

The Interest of Logistic Companies in Kertajati International Airport: The Effect of Accessibility with The Role of Government As Mediation

Salahudin Rafi^a, Retno Mawarti^a, Bintang Adjar Talentama^a, Niluh Putu Mutiara Kartika Dewi^a

^aFaculty of Management and Business, Institut Transportasi dan Logistik Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: bangrafi@icloud.com

Abstract: Kertajati International Airport is situated in Majalengka Regency, West Java, playing a crucial role in supporting the logistics activities of the region. The accessibility factor proves to be a critical influential factor that impacts the interest of logistics companies operating within the airport's premises. This research analyzes the role of accessibility in logistics companies' interest level while considering the government's role as a mediator. This research shows that the role of accessibility, mediated by the role of government, has proven to influence the interest of logistics companies at Kertajati International Airport. If an area is easily accessible and complete, it can influence the interest in using it. This research takes a quantitative approach with a data collection using questionnaires distributed among employees of logistics enterprises in West Java and neighboring areas. The study applies Variance-Based Structural Equation Modeling alongside the Smart PLS test technique.

Keyword: *Accessibility, Airport, Interest, Logistic, Government's Role.*

1. Introduction

The service industry is fast becoming a highly demanded industry among businesses, evidenced by its rapid growth. The expansion of services, particularly in Indonesia, is evidenced by the emergence of numerous new service sector businesses. One such area of business development is the expansion of courier and expedition services. The growing advancement of goods and technology is set to boost the expedition service industry, creating potential for fierce competition. In order to meet the needs of their customers, service providers must offer superior services and quality (Mahardika et al., 2022).

In its evolution, airports are no longer merely viewed as transportation hubs but are also recognized as sources of regional revenue due to the economic activities they house. Consequently, airports are linked not solely with aviation, but also with trade and services. Simultaneously, the community's demand for air transportation infrastructure and facilities is on the rise (Fahtu & Hakim, 2017.). A company's strategy is a tool for setting a long-term direction and securing resources to improve the competitive position of its products or services in the target market segment. Its primary goal is to provide value to customers (Ricardianto et al., 2023)

The increasing trend of using air transportation modes can be attributed to both convenience and time efficiency, as well as the demands of globalization that necessitate high mobility for individuals to complete multiple jobs at distant locations simultaneously (Fahtu & Hakim, 2017.).

The construction of Kertajati International Airport in Kertajati District, Majalengka Regency, West Java is projected to be the second largest airport and will replace Husein Sastranegara International Airport. This development is in accordance with Government Regulation PP Republik Indonesia No. 32 Pasal 24 Tahun 2021 About "Penyelenggaraan Bidang Penerbangan". The Aviation Sector defines an airport as a designated area on land or water utilized for the purpose of aircraft takeoff and landing, passenger and cargo handling,

and intra and intermodal transportation with facilities for aviation safety, security, and basic services, as well as additional support facilities (Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 32, 2021).

Kertajati International Airport was established on November 24, 2014 by PT BIJB, which oversees the development and operation of the land side of West Java International Airport. PT BIJB is also responsible for the development of an integrated Aerocity Area to stimulate economic growth in the surrounding region. Accordingly, Kertajati International Airport is poised to become a bustling aviation hub. Kertajati International Airport was constructed utilizing funds from PT Bandar Udara Internasional Jawa Barat (PT. BIJB), a Regionally-Owned Enterprise established by the West Java government via Regional Regulation Peraturan Daerah Nomor 22 Tahun 2013 about "Pembentukan Badan Usaha Milik Daerah Pengelola Bandar Udara Internasional Jawa Barat dan Kertajati Aerocity" (Perda No.22, 2013).

