

ITU-NBTC Asia-Pacific Regulators' Roundtable

Digital Connectivity in Indonesia

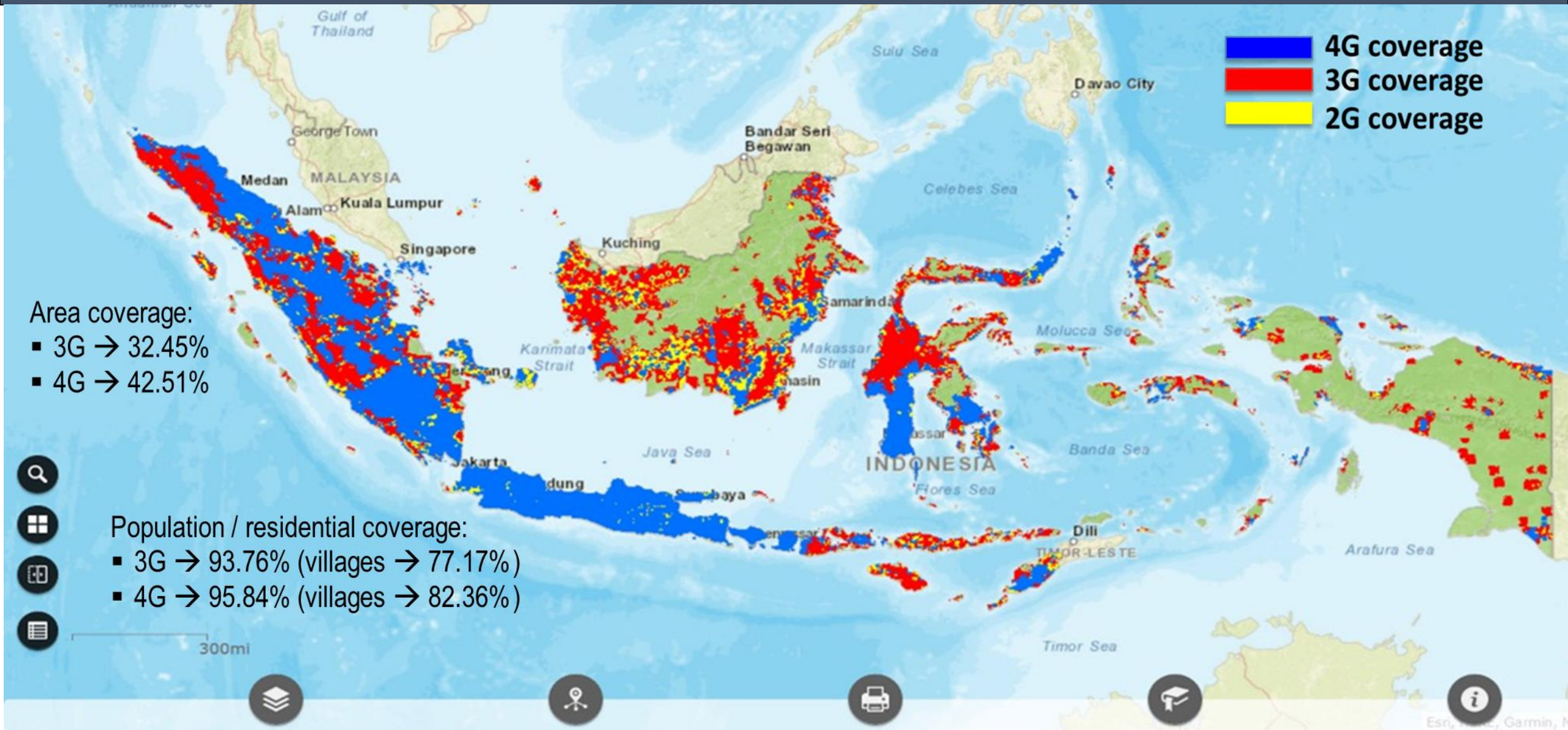
Rolly Rochmad Purnomo

Bangkok, 2-3 September 2019

National Broadband Plan 2014-2019

Target		Achievement (2018)	
Mobile Broadband	Urban → 100 % population @1 Mbps	Residential coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2G → 98.06% (villages → 88.60%) 3G → 93.76% (villages → 77.17%) 4G → 95.84% (villages → 82.36%) Average Speed (May 2019): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Download → 11.7 Mbps Upload → 9.18 Mbps 	Area coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2G → 58.55% 3G → 32.45% 4G → 42.51% Density → 120,92 %
	Rural → 52 % population @1 Mbps		
Fixed Broadband	Urban → 71 % residential, 30% population @20 Mbps	Residential penetration → 10.34 % Population penetration → 2.65 % Average Speed (May 2019): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Download → 17.06 Mbps Upload → 9.93 Mbps 	
	Rural → 49 % residential, 6% population @10 Mbps		
Price	Max 5% of per-capita income	Mobile broadband → 1.3 % (Rp. 60.000 for 2 GB data package)	Fixed broadband → 7.02 % (Rp. 330.000 unlimited triple-play package up-to 10Mbps)

Mobile Broadband Coverage



The areas covered by 4G are also covered by 2G / 3G

ICT Development Index 2017

Indonesia

Population: **258,552,717**
 Population density: **134.7**
 GNI per capita: **3,400**
 Region: **Asia & Pacific, Developing**



IDI 2017 Rank	IDI 2016 Rank
111	114
IDI 2017 Value	IDI 2016 Value
4.33	3.85
Regional IDI 2016 Rank	19



IDI ACCESS SUB-INDEX

4.85

Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

4.01

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

149.13

International internet bandwidth per Internet user (Bit/s)

