

**ITU ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL FORUM ON RESHAPING POLICY AND
REGULATORY LANDSCAPE FOR ACCELERATING BROADBAND ACCESS**

**Roundtable Discussion:
Broadband Access as Human Right?**

September, 8th 2015
Jakarta, Indonesia




**Ivan C Permana
Vice President Technology & System
Telkomsel**

BROADBAND: DEFINITION AND ITS IMPACT



BROADBAND ACCESS*1



Internet access with guarantee of:

-  always connected
-  Reliable
-  Secure information

Run triple-play with minimum speed:

-  2 Mbps for fixed access
-  1 Mbps for mobile access

IMPACT

GLOBAL



10% Broadband penetration will trigger economic growth*2

- 1.38% in developing countries
- 1.12% in developed countries

NATIONAL



1% Increment of Broadband penetration in household*3

→ Reduce unemployment growth for 8.6%

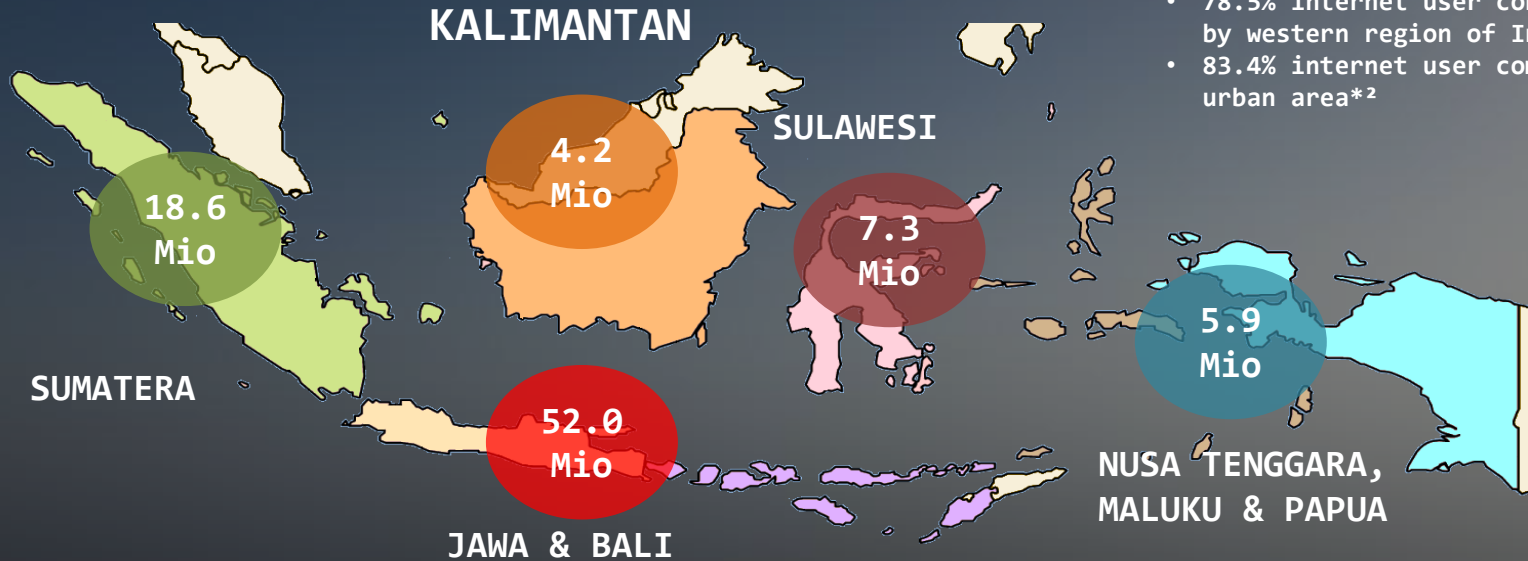
Deploying mobile broadband access in 700 MHz band*4

→ Increase productivity for 0.4% in service industry and 0.2% in manufacture industry

Source: 1. Indonesia Broadband Plan 2014-2019 BAPPENAS 2014
 2. World Bank 2010
 3. Katz et al 2012
 4. GSMA and Boston Consulting Group 2010

INTERNET USER INDONESIA IN 2014*1

Focus in Eastern region and rural area



- 78.5% internet user contributed by western region of Indonesia*1
- 83.4% internet user come from urban area*2