The numerous capabilities of Kertajati International Airport align with the government's efforts to promote sustainable development and maximize potential for economic growth at Kertajati International Airport (Raihan Himawan et al., 2021). Quoted from Kompas TV, West Java International Airport is situated in Kertajati, Majalengka, West Java, covering an area of 1800 hectares and costing 2.6 trillion Rupiah. Although the airport aimed to reach 2.7 million passengers in its first year, it is currently facing setbacks and losses. Quoted from Ridwan Kamil's statement as the Governor of West Java during an interview with Kompas Tv, he said one of the factors causing the losses experienced by Kertajati Airport was the lack of interest in air transportation users due to the incomplete construction of the Cisumdawu Toll Road.

Therefore, it is apparent that there exists a correlation between the toll road factor and airport development planning, airport accessibility, and service user interests. Inadequate development planning can inevitably result in poorer accessibility and efficiency, ultimately leading to reduced interest from service users and setbacks in operational activities.

Another factor that makes the second largest airport in Indonesia deserted passengers according to public policy observer, Agus Pambagyo, delivered through Kompas TV media, another reason for the deserted airport is because of its less strategic location and far from the city center, but in another journal mentioned that the location of Kertajati International Airport is quite strategic because it is located north of Bandung City which is the capital of West Java. To produce an efficient intermodal/multimodal transport network, it is necessary to establish a hierarchy of network roles and functions capable of integrating transport services across various geographic scales, from global to local and vice versa. By integrating infrastructure networks and transport networks for each mode, and ensuring the availability of reliable intermodal terminals, the region will have superior access to international markets and maintain its competitiveness (Tjipto Sudarmo & Arofat, 2018).

Airport accessibility is a critical factor in logistics companies' choices of air transportation links. This factor comprises land transportation routes, airport services, and connectivity between transportation modes. If the area has limited airport access, logistics companies are mostly uninterested in utilizing air transportation as operational support. Essentially, logistics companies will reduce operational costs. The government can moderate the correlation between airport accessibility and the interests of logistics firms through infrastructure policies, fiscal incentives, and other supportive measures.

Being one of the newest airports, Kertajati International Airport has enormous potential in contributing to the development of the logistics industry in Indonesia. Moreover, it is expected to minimize the risks of delays in logistics operations. However, the airport's utilization level remains suboptimal, especially among logistics companies. Accessibility is one of the factors that influences utilization rates. Additionally, the government's role is a crucial factor that affects logistics companies' interest in utilizing Kertajati International Airport as a logistics hub.

Airports frequently act as multimodal transport hubs, incorporating various modes of transportation like trains, buses, and private vehicles to enable access to and from the airport. The presence of an airport in a region is anticipated to facilitate logistics and distribution activities. Moreover, airports are also expected to boost the income of a region.

This journal will be research base on logistic company employee perspective, the aims is to finding out how interested logistics companies are in Kertajati Airport.

2. Literature Review

Definition of Airport

According to (Undang Undang Republik Indonesia, 2009) about “Penerbangan”. Menurut Pasal 1 ayat (13) dari UU tersebut, airport is an area on land or in water that includes one or more runways, replacement runways, connecting runways, and other buildings and equipment used both for departure and arrival of aircraft.

Airports frequently act as a hub for multiple modes of transportation, including trains, buses, and private vehicles, enabling access to and from the airport. An airport's presence in a region is expected to facilitate mobility for both individuals and goods. Therefore, it is anticipated that airports will contribute to increased regional income through supported economic activities.

Definition of Accessibility

Airport accessibility is a crucial factor in airport selection and a competitive advantage that airports can offer. When planning a trip, travelers consider the sequence of their journeys, highlighting the significance of accessibility. Therefore, ensuring accessibility plays a vital role in retaining customers and attracting new ones. Accessibility is a measure of the ease of location to be reached from other locations through the transportation system. Measures of affordability or accessibility include ease of time, cost, and effort in moving between places or areas.

Accessibility is defined as facilitating ease of use for people with disabilities through optimal implementation, thereby achieving equality of opportunity in accessing various activities and realizing equal distribution of services in aspects of life, following facility and accessibility services for individuals with disabilities. (Prawira & Pranasari, 2020)

According to (Prawira & Pranasari, 2020), to understand the kinds of accessibility rights, it is divided into two types, namely:

Physical accessibility includes access to public buildings, roads, parks, cemeteries, and transportation.

