	Loop in road	Pedestrians only	Overtaking prohibited

Regional and Seasonal Conditions, continued

- **There are** more than 129 active volcanoes. Eruptions may cause the release of hazardous gases, and create ash clouds that impair visibility.
- **Avoid** travel to within 5 km (3.1 miles) of the Mount Sinabung crater area in Karo Regency of North Sumatra; the Mount Semeru crater area in Lumajang Regency in East Java; and the southeast area of Mount Semeru along the Besuk Kokokan river within 500 meters (1,640 feet) of the riverbank.
- **Do not** drive within 10 km (6.2 miles) of Mount Agung, due to possible volcanic eruptions.
- **During** the religious month of Ramadan, fasting can result in dehydration and reduced driver and pedestrian alertness.
- **Nyepi/Balinese New Year** requires that all people within Bali, including visitors, stay indoors, keep lights off and observe silence. Ngurah Rai International Airport is closed for the day, though hospitals and emergency services remain operational.
- **During religious holidays** and public celebrations, violent acts of terrorism often occur. Roads and infrastructure are frequently targeted; resultant damages may limit the ability to travel.
- **Be familiar with emergency procedures.** The Red Cross provides a website and free, downloadable emergency app: <http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies>

TRANSPORTATION

- **Transportation options** include cars, taxis, rideshares, shared minivan taxis, minibuses/minivans (also called “mikrolets” and “angkot”) “ojeks” (motorcycle taxis), motorcycles/motorbikes, “bajajs (motorized three-wheeled, enclosed rickshaws), “bentors” (motorcycle rickshaws), bicycles, “becaks” (bicycle taxis), horse carts, trains and boats.
- **Public transport** is regulated, but oversight is poor. Maintenance of vehicles is inadequate, and all forms of transportation are regarded as unsafe.
- **Large** buses are generally available only in cities on Java; in all other locations, there is minibus service.
- **Crashes** involving both large buses and minibuses are common.
- **Buses are** generally overcrowded.
- **Condition** of taxi vehicles varies greatly.
- **Use only** registered taxis with driver identification clearly displayed in vehicle.
- **Do not** hail taxis on the street. Use only taxis ordered by phone or through a reputable hotel.

- **Never enter** a taxi occupied by unknown persons. Armed robbery attacks against passengers have been perpetrated by drivers and other passengers.
- **The Government of Canada** regards taxi companies including Blue Bird, Thunderbird and Express as reliable. Be alert to fake taxis painted to look like vehicles from these companies.
- **Rideshares** are available in major urban areas. Use only services such as Grab that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver’s name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.
- **Ojek** motorcycle taxis are usually found on street corners, or hailed through rideshare apps.
- **Bentor** rickshaws require up to two passengers to sit in an open seat in front of the motorcycle.
- **Two-, three- and four-wheeled bajaj** motorized rickshaws do not have standardized rates and are not allowed on motorways. Within cities, drivers may weave dangerously in and out of larger traffic.
- **There are** many bebens/motorbikes. Drivers are often reckless, and dart through traffic or drive onto sidewalks among pedestrians.
- **Horse carts** can be found on many rural roads.
- **Pedestrians** should exercise caution, as many drivers disregard those on foot, even where crossings are present.
- **In many** areas, street vendors may block sidewalks and force pedestrians into busy roads.
- **Bicycles** are popular. Infrastructure is underdeveloped or undeveloped in many parts of the country.
- **Trains** include commuter, intercity and long-distance.
- **Jakarta** has a commuter rail network called KRL Commuterline (Kereta Rel Listrik Jabodetabek).
- **Fatal** train collisions have occurred.
- **Boat** and ferry disasters are frequent due to sudden storms, overcrowding and lack of life-saving equipment.
- **Vessels** generally do not carry adequate numbers of safety vests. If traveling by boat, carry your own life preserver, and do not travel after dark or during inclement weather or rough seas.
- **Maritime piracy** occurs in Indonesia’s coastal waters.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

- **Drivers must** be at least 17 years of age to drive, and a minimum of 23 to rent a vehicle. Some rental agencies may have additional requirements.
- **If driving** a vehicle belonging to another person, the owner’s written permission must be carried.

