

REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 46 OF 2021

ON

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND BROADCASTING

BY THE GRACE OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : that to implement provisions in Article 70, Article 71 Article 72, and Article 185 letter b of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, it is necessary to establish Government Regulation on Post, Telecommunications, and Broadcasting;

Noting : 1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;  
2. Law Number 36 of 1999 on Telecommunications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 154 of 1999, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3881);  
3. Law Number 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 139 of 2002, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2521);  
4. Law Number 38 of 2009 on Post (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 146 of 2009, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5065);  
5. Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 245 of 2020, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);

HAS DECIDED TO:

Establish : GOVERNMENT REGULATION ON POST,  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND BROADCASTING.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Government Regulation, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. Post means written communication and/or electronic mails, parcel services, logistics services, financial transaction services, and postal agency services for public interest.
2. Postal Operator means a business entity that provides postal services.
3. Postal Operation means the overall activities and administration of postal service.
4. Universal Postal Service, hereinafter referred to as UPS, means certain types of Postal services that must be guaranteed by the government to cover the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, enabling the people to send and/or receive postal items from one point to another worldwide.
5. Financial Transaction Service means the activities of depositing, saving, overbooking, distributing, and making remittance of cash from and/or for Postal service users in accordance with provisions of the laws and regulations.
6. Telecommunications means any emission, transmission, and/or reception of information in the forms of signs, signals, writings, images, voices and sounds through wire, optic, radio, or other electromagnetic systems.
7. Telecommunications Operation means the activities of provision and facilitation of Telecommunications services that enable Telecommunications.
8. Telecommunications Numbering means a combination of digits that characterizes Telecommunications customers' identities, network elements areas, operators, or services.
9. Telecommunications Network means a series of Telecommunication equipment and its paraphernalia used in Telecommunications.

10. International Telecommunications Transmission Submarine Cable Communications System Landing Rights, hereinafter referred to as SKKL Landing Rights, means rights reserved for Telecommunication Network operators in providing international Telecommunications transmission facilities directly to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia by means of cooperation with foreign enterprises.
11. Telecommunications Service Resale means the activities of reselling Telecommunications services.
12. Telecommunications Devices means any equipment used in Telecommunications.
13. Telecommunications Equipment means a set of Telecommunications Devices that enable Telecommunications.
14. Interconnection means a connection between Telecommunications Network from different Telecommunications Network operators.
15. Technical Standard means technical requirements for Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment that include electric, electronic, safety, health, security and/or environmental aspects.
16. Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment Certificate, hereinafter referred to as Certificate, means a document that states compatibility of Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment type with the applied Technical Standards.
17. Radio Frequency Spectrum means electromagnetic wave with a frequency lower than 3000 GHz that propagates in the air and/or in space that functions as a transmitting and/or information reception medium for the functions of Telecommunications Operation, Broadcasting operation, aviation, shipping, meteorology, remote sensing, and astronomy.
18. Radio Frequency Bandwidth License, hereinafter referred to as Bandwidth License, means a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum in the form of a radio frequency band based on certain requirements.
19. Radio Station License, hereinafter referred to as Apparatus License, means a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum in the form of radio frequency channel in accordance with certain requirements.
20. Class License means a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum integrated to a Telecommunications Devices and/or a Telecommunications Equipment that meets the Technical Standards and is used according to certain requirements.