Non-physical accessibility pertains to information and public services, often administrative in nature.

These two forms of accessibility are intertwined, much like currency. The government and the community should collaborate to establish means of accessibility that will empower the community. The implementation of such means should be guided by a set of policies and binding regulations.

Accessibility pertains to the convenience of reaching the transit terminal in its close vicinity (Atallariq et al., 2020). Therefore, the connectivity to the airport can be an indispensable factor for customers, whether individuals or companies utilizing the airport as their operational base.

Definition of Interest

Interest serves as motivation that leads a person to act on their desires, provided they possess the freedom to choose. interest is a mental device consisting of a mixture of feelings,

expectations, attitudes, prejudices, fears, or other tendencies that direct individuals to a particular choice (Prawira & Pranitasari, 2020).

Similarly, (Faiq et al., 2021) that interest reflects a person's inclination towards a particular experience, and the tendency endures even if the person is preoccupied with other tasks. Engaging in activities that are personally interesting is an outward expression of one's passions.

It may be inferred that interest is a universal behavioral inclination towards a person or a group pertaining to a thing. Emotions and logic can both be present within interest.

The conative aspect of interest is preceded by the acquisition of knowledge and information about the object of interest. The two elements of emotion and conation are responsible for the ability and desire to carry out activities. The emotional element is tied to participation or experiences, often including pleasure, while the conative element is a continuation of both and is expressed through the ability and desire to perform actions (Diah Pranitasari, n.d.).

Interest is an individual's tendency to pay sustained attention to and remember particular activities. Pleasure is experienced when an individual is engaged in activities that they find intriguing, and those activities hold their attention. Furthermore, it is contended that interest involves a sentiment of preference and a feeling of attachment to a given pursuit, without any external compulsion or persuasion. Essentially, interest is the recognition of a correlation between oneself and a subject external to oneself. The level of interest is dependent on the strength and closeness of the relationship. Interest can be demonstrated by expressing a preference for one thing over another or participating in an activity (Diah Pranitasari, n.d.).

According to Whitherington interest is a person's awareness that there is a connection between themselves and an object, person, problem, or situation (Diah Pranitasari, n.d.).

From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that interest is a feeling or a sense of liking or interest in an object outside of oneself accompanied by the emergence of attention to that object which results in a person having a desire to be involved or involved in an object, because it is felt to be meaningful to him so that there is hope from the intended object.

Definition of Role

According to Soerjono Soekanto, role is a dynamic aspect of position or status. When someone performs his duties in accordance with his position, he performs a role. Meanwhile, status is a set of rights and duties that a person has, if someone performs the rights and duties according to his position, then he performs a function (Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017).

In essence, a role can also be formulated as a certain set of behaviors that are generated by a certain position. A person's personality also affects how the role must be performed or played by senior, middle and subordinate leaders have the same role. Role is an action or behavior performed by someone who occupies a position in social status.

The requirements for roles according to Soerjono Soekanto's, work consist of three important things, namely :

- a. Roles include norms associated with a person's position or place in society. A role in this sense is a set of rules that guide a person in social life.
- b. Role is a concept of what behavior can be performed by individuals in society as an organization.
- c. Roles can also be said to be individual behavior that is important to the social structure of society.

According to Veithzal Rivai, role is defined as behavior that is regulated and expected by someone in a certain position (Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017).

According to Miftha Thoha, role as a set of behaviors that arise because of a position. Thus, a role is a set of organized activities that arise because of a position. Humans as social beings

have a tendency to live in groups. During group life, there will be interactions among the members of the community. The emergence of interaction between individuals is a form of human interdependence. With this interdependence, a role is formed (Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017).

According to J.Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Suyanto, roles can guide a person's behavior because the function of the role itself is to give direction to the socialization process, the inheritance of traditions, beliefs, values, norms and knowledge. And it can unite groups or communities. In addition, it is also to revive the system of control and governance, so as to preserve community life (Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017).