Traffic Regulations, continued

- **Seat belt use** is mandatory for drivers and front seat passengers. For safety, all vehicle occupants should wear seat belts. Note that many Indonesian vehicles are not fitted with rear seat belts.
- **There are no** laws governing child safety in vehicles, and children are not restricted from riding in front seats. For safety, children should be seated in child restraints appropriate to age and size, and ride in rear seats.
- **Helmet use** is compulsory for motorcycle drivers and passengers. Helmets must meet national standards. For safety, helmets should be fastened.
- **Children** are not restricted from being motorcycle passengers.
- **Laws mandate** that motorcycles are limited to driver and one passenger, but it is common for four or more people to ride a single motorcycle.
- **All drivers must** signal before turning left.
- **It is customary** for drivers of small vehicles and motorbikes to yield to trucks, buses and large vehicles.
- **All** passenger vehicles must be equipped with a warning triangle, reflective safety vest or jacket, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, a spare tire and tools, including a jack and tire iron.
- **Police may** carry out random breath tests.

Jakarta (Capital)

- » Largest city. Located on the island of Java.
- » Transportation options include cars, taxis, rideshares, shared minivan taxis, minibuses/minivans (also called “mikrolet” and “angkot”) “ojeks” (motorcycle taxis), motorcycles/motorbikes, “bajajs (motorized three-wheeled, enclosed rickshaws), “bentors” (motorcycle rickshaws), bicycles, “becaks” (bicycle taxis), trains and boats.
- » Driving is not recommended. Traffic is dense and unruly.
- » Street signs and building numbers are confusing. Many streets have the same name. Navigation is often dependent upon area landmarks and public buildings.
- » There is a license plate numbering system that limits the ability to access the city on in-bound toll roads: odd-numbered plates are allowed on odd days; even-numbered plates may enter on even days.
- » Use only registered, metered taxis, which are operated by multiple companies. Order taxis by phone or through reputable hotels, and do not hail vehicles on the street.
- » Be alert to fake companies impersonating popular licensed operators such as Blue Bird.
- » Legitimate taxis generally have roof and door logos, a windshield banner reading “Blue Bird Group,” uniformed drivers, headrests with company logo, and a sticker listing regulations and call center numbers visible on a side window.
- » Taxi passengers are expected to pay fares for toll roads.
- » Shared taxis operate along fixed routes. Condition of vehicles varies greatly. Overcrowding is common.
- » Rideshares including Grab, Gojek and Go Car are available. Use only services that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver’s name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.
- » Ojeks, bajajs, bentors and becaks operate throughout the cities. These vehicles are regarded as unsafe, and are frequently involved in crashes.
- » Lady Jek is an ojek service for women passengers; vehicles have female drivers.
- » Full-size city buses are operated by multiple companies. Tickets are sold separately at booths operated by each company.
- » There are no city bus schedules. Some bus stops have posted route numbers and/or destinations, but this information is unreliable.
- » Trans-Jakarta is the city’s bus rapid transit system (BRT). Most vehicles in the BRT network are modern.
- » The BRT system operates along dedicated lanes, and has 13 main lines in service Sunday through Thursday from 5 am to 10 pm, and on Friday and Saturday until 11 pm.
- » BRT buses have separate seating for women, and priority seating for elderly passengers, expectant mothers and those with mobility challenges.
- » Stations for BRT buses are generally located in the center of large roads connected by overhead bridges.