21. Radio Frequency Spectrum Use Rights Fee, hereinafter referred to as BHP of Radio Frequency Spectrum (or Spectrum Fee), means the fee payable by any Radio Frequency Spectrum license holder.
22. Broadcasting means broadcast transmission through transmitter and/or transmission facilities on land, in the sea, or in space by using a Radio Frequency Spectrum through air, cable, and/or other media in order to be received simultaneously and synchronously by the public with broadcast receiving equipment.
23. Multiplexing Operation means channelling of digital broadcast programs through Broadcasting infrastructure from a multiplexing operator.
24. Broadcasting Operation License, hereinafter referred to as IPP, means a right granted by the state to a Broadcasting institution to provide Broadcasting services.
25. Public Broadcasting Institution, hereinafter referred to as LPP, means a Broadcasting institution in the form of an independent, neutral, non-commercial juristic person established by the state that functions to provide services for public interest.
26. Local Public Broadcasting Institution, hereinafter referred to as the Local LPP, means a Broadcasting institution in the form of a juristic person established by Regional Government, operates radio Broadcasting or television Broadcasting activities, which is independent, neutral, non-commercial, and provides services for the benefit of the public and whose services are connected to Radio Republik Indonesia for radio services and Televisi Republik Indonesia for television services.
27. Private Broadcasting Institution, hereinafter referred to as the LPS, means a Broadcasting institution which is commercial in nature, in the form of an Indonesian juristic person, whose core business is to provide radio or television Broadcasting services.
28. Community Broadcasting Institution, hereinafter referred to as the LPK, means a radio or television Broadcasting institution in the form of an Indonesian juristic person, established by a certain community, which is independent and non-commercial in nature, and aims to serve the interests of the community.
29. Subscription-Based Broadcasting Institution, hereinafter referred to as the LPB, means a broadcasting institution which is commercial in nature, in the form of an Indonesian juristic person, whose core business is to provide subscription-based Broadcasting services.
30. Business Player means an individual or enterprise conducting business and/or activities in certain fields.

31. Business Licensing means the legality granted to Business Player to start and run business and/or activities. Business Licensing means the legality granted to Business Player to start and run business and/or activities.
32. Minister means the minister who administers the Government affairs in the field of communications and informatics.
33. Ministry means ministry that administers Government affairs in the field of communications and informatics.

## Article 2

This Government Regulation regulates:

- a. Postal Operation;
- b. Telecommunications Operation;
- c. Radio Frequency Spectrum Usage; and
- d. Broadcasting Operation.

## CHAPTER II POSTAL OPERATION

### Part One General Provisions

#### Article 3

- (1) The Postal Operation as referred to in Article 2 letter a shall apply in the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The Postal Operation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise:
  - a. written communication and/or electronic mail;
  - b. parcels;
  - c. logistics;
  - d. financial transaction; and/or
  - e. Postal agency.
- (3) The Financial Transaction Services as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d shall comprise:
  - a. money order;
  - b. current account;
  - c. transfer of funds; and
  - d. Postal savings.

Article 4

- (1) The provision of Financial Transaction Services as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (3) letter a and letter c shall be carried out by Postal Operator without yields.
- (2) The provision of Financial Transaction Services as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (3) letter b and letter d shall be carried out by Postal Operator and may generate yields.
- (3) The Financial Transaction Services as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (3) shall not include loan services and/or credit services and shall comply with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 5

- (1) The Postal savings services as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (3) letter d shall be carried out by collecting funds from the public.
- (2) The public funds as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be invested in the form of low-risk investment instruments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Supervision of the provision of Postal savings services shall be carried out by the Minister in coordination with the Financial Services Authority.

Article 6

- (1) The Postal Operator designated as the UPS operator must operate the UPS in the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The Minister shall determine the UPS operator as referred to in paragraph (1) and determine the area, amount, method and/or subsidy formula for the UPS operation.
- (3) In determining the subsidy formula for the UPS operation as referred to in paragraph (2), the Minister shall work in coordination with the minister who administers government affairs in financial sector.

Part Two  
Foreign Postal Cooperation

Article 7

- (1) A foreign Postal Operator may provide Postal services in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia under the following conditions:
  - a. it shall cooperate with domestic Postal Operator through joint ventures; and
  - b. the cooperation between foreign Postal Operator and domestic Postal Operator shall be limited to the operational area in the provincial capital.
- (2) The foreign Postal Operator cooperating with domestic Postal Operator through the joint ventures as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a may not provide intercity delivery services.