According to (Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017) social roles that exist in society can be classified in various ways according to the many points of view. Based on their implementation, social roles can be divided into two:

1. Expected roles (excepted roles), the ideal way of performing roles according to society's judgment. Society wants the expected role to be carried out carefully and must be carried out and this role is not negotiable as prescribed.
2. Customized roles (actual roles), namely, the way how the role is actually carried out. This role is more broadly implemented, can be adapted to certain situations and conditions. Customized roles may not fit the local situation, but the shortcomings that arise can be considered normal by society.

From the above definitions, it is clear that a role refers to the expected behavior or attitude towards an individual with a specific status or position, as perceived by a group of people.

Definition of Government's Role

The three forms of government roles, as described by Henry J. Abraham, are as follows:

1. Serving as a guardian of security and order in development. The function of collecting taxes may not necessarily be in the best interest of the public. This is the most conventional role of government.
2. The concept of the Service State emerged, with the government serving as a regulator of society's needs. This notion draws from several ideas surrounding the Welfare State.

Additionally, the government can also act as an entrepreneur or encourager of initiatives for society's renewal and development. The government serves as a catalyst for development and renewal, driving progress forward (Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017)

Another way to classify the role of government is through Irving Swerdlow's suggestion that positive government involvement in the development of community activities is a developmental process, which can be accomplished in five ways.

- a. Direct operation: The government autonomously conducts specific operations.
- b. Direct control: The use of permits, licenses for economic activities such as credit, and allocations are administered by government agencies authorized to issue licenses, allocations, and tariffs.
- c. Indirect control: By providing arrangements and conditions, for example, the regulation of the use of certain foreign exchange funds is allowed as long as it is for a "certain list of goods".
- d. Direct influence: In this section, persuasion and counseling are used to get certain groups of people to join certain cooperatives or become acceptors of family planning programs.
- e. Indirect influence: This is the most basic level of involvement, such as providing information, explaining government policies, presenting examples of efficiency and wastefulness. Subsequently, counseling and coaching may be employed to increase openness to new ideas.

The role of government, according to Sondang P. Siagian in his book, takes several forms, including regulation, policy formulation, service provision, law enforcement, and maintenance of public order and security (Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017)

According to Nyoman Sumaryadi, the government plays a crucial role in providing fundamental security, addressing religious matters and beliefs, controlling the economy, and ensuring the safety of public life.

From the expert opinions presented, the role of government can be understood as the relationship between the government and the governed, working together to achieve commonly desired goals for the greater good. Essentially, the role of government is to provide public and civil services to meet the needs of its citizens when necessary, establishing transactional relationships.

3. Research Method

This research uses survey data distributed to employees and former employees who work for expedition companies, especially those in West Java Province. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents. The questionnaire included variable indicators based on previous research and literature.

This study employed a quantitative research methodology due to its focus on variables. Quantitative methodology will be utilized to analyze the relationship between variables using statistical testing tools. The independent variable in this study is Accessibility (X), the dependent variable is Expedition Company Interest (Y), and the Role of Government is used as a mediator variable. Quantitative research methodology investigates social issues through the testing of a theory that comprises variables measured by numerical data and analyzed through statistical procedures. The goal of this method is to verify whether the predictive generalizations suggested by the theory are correct (Ali et al., 2020).

This research will be used logistic company employee and former employee as a sample to finding out how interested logistics companies are in Kertajati Airport, The sample for this journal refers to a employee dan former employee in logistic company for the result of employee perspective.

The collected data was analyzed utilizing the VB-SEM methodology within Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). SEM comprises of two techniques, Covariance-Base SEM (CB-SEM) and Variance-Base SEM (VB-SEM). CB-SEM analysis is conducted using Amos and LISREL software, while analysis with VB-SEM or Partial Least Squares (PLS) is accomplished through Smart-PLS, WarpPLS, and XLStat software (I Made Anom Arya Pering, 2020).