Jakarta, continued

- » Mikrolet (minibuses) and angkot (small vans) operated by multiple companies serve fixed, short-distance routes throughout the city. Bus company offices serve as stations.
- » Mikrotrans is a minibus service with routes and fixed stops along main roads. An electronic cash card is required.
- » City Tour Jakarta is a network of government-run tourist buses. Days and times of service vary with specific route.
- » The Jakarta MRT (Moda Raya Terpadu) metro system links Lebak Bulus in South Jakarta with Bundaran HI (Hotel Indonesia Roundabout) in Central Jakarta.
- » MRT trains are modern. Some stations are located at large pedestrian malls.
- » Electronic tickets must be purchased to access MRT platforms.
- » The city is connected to other locations throughout Java via train.
- » Gambir and Pesar Senen are the main rail stations for long-distance routes. Both stations are linked to the Trans-Jakarta network.
- » Halim Station in East Jakarta is the terminus for high-speed trains.
- » Kota train station in the old city area of Batavia serves mostly local and regional routes.
- » The KRL Commuterline (Kereta Rel Listrik Jabodetabek) commuter train connects the central city with outlying suburbs.
- » The main commuter train station is located next to the Trans-Jakarta bus stop.
- » Jabodetabek commuter trains have dedicated women-only cars at the front.
- » Pedestrians should exercise caution, as many motorists disregard those on foot, even where crossings are present.
- » Street vendors may block sidewalks and force pedestrians into busy roads.
- » Sidewalks have been widened and repaired in areas along some main roads, including along the Sudirman–Thamrin corridor and in nearby districts.
- » Many people travel by bicycle. There are some bicycle lanes. The Pemuda Pramuka bicycle lane is shared with electric bicycles, electric scooters and hoverboards. Drivers of these vehicles may disregard slower traditional pedal bicycles.
- » Car Free Days occur on Sundays from 6 am to 11 pm in Jalan Sudirman and Thamrin. The only motorized vehicles allowed are Trans-Jakarta buses.
- » Electric foot scooters (e-scooters) are growing in popularity. These vehicles are allowed on bike paths, but are prohibited from sidewalks, streets and pedestrian bridges.
- » There are frequent boat and ferry disasters as a result of sudden storms, overcrowded vessels and lack of safety equipment. Boats used for general transport and for tourist sailings often break down or capsize.
- » Vessels generally do not carry adequate numbers of safety vests. If traveling by boat, carry your own life preserver. Do not travel after dark or during inclement weather or rough seas.
- » Maritime piracy occurs in Indonesia's coastal waters.
- » There are two airports: Soekarno-Hatta International Airport and Halim Perdanakusuma Airport.
- » Soekarno-Hatta International Airport is 20 km (12 miles) from the city in the town of Tangerang.
- » Railink is an express train every half hour between the airport and Sudirman Station in the central city. The train is located between terminals 1 and 2, and can also be accessed via the Skytrain that connects the two terminals.
- » Purchase Railink tickets from kiosks to BNI City Station/Sudirman Baru Station, via the Railink website, or download the Railink app.
- » DAMRI buses (Motor Transport Enterprise of the Republic of Indonesia) connect the airport to various main transport hubs.
- » JAConnexion buses link the airport to major hotels and shopping centers within the main metro region.
- » Taxis are available outside of the arrivals area. Taxi transport is often inefficient due to major road congestion.
- » Halim Perdanakusuma Airport serves mainly domestic and charter flights.
- » DAMRI buses connect the airport to Rawamangun Bus Terminal, Gambir Station and other areas.
- » Rideshares, including Grab and Gojek, serve the airport.

Jakarta, continued

- » Book taxis at counters located in the arrivals area. Use only registered taxis from either airport, and avoid drivers soliciting for fares in the arrivals area.
- » Some international car rental agencies are represented at each airport. Check vehicle condition carefully before signing rental agreement.

Surabaya

- » Located on the eastern side of the island of Java.
- » The city is connected to other main cities on the island via the Trans-Java toll road.
- » Transportation options include cars, taxis, rideshares, shared minivan taxis, minibuses/minivans (also called “mikrolet” and “angkot”) “ojeks” (motorcycle taxis), motorcycles/motorbikes, “bajajs (motorized three-wheeled, enclosed rickshaws), “bentors” (motorcycle rickshaws), bicycles, “becaks” (pedal bicycle taxis), trains and boats.
- » Driving is not advised. Traffic is chaotic. Navigation is difficult. Road are poorly and inefficiently signed.
- » Registered, metered taxis are operated by multiple companies. Do not hail taxis on the street; book taxis by phone or through respectable hotels.
- » Fake taxis are common. Cars are painted to resemble reputable, licensed companies such as Blue Bird Group. Verify that taxis have company logos on roofs, doors and headrests; uniformed drivers, and a sticker clearly visible on a side window that displays taxi regulations and company call number.
- » Taxi passengers are required to pay toll road fees.
- » Rideshares are available. Use only services that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver’s name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.
- » Ojeks, bajajs, bentors and becaks operate throughout the city and along the outskirts. These vehicles are regarded as unsafe, and are frequently involved in crashes.
- » Buses include full-size vehicles and bemos (minibuses, also locally called “lin”). Overcrowding is common; all types of buses are often involved in serious and fatal crashes.
- » Purabaya Bus Terminal (also called Bungurasih) is the main bus station. There are routes throughout Java.
- » Avoid individuals attempting to sell tickets in the terminal. Purchase tickets only from official sources.
- » Trains are operated by Kereta Api. Commuter routes are limited.
- » There are daily and overnight routes to Jakarta and other major cities on Java.
- » Surabaya Pasar Turi and Surabaya Gubeng are the main long-distance train stations. Both are centrally located.
- » Trains served by Pasar Turi station are “executive class” air-conditioned trains. Economy class trains and southern routes arrive and depart from Surabaya Gubeng station.
- » Pedestrians are at risk. Many drivers disregard those on foot, even where crossings are present.
- » In some areas, street vendors may block sidewalks and force pedestrians into busy roads.
- » There are many bicycles on roads. Infrastructure is underdeveloped. Drivers of motorized vehicles often ignore the safety of cyclists.
- » The use of electric foot scooters (e-scooters) is increasing. E-scooters are allowed on bike paths, but are prohibited from sidewalks, streets and pedestrian bridges.
- » Tanjung Perak is the main harbor for passenger vessels. Ferry disasters are common.
- » Boats are often overcrowded and not equipped with adequate navigational or safety equipment. Boats used for general transport and for tourist sailings often break down or capsize.
- » Vessels generally do not carry adequate numbers of safety vests. If traveling by boat, carry your own life preserver. Do not travel after dark or during inclement weather or rough seas.
- » Piracy occurs in Indonesia’s coastal waters.
- » Juanda International Airport is about 12 km (7.4 miles) from city center.
- » Registered taxis are available. Purchase tickets from the Transportation Counter in the arrivals area of the airport.
- » The DAMRI bus connects the airport to Purabaya Bus Terminal west of the airport.