TOTAL POPULATION



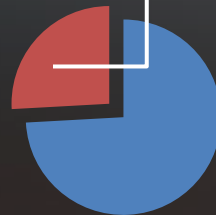
252.4 Mio

INTERNET USER



88.1 Mio

INTERNET PENETRATION: 35%



Internet penetration in Indonesia is lower than

Average APAC : 36%

Average Global : 42%

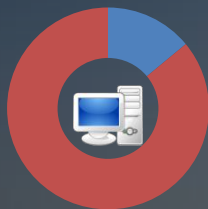
HOW TO ACCESS INTERNET

TYPE OF GADGET

TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY



CELLULAR PHONE
85%



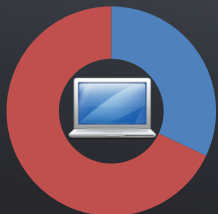
COMPUTER
14%



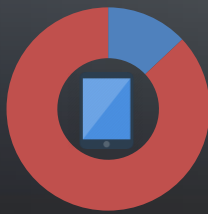
Cellular Network
97.2%



Wireless
31.8%



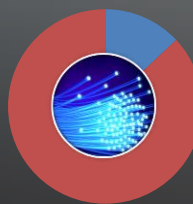
LAPTOP
32%



TABLET
13%



Telephone Cable
53.4%

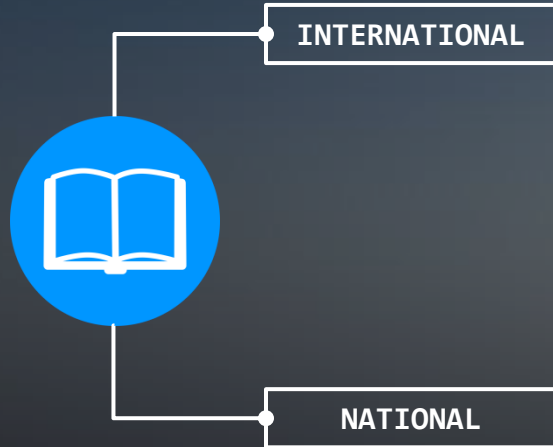


Satellite,
Fiber Optic
≤13%

- Cellular phone most commonly use to access internet and there is no behavior different between urban and rural area
- In line with 85% use of cellular phone to access internet, the most frequently technology use is cellular network

As an archipelagic island country, cellular network still become the main solution to expand broadband coverage in Indonesia

BROADBAND AS CONCERN: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL



HRC/17/27 2011*¹:

“Given that internet has become an indispensable tool for realizing a range of human rights, combating inequality and accelerating development and human progress, ensuring universal access to the internet should be the priority for all states”