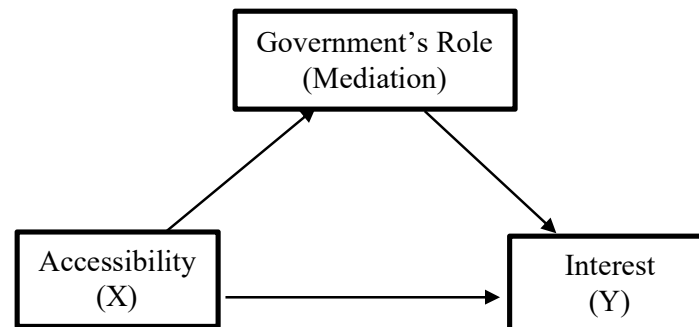


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

4. Results and Discussion

They are dominated by employees of JNE and J&T companies. The participants had varying lengths of work experience, with 12.4% employed for under one year, 50.4% for under three years, 23.4% for under five years, and 13.8% for over five years. We administered the questionnaire to 100 respondents.

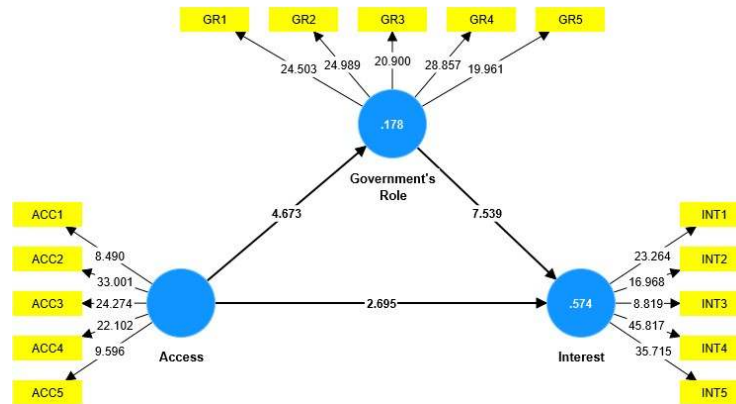


Figure 2. Loading factor.

Outer Model Evaluation

In the outer model there are 3 test criteria, namely convergent validity test, then there is a discriminant validity test and also a reliability test. All indicators in this study have a load value greater than 0.70 and a P-value less than 0.05. This means that the convergent validity requirements have been achieved.

Reliability and Validity Test

Table 1. Reliability and Validity Test

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Rho-A	Composite Reliability	AVE
Accessibility (X)	0,871	0,874	0,907	0,661
Interest Of Logistic Company (Y)	0,885	0,899	0,916	0,687
Government's Role (Mediation)	0,909	0,910	0,932	0,733

Source: Processed data by Smart PLS 3.0

Based on the results of the Reliability Validity test, all measures in this study were validated with the results of the Loading Factor > 0.6. Additionally, all variables in this study were found to be reliable with a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.6 and an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) > 0.5.

Inner Model Testing**R Square**

Table 2. R Square

Variable	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Government's Role (Mediation)	0,178	0,169
Interest Of Logistic Company (Y)	0,574	0,565

Source: Processed data by Smart PLS 3.0

Table 2 displays an R Square value of 0.178, or 17,8%, for the Role of Government as a mediator. This indicates that the Accessibility variable is 17,8% capable of explaining the Role of Government variable, which means that the remaining 82,2% is influenced by other variables outside of what is discussed in this study.

In this case, the R square value for variable Y, which is the Interest of Logistics Companies in Kertajati International Airport, is 0.574 or 57.4%. This indicates that the Accessibility variable explains 57.4% of the Logistics Company Interest variable. Therefore, the remaining 42.6% is influenced by other variables, which were not discussed in this study.