24946.89

Percentage of households with computer

19.14

Percentage of households with Internet access

47.22

IDI USE SUB-INDEX

3.19

Percentage of individuals using the Internet

25.37

Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

1.89

Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

67.30

IDI SKILLS SUB-INDEX

5.54

Mean years of schooling

7.90

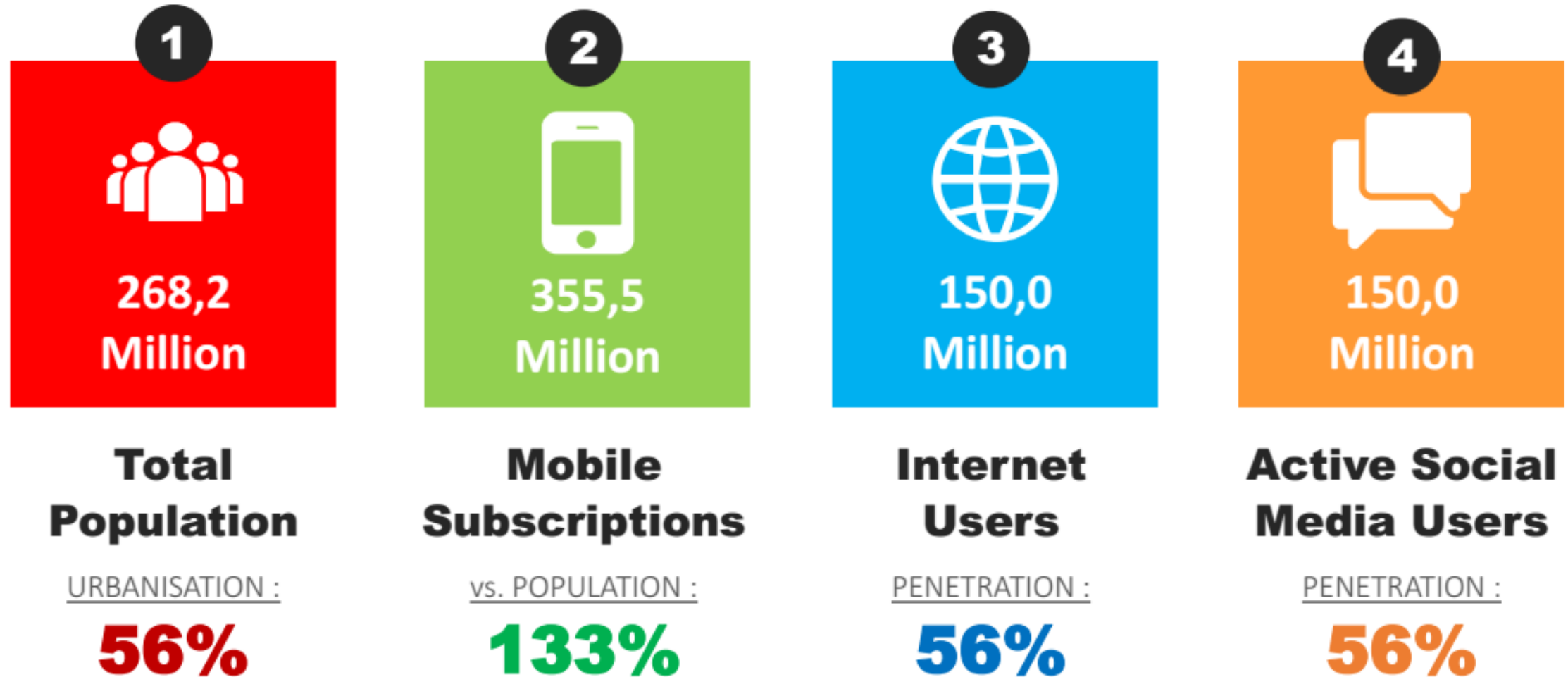
Secondary gross enrolment ratio