Surabaya, continued

- » Some larger hotels may provide shuttles to and from the airport. Check with hotel prior to travel.
- » Some international car rental agencies are represented at the airport.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND INCLUSIONS FOR MOBILITY CHALLENGED

- **Laws prohibiting** discrimination against persons with physical or other challenges are generally not enforced.
- **There are** few accommodations for those with physical, sensory or other challenges. Accessibility is severely limited in public transportation, lodging, communications and general infrastructure, including access to public buildings.
- **Some cities** may have dedicated parking spots for drivers with mobility challenges. Ask parking attendants for guidance.
- **The airport** Railink train to and from Soekarno-Hatta International Airport has dedicated seating for those with mobility challenges.
- **The bus** rapid transit system in Jakarta includes TransJakarta Cares, a complimentary bus service for persons with mobility, sensory or other challenges, and provides service to the closest Trans-Jakarta bus stop. Call 1500 102 for service.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

- **Pre-program** emergency numbers into your phone before departure.
- **Communication** may be difficult. Responders to emergency numbers and most medical providers speak little or no English.
- **Emergency numbers:**
 - » Police: 110
 - » Ambulance and medical emergencies: 118 or 119
 - » Fire: 113
 - » Search and rescue services: 115
 - » Tourist police in Jakarta: +6221 526 4073
- **Police responses** to emergencies are generally slow.
- **Ambulances** are not widely available. Training and availability of emergency responders may be below western standards. Where available, ambulances have little or no medical equipment, and are not staffed with trained paramedics.
- **Injured or ill** persons should consider taking a taxi or private vehicle to the closest major medical hospital, rather than wait for an ambulance.
- **First responders** are usually unable to respond to emergencies beyond major urban areas.
- **Health care** is regarded as inadequate. Appropriate services are generally available only in or near major cities. Basic medical care and/or stabilization may be the only available treatment in many places.
- **Health care** and sanitation conditions are well below western standards. Serious illness or injury may require medical evacuation to another country.
- **Full payment** or large deposits are generally required prior to the delivery of care, even in emergency situations.
- **Prescription** medicines from other countries may not be legal in Indonesia, and classified as illegal narcotics. Verify legality of medicines before entering the country. Carry prescriptions in their original packaging accompanied by a written doctor's prescription.
- **Quality** and safety of available drugs varies, and may carry high risks. Many medicines are counterfeit and may include dangerous ingredients. Use only medicines prescribed by reputable hospitals and physicians.
- **If involved in a crash:**
 - » Call police.
 - » Remain at scene until police indicate you may leave, unless you feel unsafe. If a mob forms, stay in vehicle with windows up and doors locked; or, if possible, move to a secure area and await authorities.
 - » Obtain police report.
 - » Take photos of scene if possible, and collect contact information from other driver(s) and any witnesses.
 - » Drivers must transport injured persons to the nearest hospital if an ambulance does not respond to a call.



ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION FOR SAFE INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRAVEL (ASIRT)

ASIRT is a non-profit humanitarian organization established in memory of Aron Sobel, age 25, who was killed along with 22 other passengers in a Pamukkale Bus Company crash on the roads of Turkey.

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