Part Three  
Administrative Sanctions and  
Delegation of Regulatory Authority

Article 8

- (1) In the event of non-conformity to and/or violation of the provisions of Article 4, Article 5 paragraph (2), Article 6 paragraph (1), and/or Article 7, the Minister shall impose administrative sanctions on Business Player in the forms of:
  - a. written reprimands;
  - b. administrative fine;
  - c. temporary suspension of business activities;
  - d. policing enforcement<sup>1</sup>; and/or
  - e. revocation of Business License.
- (2) The written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be given not more than 3 (three) times within a maximum period of 1 (one) month respectively.
- (3) The imposition of administrative sanction in the form of the written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (2) shall consider written response and/or objection from the Postal Operator.

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<sup>1</sup> Translator's note: law enforcement conducted by non-police officers (daya paksa polisional).

- (4) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed in tiers.

#### Article 9

If necessary, further provisions on Postal Operation shall be stipulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

### CHAPTER III TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATION

#### Part One General Provisions

#### Article 10

The Telecommunications Operation as referred to in Article 2 letter b shall comprise:

- a. Telecommunications Network operation;
- b. Telecommunications services operation; and
- c. special Telecommunications operation.

#### Part Two Telecommunications Network Operation

#### Article 11

- (1) The Telecommunications Network Operation as referred to in Article 10 letter a shall comprise:
  - a. fixed network operation; and
  - b. mobile network operation.
- (2) The fixed network operation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall comprise:
  - a. local fixed network operation;
  - b. long-distance fixed network operation;
  - c. international fixed network operation;
  - d. closed fixed network operation;
  - e. other fixed network operations as determined by the Minister.



- (3) The mobile network operation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall comprise:
  - a. terrestrial mobile network operation;
  - b. cellular mobile network operation;
  - c. satellite mobile network operation; and
  - d. other mobile network operations determined by the Minister.
- (4) The closed fixed network operation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d shall be Telecommunications Networks operation which provides networks for lease including, but not limited to, cables with active Telecommunications equipment or without active Telecommunications equipment, and networks provided using radio Frequency Spectrum.

### Part Three

#### Telecommunications Service Operation

##### Article 12

- (1) Telecommunications service operation as referred to in Article 10 letter b shall comprise:
  - a. basic telephony service operation;
  - b. value-added telephony service operation; and
  - c. multimedia service operation.
- (2) Basic telephony service operation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be operated by:
  - a. circuit-switched local fixed network operators;
  - b. long-distance fixed network operators;
  - c. international direct dialling fixed network operators;
  - d. cellular mobile network operators;
  - e. satellite mobile network operators; or
  - f. terrestrial mobile network operators.
- (3) In addition to basic telephony service operation as referred to in paragraph (2), basic telephony services may be operated by Telecommunications service operators that provide basic telephony services via satellite that have obtained satellite landing rights.
- (4) Basic telephony service operation by circuit-switched local fixed network operators as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall provide public telephone facilities for the public interest in accordance with the criteria for designation, location, and number determined by the Minister.

- (5) The network operation that provides basic telephony services as referred to in paragraph (2) may use internet protocol-based technology.
- (6) In addition to the Telecommunications service operation as referred to in paragraph (1), the Minister may determine other Telecommunications service operations based on developments in information and communication technology.

#### Article 13

The Minister shall determine the obligations for the development and/or provision of services that must be fulfilled by any Telecommunications operators.

#### Article 14

The Minister shall determine the standards of quality of Telecommunications Operation which must be fulfilled by any Telecommunications operators.

#### Article 15

- (1) Business Players, both domestic and foreign, who carry out business activities through the internet for users within Indonesian territory, shall conduct their business cooperation with Telecommunications Network operators and/or Telecommunications service operators based on fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory principles, as well as by maintaining quality of services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Business activities through the internet as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be in the forms of:
  - a. Telecommunications service substitution;
  - b. audio and/or visual content service platforms; and/or
  - c. other services determined by the Minister.
- (3) The Business Players as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be Business Players who fulfil the significant attendance requirements based on:
  - a. the percentage of traffic from domestic traffic used;
  - b. active daily users in Indonesia within a certain period up to a certain number; and/or
  - c. other criteria determined by the Minister.