82.47

Tertiary gross enrolment ratio

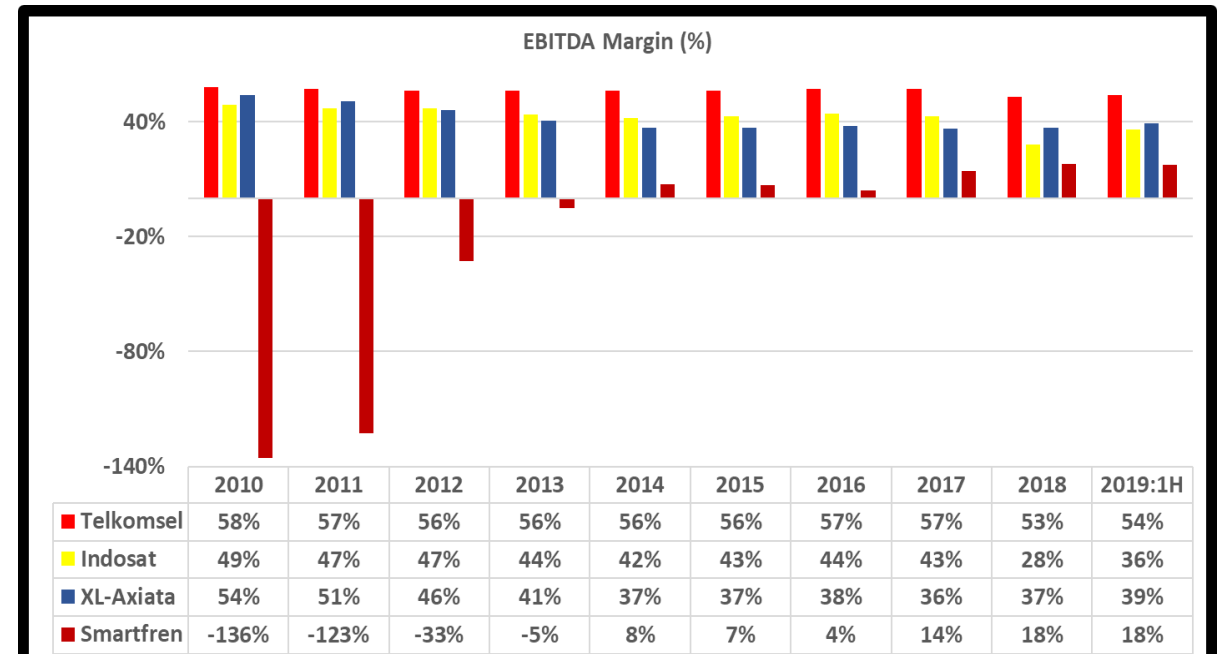
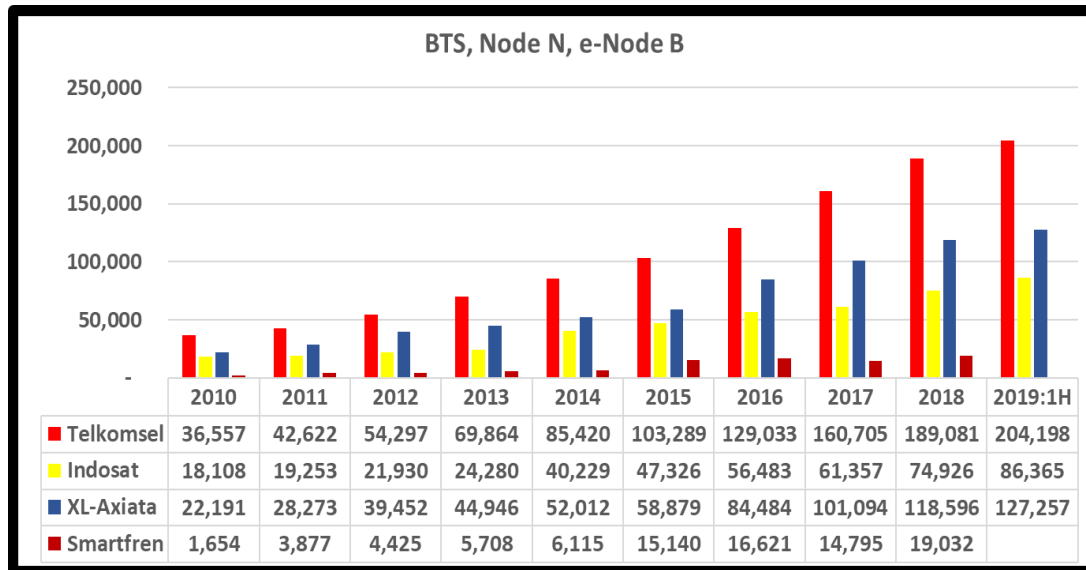
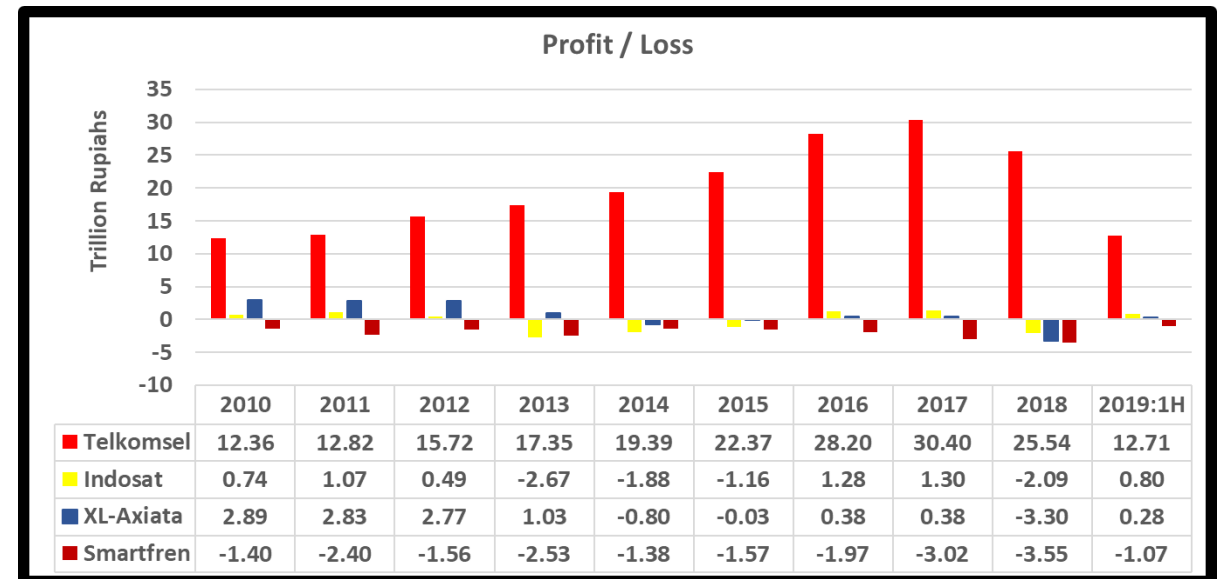
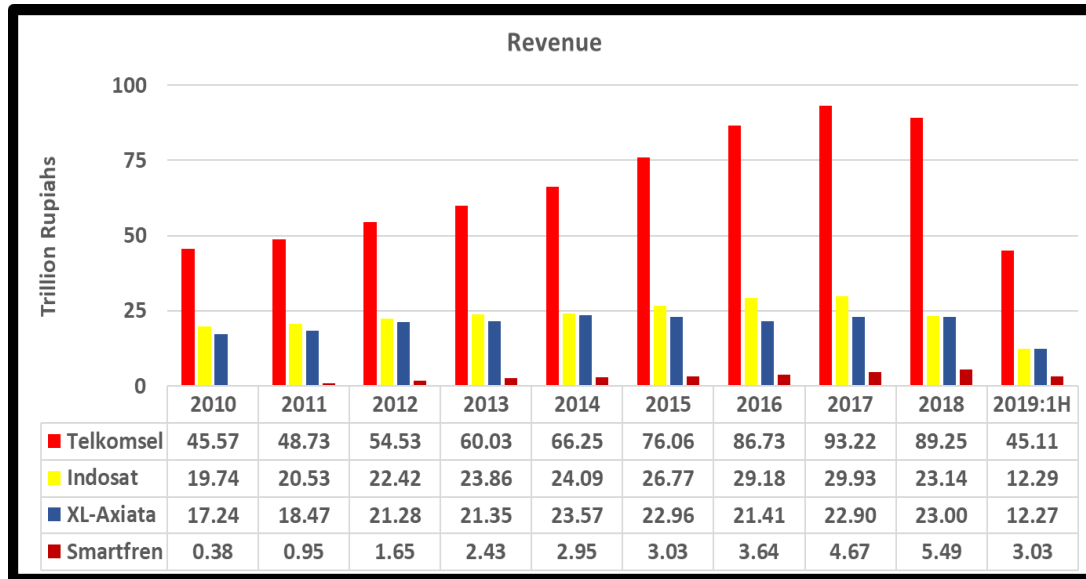
31.10