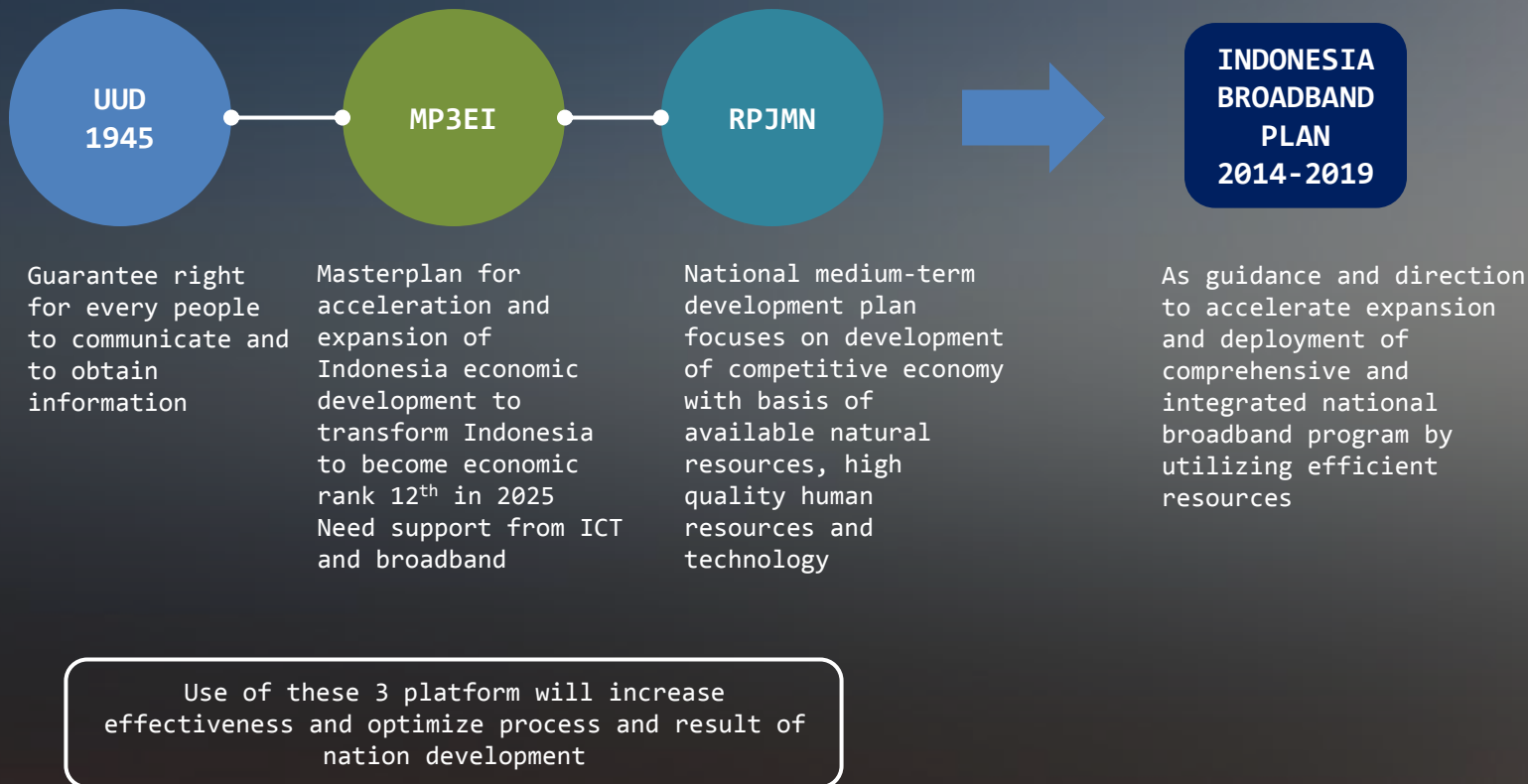


THE 1945 CONSTITUTION OF
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Article 28F*²:

“Every person shall have the rights to communicate and to obtain information for the purpose of the development of his/her self social environment, and shall have the rights to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information by employing all available types of channels”
(2nd amendment)

BROADBAND AS NATIONAL PRIORITY: INDONESIA BROADBAND PLAN 2014-2019



LANDSCAPE OF INDONESIA BROADBAND PLAN



CHALLENGES

Infrastructure



Indonesia still has lack of optical backbone transmission in eastern area to support broadband access and it's very challenging to deploy telecom infrastructure in rural area

Regulation



High regulation cost becomes inhibitors for broadband deployment and Indonesia need to reshape its related regulation to accelerate broadband deployment

RESHAPING REGULATION TO ACCELERATE BROADBAND (1/2)



High regulation cost becomes inhibitors for broadband deployment and as one of the basic principles of IBP, government could interfere by reshaping regulation to accelerate broadband deployment



Limited frequency spectrum resources

- Accelerate migration TV digital from 700 MHz and Broadcasting Service Satellite from 2600 MHz
- Allocation for frequency based on spectrum density (subscriber/MHz) refer to ITU-R M.2078 recommendation



Limited supporting facilities in rural area

Give incentive to operator to build broadband services in rural area



High number of vandalism to telecom facility

Establish legal guarantee for securing telecom facility from theft or vandalism

RESHAPING REGULATION TO ACCELERATE BROADBAND (2/2)

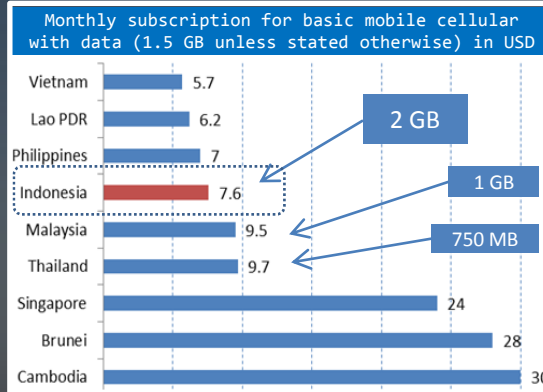


High regulation cost becomes inhibitors for broadband deployment and as one of the basic principles of IBP, government could interfere by reshaping regulation to accelerate broadband deployment



Longer time for licensing process

Simplification of mandatory requirement and flow process for licensing telecom infrastructure deployment



Indonesia Mobile broadband price already low in ASEAN level*¹

Need regulation to control implementation of broadband tariff pricing to maintain profitability of industry



High cost occurs to deploy in building coverage

Need regulation to free the cost to deploy in building coverage
(IDA Singapore regulate building owner shall not impose charge or rent to telecom operator*²)

INDONESIA BROADBAND PLAN 2014-2019: FINAL OBJECTIVE

**2013
Condi
tion**

Mobile Broadband Access
12% Population at 512 Kbps

Fixed Broadband Access
15% Household at 1 Mbps
30% Building at 100 Mbps
5% Population

**2019
IBP
GOAL**

MAIN FOCUS
1. Availability
2. Accessibility
3. Affordability

URBAN

RURAL

Fixed Broadband Access
71% Household at 20 Mbps
100% Building at 1 Gbps
30% Population

Mobile Broadband Access
100% Population at 1 Mbps

Fixed Broadband Access
49% Household at 10 Mbps
6% Population

Mobile Broadband Access
52% Population at 1 Mbps



CONCLUSION

What Other Countries do

Many countries already declared broadband as human right



Finland
First country to make broadband a legal right for every citizen in 2009



Spain
Since 2009: for every citizen at affordable prices

What Indonesia does

Indonesia is not declaring broadband as human right explicitly



THE 1945 CONSTITUTION OF
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

“every person shall have the rights to communicate and to obtain information”

We ensure broadband access for every Indonesia citizen through Indonesia Broadband Plan 2014-2019

Reshaping regulation and policy could accelerate broadband penetration in Indonesia through collaboration between government, academia and industry.

THANK YOU