- (4) The provisions regarding cooperation with Telecommunications Network operators and/or Telecommunications service operators as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be exempted for Business Players in the form of owners and/or users of accounts on social media channels, content platform channels, marketplace channels, and other types of channels.
- (5) The form and content of the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be agreed upon by the parties.
- (6) In fulfilling the quality of service to their users and/or for the national interest, Telecommunications Network operators and/or Telecommunications service operators may conduct traffic management.
- (7) The Minister shall supervise and control the implementation of business activities through the internet as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), paragraph (5), and paragraph (6).

Part Four  
Special Telecommunications Operation

Article 16

- (1) Special Telecommunications operation as referred to in Article 10 letter c shall be provided for:
  - a. personal purposes; or
  - b. state defense and security purposes.
- (2) The special Telecommunications Operations for personal purposes as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be carried out for:
  - a. individuals purposes;
  - b. government agencies purposes;
  - c. special services purposes; or
  - d. juristic persons purposes.
- (3) The special Telecommunications operations for the state defense and security purposes as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be special Telecommunications Operation whose nature, form, and use are specifically designated for the state defense purposes which is carried out by the ministry responsible for defense affairs and the Indonesian National Armed Forces, as well as for the state security purposes implemented by the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

Part Five  
Telecommunications Numbering Determination

Article 17

Telecommunications Numbering Determination shall comprise the determinations of:

- a. number block;
- b. National Destination Code (NDC);
- c. Signalling Point Code (SPC);
- d. International Signalling Point Code (ISPC);
- e. Public Land Mobile Network Identity (PLMNID);
- f. Intelligent Network access code;
- g. International Dialing access code;
- h. Long-Distance Direct Dialing (SLJJ) access code;
- i. Internet Telephony for Public Purposes (ITPP) access code;
- j. Call center access code;
- k. Premium SMS access code;
- l. Calling card access code;
- m. Community service center access code;
- n. Community service SMS access code;
- o. Emergency call access code; and
- p. other Telecommunications Numberings determined by the Minister.

Article 18

- (1) Number block as referred to in Article 17 letter a shall be assigned to local fixed network operators that provide basic telephony services.
- (2) The National Destination Code (NDC) as referred to in Article 17 letter b shall be assigned to:
  - a. cellular mobile network operators; and/or
  - b. satellite mobile network operators.
- (3) The Signalling Point Code (SPC) as referred to in Article 17 letter c shall be assigned to:
  - a. local fixed network operators providing basic telephony services;
  - b. cellular mobile network operators; and/or
  - c. satellite mobile network operators.

- (4) The International Signalling Point Code (ISPC) as referred to in Article 17 letter d shall be assigned to:
  - a. international dialling fixed network operators;
  - b. cellular mobile network operators; and/or
  - c. satellite mobile network operators.
- (5) The Public Land Mobile Network identity (PLMNID) as referred to in Article 17 letter e shall be assigned to:
  - a. local fixed network operators to fulfil user mobility needs on fixed network;
  - b. cellular mobile network operators; and/or
  - c. satellite mobile network operators.
- (6) The Intelligent Network access code as referred to in Article 17 letter f shall be assigned to local fixed network operators providing circuit switched basic telephony services.
- (7) The International Dialling access code as referred to in Article 17 letter g shall be assigned to international dialling fixed network operators.
- (8) The Long-Distance Direct Dialling (SLJJ) access codes as referred to in Article 17 letter h shall be assigned to long-distance direct dialling fixed networks operators.
- (9) The Internet Telephony for Public Purposes (ITPP) access code as referred to in Article 17 letter I shall be assigned to service operators of value-added telephony for Internet Telephony for Public Purposes (ITPP) service.
- (10) The call center access code as referred to in Article 17 letter j shall be assigned to service operators of value-added telephony for call center service.
- (11) The premium SMS content access code as referred to in Article 17 letter k shall be assigned to service operators of value-added telephony for premium SMS service.
- (12) The calling card access code as referred to in Article 17 letter l shall be assigned to service operators of value-added telephony for calling card service.
- (13) The community service center access code as referred to in Article 17 letter m shall be assigned to:
  - a. local fixed network operators providing basic telephony services;
  - b. international dialling fixed network operators;
  - c. long-distance direct dialling local fixed network operators;
  - d. cellular mobile network operators; and/or