Hypothesis Test

Table 3. Direct Influence Table

Variable	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P-Value	Remarks
Accessibility – Interest of Logistic Company	0,091	2.695	0,007	Significant
Accessibility – Government's Role	0,090	4.673	0,000	Significant
Government's Role – Interest of Logistic Company	0,082	7.539	0,000	Significant
Accessibility – Government's Role – Interest of Logistic Company	0,065	4.047	0,000	Significant

Source: Processed data by Smart PLS 3.0

The relationship between Accessibility and Interest of Logistics Companies in Kertajati International Airport.

The hypothesis test revealed a P-value of 0.007 for the Accessibility and Interest variables, indicating a strong relationship between the two factors among logistics companies operating in Kertajati International Airport. Access is a vital component that impacts user interest in transportation services, particularly air transportation. Logistics companies also take this factor into consideration..

Relationship Between Accessibility and the Role of Government as Mediator.

The hypothesis test on the variable of accessibility and the role of government as mediator, obtained a P-value of 0.000. This means that there is a relationship between accessibility and the role of government as mediator. The role of government here is very large in supporting development that supports operational activities at Kertajati International Airport, one of which is accessibility.

The relationship between the role of government as mediator and the interest of logistics companies in Kertajati International Airport.

Hypothesis testing on the variable role of government as mediator and interest of logistics companies in Kertajati International Airport, obtained a P-value of 0.000. This means that there is a relationship between the role of government as mediator and the interest of companies in Kertajati International Airport.

The relationship between accessibility and interest of logistics companies in Kertajati International Airport, with the role of government as a mediator.

In this mediation test, the P-value is 0.000, which means it is significant. There is mediation that affects the indirect relationship. Therefore, the mediation status is partial mediation because the overall relationship of each variable is significant.

5. Conclusion

This study investigates the correlation between accessibility and logistics companies' interest in Kertajati International Airport. The role of the government as a mediator is also analyzed.

Kertajati Airport is the second-largest airport in Indonesia and is reputed to be the largest logistics center in the country. Therefore, this research aims to understand the factors that influence logistics companies' interest to use this airport. Previous research was used as a reference in this study, alongside the distribution of questionnaires and surveys to ascertain the perspectives of Logistics Company employees in the West Java area, including those currently employed and those who previously worked in the industry.

The study utilized the variables of Accessibility (X), Logistics Company Interest (Y), and Government Role as a mediator. The findings demonstrate that the Role of Accessibility with the mediation of the Government Role has a proven effect on Logistics Company Interest in Kertajati International Airport. This effect is significant, indicating Partial Mediation status. If an area is easily accessible and complete, it can affect one's interest in using it. This study has demonstrated that an airport with access that is complete will have more users. The government, both at the central and local levels, plays a crucial role in ensuring such access.

6. Implications

- i. Contributions to the Accessibility and Logistics Literature
This research can provide a theoretical foundation for accessibility in logistics. By investigating the role of accessibility at Kertajati International Airport, this research can help fill the knowledge gap in understanding the factors that influence the interest of logistics companies in choosing a business location.
- ii. The Importance of Government's Role in Logistics
This study highlights the importance of the government's role in the logistics sector. Given the intermediary role of the government, this study can reveal how government actions can influence logistics companies' interest in using Kertajati International Airport. This implies that government policies can play an important role in supporting or hindering the development of the logistics industry in the region.
- iii. Further Research Opportunities.
The results of this study can pave the way for further research. Future research could further explore how the government can more effectively support the logistics sector or how logistics companies can improve accessibility around Kertajati International Airport.
- iv. Logistics infrastructure development.
This study can also encourage the development or improvement of logistics infrastructure around Kertajati International Airport. If there are gaps in accessibility, the results of this study can help stimulate investment in transportation and logistics infrastructure.

7. Research Limitations

It is important to acknowledge that this study is measured from the perspective of the respondent, and the perspective of the respondent cannot be the only strong benchmark. Additionally, the scope of this research is limited to the logistics and air transportation industry with a regional limitation, which in this research only covers West Java. This study will focus on accessibility-related factors, the government's role, and the logistics companies' interests, without considering other potential factors that could impact logistics companies' interests.