Indonesia Digital Landscape



Source: Hootsuite, January 2019

Performance of Mobile Cellular Operators



Source: Annual Reports & Info Memo of the Operators

Fixed Broadband

- High Investment Cost (70-80% of the investment in fixed broadband is in passive infrastructure such as ducts, poles, rights of way and civil works) → need to avoid duplication of investment
- Local government regulation on passive infrastructure deployment (aesthetical & technical issues, fees etc) → uncertainty
- Passive infrastructure sharing → discriminatory & exploitative conduct by right of ways' (essential facilities) owners
- Low utilization / subscription (26.02% → 7,4 million homeconnect over 28,7 million *home pass*)
- Affordability → relatively high price for residential users

Mobile Broadband

- Limited availability of frequency spectrums
- Low competition intensity and limited options to consumers in some areas → limited operators and services offered
- Network (active) sharing (MORAN, MOCAN, Frequency pooling & sharing, domestic roaming, MVNO) → regulatory barrier
- Discrimination of backbone and backhaul provision → anticompetition issues
- Lack of financial performance making hard to raise fund for expansion (investment) → price war, threat from the OTT, technology life cycle
- Regulatory charges and burdens

Accelerate Broadband Penetration

In order to accelerate broadband penetration in rural areas, Indonesia continuously doing comprehensive evaluations to enhance some policies that can promote healthier MNOs and leveraging the easiness of rolling out access networks & transmission links:

MNO Consolidation

Currently Indonesia have 7 MNOs, ideally only need 3 or 4 MNOs



Infrastructure Sharing

Existing Fiber Optic network needs to be shared to strengthen the national backbone



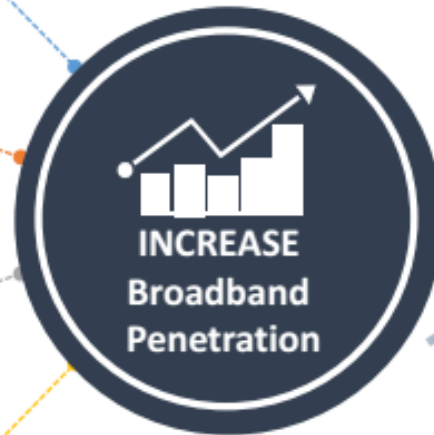
Rationalize Spectrum Fee

Need to rebalance between incentive policies and target for the state income

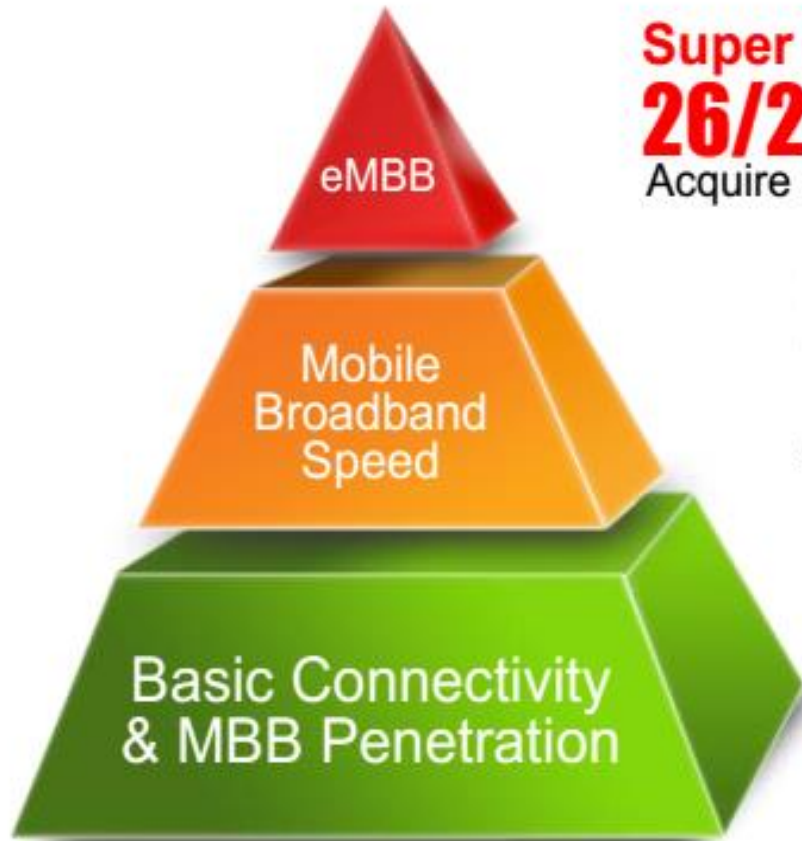


Digital Dividend 700 MHz

The best Coverage Band that Indonesia not yet acquired. We are planning to conduct PPDR trial in 700 MHz band to promote the social benefit of Digital Dividend



Spectrum Bands



Super Data Layer **26/28*/39 GHz**

**) Still under consideration*

Acquire new high band to provide new tech. (5G) in a timely manner

Capacity Layer

1.8/2.1/2.3/2.6*/3.5/4.5 GHz

**) Need to Reallocate BSS*

Abundant middle band frequency for capacity to fulfill the needs for Mobile Broadband data rate