- e. satellite mobile network operators.
- (14) The Community service SMS access code as referred to in Article 17 letter n shall be assigned to:
- a. local fixed network operators providing basic telephony services;
  - b. international dialling fixed network operators;
  - c. long-distance direct dialling local fixed network operators;
  - d. cellular mobile network operators; and/or
  - e. satellite mobile network operators.
- (15) The community service center access code as referred to in paragraph (13) and Community service SMS access code as referred to in paragraph (14) may be assigned to government agencies and/or state-owned enterprises.
- (16) The emergency call access code as referred to in Article 17 letter o may be assigned to government agencies that provide emergency call service.
- (17) The designation and use of Telecommunications Numbering as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (16) shall be determined by the Minister.
- (18) The designation and use of the Telecommunications Numbering may be added in accordance with the needs of the Telecommunication industry and/or technological developments.
- (19) The addition of the designation and use of Telecommunications Numbering as referred to in paragraph (18) shall be determined by the Minister.

#### Article 19

- (1) Internet protocol number shall comprise:
- a. internet protocol address;
  - b. autonomous system number; and
  - c. other internet protocol numbers determined by the Minister.
- (2) The internet protocol number may be assigned to:
- a. government agencies; and
  - b. juristic persons.
- (3) The management of internet protocol numbers shall be determined by the Minister.

Part Six

International Telecommunications Transmission Submarine Cable  
Communications System Landing Rights

Article 20

- (1) Foreign business entities intending to provide international Telecommunication transmission facilities through the international Telecommunication transmission submarine cable communication system directly to Indonesia must cooperate with international dialling fixed network operators and/or closed fixed network operators in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Closed fixed networks operators carrying out cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain the determination of SKKL Landing Rights from the Minister.
- (3) In determining the SKKL Landing Rights as referred to in paragraph (2), the Minister may coordinate with the relevant ministries/agencies.
- (4) The cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by considering at least the following aspects:
  - a. information security and confidentiality;
  - b. personal data protection; and
  - c. fair business competition.
- (5) The SKKL Landing Rights of international dialling fixed network operators shall be an integral part to the operating license.
- (6) The SKKL Landing Rights shall be valid as long as the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) is not terminated and is in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (7) Violation of the provisions of paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (4), and/or paragraph (6) shall result in the SKKL Landing Rights being null and void by law.

Part Seven

Facilities for Telecommunication Infrastructure

Article 21

- (1) In conducting Telecommunications Operations, the Central Government and Regional Governments may play a role in providing facilities to be jointly used by Telecommunications operators at a reasonable cost in the forms of:
  - a. lands;

- b. buildings; and/or
- c. Telecommunications passive infrastructure.
- (2) The provision of facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) may use the State Budget, Regional Budgets, and/or other funding sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The Central Government and Regional Governments shall facilitate and/or provide ease to Telecommunications operators to build Telecommunications infrastructure in a transparent, accountable, and efficient manner in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) The facilitation and/or ease as referred to in paragraph (3) shall include, but not limited to:
  - a. rights of way;
  - b. access to buildings or zones;
  - c. levies and/or fees based on a reasonable cost and those ensuring business certainty;
  - d. lease tariff and/or use of assets owned by the Central Government and Regional Governments; and
  - e. Telecommunications technical and technology standardization.
- (5) In providing the facilities and/or ease as referred to in paragraph (4), the Central Government and/or authorized institutions must coordinate with the Minister.