References

- Ali, Mm., Hariyati, T., Yudestia Pratiwi, M., & Afifah Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Ibnu Rusyd Kotabumi, S. (2020). Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Dan Penerapan Nya Dalam Penelitian. In Education Journal.2022 (Vol. 2, Issue 2).
- Atallariq, M., Fatchi Al Banna, F., Gunawan, A., & Ayuntia, Y. (2020). THE EFFECT OF WALKABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY, AND CONNECTIVITY TOWARDS PASSENGER'S SATISFACTION: A STUDY OF TRANSJAKARTA TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND ITS SUPPORTING PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES.
- Citra Kunia putri dan trisna insan Noor, 2017. (2017). Analisis Peran Pemerintah. Analisis Pendapatan Dan Tingkat Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Petani, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Diah Pranitasari, S. P. (2020). THE EFFECT OF ACCESSIBILITY, INNOVATION AND QUALITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES SERVICES ON THE SATISFACTION OF PASSENGERS WITH DISABILITIES ON JAKARTA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
- Fahtu, C., & Hakim, L. (2017). SENTUHAN ETNIK JAWA PADA PERENCANAAN DESAIN BANDARA INTERNASIONAL DI TULUNGAGUNG, JAWA TIMUR DENGAN KONSEP HYBRID.

- Faiq, S. S., Rizal, M., & Tahir, R. (2021). Analisis Manajemen Operasional. *Jurnal Manajemen*, 11(2), 135–143.
- I Made Anom Arya Pering. (2020). KAJIAN ANALISIS JALUR DENGAN STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING (SEM) SMART-PLS 3.0. *Jurnal Satyagraha*, 03.
<http://ejournal.universitasmahendradatta.ac.id/index.php/satyagraha>
- Mahardika, P., Mediana Putri, C., Agusinta, L., & Darunanto, D. (2022). Global Research on Sustainable Transport & Logistics ANALYSIS OF SERVICE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS-EFFICIENCY OF USE OF ONLINE CHECK-IN TOWARDS THE FLOW OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC FOR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AT SOEKARNO HATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN 2022.
<http://proceedings.itltrisakti.ac.id/index.php/altr>
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 32. (2021). Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 32 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Bidang Penerbangan.
- Pembentukan Badan Usaha Milik Daerah Pengelola Bandar Udara Internasional Jawa Barat dan Kertajati Aerocity. (2013). Peraturan Daerah No.22 Tahun 2013.
- Prawira, S. A., & Pranitasari, D. (2020). Pengaruh Aksesibilitas, Inovasi dan Kualitas Pelayanan Fasilitas Publik Terhadap Kepuasan Penumpang Disabilitas di Kereta Rel Listrik Jakarta. *Jurnal Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia*, 1–15.
- Raihan Himawan, M., Nathaya, B., Luanlaka, F., Rafi, S., & Rifni, M. (2021). THE PROSPECTIVE KERTAJATI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (KJT) TO BECOME THE LOGISTICS HUB IN INDONESIA (2021).
<http://proceedings.itltrisakti.ac.id/index.php/altr>
- Ricardianto, P., Lembang, A. T., Tatiana, Y., Ruminda, M., Kholdun, A. I., Kusuma, I. G. N. A. G. E. T., Sembiring, H. F. A., Sudewo, G. C., Suryani, D., & Endri, E. (2023). Enterprise risk management and business strategy on firm performance: The role of mediating competitive advantage. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 11(1), 249–260. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.uscm.2022.10.002>
- Tjipto Sudarmo, S., & Arofat, O. (2018). Pengembangan Transportasi Multimoda Dalam Percepatan Pemilihan Pariwisata Kabupaten Belitung. www.onlinedoctranslator.com
- Undang Undang Republik Indonesia. (2009). UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NO.1 TAHUN 2009 TENTANG PENERBANGAN. UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2009 TENTANG PENERBANGAN.