Coverage Layer

2G/3G/4G : 700*/800/900 MHz

**) Await for the New Broadcasting Act*

Release Digital Dividend APT700 to enhance deep coverage of Mobile Broadband, especially to acquire optimum benefit in the rural areas

2G / 3G / 4G

New Spectrum Expected to be Made Available for 5G (IMT-2020)

450 MHz

3 GHz

6 GHz

10 GHz

30 GHz

90 GHz

← Continuous coverage, high mobility and reliability

Higher capacity and massive throughput →

Regulatory Reform on connectivity & services

- Network Sharing (access network & backbone/backhaul) for better efficiency and wider network expansion
- MVNO & IP Interconnection to provide more service options to costumers
- Competition policy issues → discrimination, access foreclosure to essential facility, tying-in, abuse of dominant position
- Preparation for 5G deployment
- Additional Frequency spectrum (700 Mhz & 2.6 GHz ?)

Building Awareness of the Stakeholders

- Collaboration with local government to promote friendly regulation (especially on passive infrastructure) for broadband deployment in order to accelerate local economic and governmental activities
- Conducting regular study about the impact of broadband on national and local economy (using computable general equilibrium / CGE method?)
- Improving utilization of available broadband connectivity (public literacy program?)
- Formulating effective and efficient subsidy program for targeted community

The Shifts of Government's Roles

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE



“

Seizing The Opportunity: The Shift Of
Government's Role

”

TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE
PRODUCTIVITY



POLICY TO GROW DIGITAL
CULTURE, MINDSET,
ENTREPRENEURSHIP
AND INNOVATION

*Less of a REGULATOR,
more of a FACILITATOR,
even more of an ACCELERATOR*

REGULATOR

- › Relaxation and simplification of regulation
- › Electronic System Providers only need **registration**
- › **Simplification** of licensing for heavy regulated industries
 - Telecommunication
 - Broadcasting
 - Postal

FACILITATOR

- › **Affirmative ICT Policy**
 - Early roll out of 4G
 - Redesign of Telecom USO Projects
 - Palapa Ring
 - Last mile mobile and internet access
 - High Throughput Satellite
- › Digital Entrepreneurship: **1000 Digital Startup**
- › Digital Talents: **20.000 digital skilled scholarships**, partnership with 20 biggest universities in Indonesia and Global Tech Companies

ACCELERATOR

- › Accelerating new unicorns: To give birth of **Next Indonesia Unicorn/Nexticorn**
- › Accelerating other sectors
 - **8 Million National MSMEs (UMKM) Go Online**
 - Farmers and Fishermen go digital
 - G20 Idea Hub

Preparing The Digital Ecosystem For Indonesia 2045

CHALLENGES

CURRENT POLICIES

NETWORK



DEVICES



APPLICATIONS



TALENTS



Connecting public service points :

- 93.900 Education institutions
- 47.900 Local government offices
- 3.900 Defense and security offices
- 3.700 Health care units

- Keeping up with the latest technologies
- Support readiness for Industrial Revolution 4.0
- Maintain the affordability of devices

- Promoting the growth of applications with solutions on real world problems
- Adding the portfolio of Indonesian Unicorns

- Enhancing digital literacy
- Digitalization of workforces
- Streaming supply of highly skilled digital talents

- Palapa Ring
- High Throughput Satellite
- Trials on latest technology: 5G, IoT

- Simplification of device certification
- Facilitate presence of R&D offices in Indonesia

- 1000 Digital Startups
- Next Indonesian Unicorns

- Digital Talent Scholarships
- COCLASS for government officials and leaders of private sectors

USO Main Program



PALAPA RING

Backbone Project with distance **12.148 Km** connecting **90 Districts/ Cities** in Indonesia with Fiber Optic infrastructure.

Progress (13 July, 2019):
WEST : 100%
CENTRAL : 100%
EAST : 98.86%



BTS

Provide cellular telecommunication basic services in remote/ rural areas

1068 Sites



INTERNET ACCESS

Provide internet services for schools, health centers, village offices etc.