#### Article 22

- (1) In operating Telecommunications Networks, network operators may cooperate with passive infrastructure providers.
- (2) The passive infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise:
  - a. ducts;
  - b. towers;
  - c. poles;
  - d. manholes; and/or
  - e. other passive infrastructure.
- (3) The passive infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (2) may be provided by:
  - a. The Central Government and/or Regional Governments;
  - b. state-owned enterprises and/or regional-owned enterprises;
  - c. private enterprises; and/or
  - d. other juristic persons or other parties determined by the Minister.
- (4) The cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made with a reasonable and cost-based utilization tariff.



- (5) Passive infrastructure providers shall determine passive infrastructure utilization tariff by considering national efficiency, market condition, positive impacts for the economy, and public interest.
- (6) In the event that the passive infrastructure utilization tariff fails to comply with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (4) and paragraph (5), the Minister shall determine the upper limit tariff of the utilization tariff that must be fulfilled by passive infrastructure providers.

Part Eight  
Telecommunications Networks Lease and/or Use

Article 23

- (1) Telecommunications Networks Operators may lease their Telecommunications Networks to other Telecommunications operators and non-Telecommunications operators.
- (2) The Telecommunications Networks lease as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on a fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory agreement.
- (3) Apart from the lease as referred to in paragraph (1), Telecommunications Networks may be utilized by Telecommunications service operators.
- (4) The utilization of Telecommunications Networks by Telecommunications service operators as referred to in paragraph (3) may be in the form of Telecommunications Networks utilization for their own purposes.
- (5) The lease of Telecommunications Networks as referred to in paragraph (1) and/or Telecommunications Networks utilization as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be in the forms of capacity of Telecommunications Networks and/or other supporting systems/networks.

Article 24

The lease of Telecommunications Networks as referred to in Article 23 must be stated in a written agreement.

Part Nine  
Utilization of Telecommunications Operation Infrastructure

Article 25

- (1) Business players who own passive infrastructure that may be used for the purposes of Telecommunications must open their access to the passive infrastructure utilization for Telecommunication operators.

- (2) The utilization of the passive infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on cooperation among parties in a fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory manner.
- (3) The cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) shall ensure the quality of service continuity.

Article 26

- (1) Business Players who own active infrastructure in the field of Telecommunications and/or Broadcasting may open access to the infrastructure utilization to Telecommunications operators based on an agreement through cooperation among parties by considering a fair business competition in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Business Players who own the active infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1) in the field of Telecommunications shall constitute Telecommunications Networks operators.
- (3) The Telecommunications Networks operators as referred to in paragraph (2) may lease network capacity.

Part Ten

Telecommunications Network and/or Service Operation Tariffs

Article 27

- (1) Telecommunications Operation tariff shall comprise Telecommunications Network operation tariff and Telecommunications service operation tariff.
- (2) Composition of Telecommunications Operation tariff shall comprise tariff types and structure.

Article 28

- (1) Types of Telecommunications Network operation tariff shall comprise:
  - a. network lease tariff; and
  - b. Interconnection fee.
- (2) Types of Telecommunications service operation tariff shall comprise:
  - a. basic telephony service tariff;
  - b. telephony value-added service tariff; and
  - c. multimedia service tariff.

Article 29

- (1) Structure of Telecommunications Network operation tariff shall comprise:
  - a. activation tariff, and
  - b. usage tariff.
- (2) Structure of Telecommunications service operation tariff shall comprise:
  - a. activation tariff;
  - b. monthly subscription tariff; and
  - c. usage tariff.

Article 30

- (1) Tariff for Telecommunications Network and/or Telecommunications Service operation shall be determined by the Telecommunication Network and/or Telecommunications service operators based on formula determined by the Minister.
- (2) The Minister may determine the upper limit tariff and/or lower limit tariff for the Telecommunications Operations by considering public interests and fair business competition.