4.500 Locations



BROADCASTING

Provide infrastructure for Public Broadcasting in frontier and USO areas

50 Locations



MULTIFUNCTION SATELLITE

Satellite Project to provide high speed Internet Access at **149.400 locations** unreachable by terrestrial networks using the latest **High Throughput Satellite (HTS)** technology

PPP Contract Signed

Palapa Ring Project

PALAPA RING – June 29th 2019

WEST

Length : 2,275 Km
 Contractor : PT Palapa Ring Barat
 Cities without i/c with other operators : 5
 Cities with i/c with Other operators : 7

100%

CENTRAL

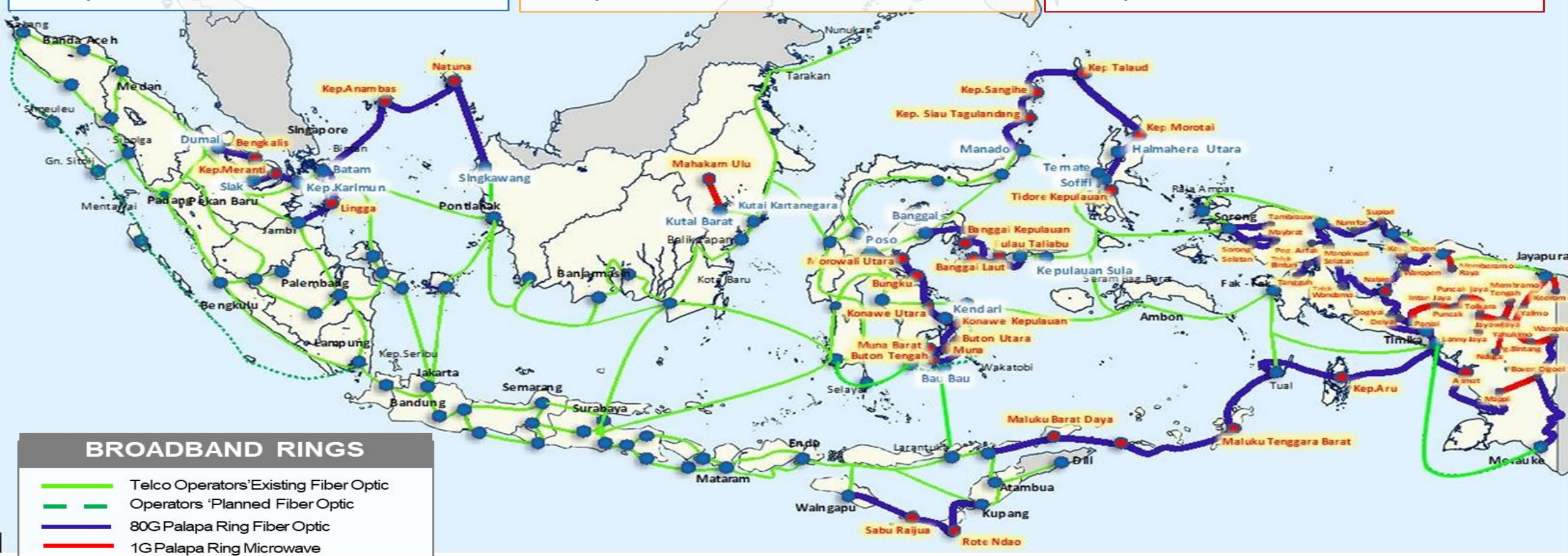
Length : 2,995 Km
 Contractor : PT LEN Telekomunikasi Indonesia
 Cities without i/c with other operators : 17
 Cities with i/c with Other operators : 10

100%

EAST

Length : 6,878 Km
 Contractor : PT Palapa Timur Telematika
 Cities without i/c with other operators : 35
 Cities with i/c with Other operators : 16

98,50%



BROADBAND RINGS

- Telco Operators' Existing Fiber Optic
- - - Operators 'Planned Fiber Optic
- 80G Palapa Ring Fiber Optic
- 1G Palapa Ring Microwave

Digital Transformation Mainstreaming and SDGs (draft)



Thank You