Part Eleven

Resale of Telecommunications Services

Article 31

- (1) Resale of Telecommunications Services may be allowed for the following services:
  - a. basic telephony;
  - b. telephony value-added; and/or
  - c. multimedia.
- (2) The resale of basic telephony services as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall include, but not limited to, basic telephony services using internet protocol technology.
- (3) The resale of telephony value-added services as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall include, but not limited to, telephony value-added services of premium short message content services (premium SMS).
- (4) The resale of multimedia services as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e shall include, but not limited to, multimedia internet access services.
- (5) The resale of Telecommunications Service shall be carried out based on the agreed cooperation and may be stated in the cooperation agreement between the Telecommunications service operators and the Telecommunications Service Resellers.

- (6) The Minister may facilitate the Resale of Telecommunications Service to improve the accessibility of Telecommunications service.

Part Twelve  
Interconnection

Article 32

- (1) Telecommunications Network Operators must guarantee the provision of Interconnection.
- (2) The interconnection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out using technology agreed upon by the Telecommunications operators.

Part Thirteen  
Universal Services Obligation

Article 33

- (1) The Minister shall regulate the availability of Telecommunications services in the Telecommunication universal services area for the purpose of national digital transformation.
- (2) The availability of Telecommunications services as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be facilitated through:
- a. provision of Telecommunications infrastructure to be utilized by Telecommunications Network operators and/or Telecommunications service operators in providing Telecommunications service in the Telecommunications universal services area; and/or
  - b. funding for the provision of Telecommunications service in the Telecommunications universal services area by Telecommunications Network operator and/or Telecommunications service operators.
- (3) The provision of telecommunications infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall include, but not limited to, provision of passive infrastructure and/or active infrastructure to be utilized by Telecommunications Network operators and/or by Telecommunications service operators in providing Telecommunications services in Telecommunications universal services area.
- (4) To optimize the utilization of Telecommunications service in the Telecommunications universal services area as referred to in paragraph (1), the Minister may empower the ecosystem of information and communication technology.

- (5) Telecommunications Network Operators and/or Telecommunications service operators must contribute to universal services obligation in the form of the funds based on a certain percentage of the gross revenue from the Telecommunications operations and/or other contributions.
- (6) In the event that the funds obtained from the universal services obligation contribution as referred to in paragraph (5) are insufficient to provide Telecommunications service as referred to in paragraph (1), the Minister may use other funds originating from the State Budget or other sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (7) The amount of the contribution of universal services obligation in the form of funds as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be stipulated in Government Regulation on Non-Tax State Revenue.

Part Fourteen  
Technical Standards for Telecommunications Devices and/or  
Telecommunications Equipment

Article 34

- (1) Any Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment manufactured, assembled, imported, traded, and/or used within territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must comply with the Technical Standards.
- (2) The compliance with the technical standards as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be proven by a certificate.

Article 35

- (1) The mandatory certification as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (2) shall be exempted for Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment which fulfil the following conditions:
  - a. maximum of 2 (two) units of Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment in the forms of user equipment of the same or different brands and models/types, that are brought (hand carried) or sent as packages using Postal Operators for personal use purposes, not to be traded, and/or not for commercial purposes;

- b. to be used for the purposes of research and development, natural disaster management, and/or Telecommunications, informatics and Broadcasting technology trial, under the following conditions:
    - 1. not to be used for trading and/or for commercial purposes;
    - 2. must have the Apparatus License, in terms of using a Radio Frequency Spectrum; and
    - 3. maximum use period of 1 (one) year and may be renewed by the Minister based on the evaluation results;
  - c. to be used as samples for Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment testing;
  - d. to be used for national defense and security purposes by ministries/agencies that administer the Government affairs in the field of state defense or security, which have special specifications and are not publicly traded;
  - e. to be used for diplomatic missions with due regard to the principle of reciprocity in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
  - f. to be used as Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment testing or measurement device; and
  - g. other Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment determined by the Minister.
- (2) The Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment as referred to in paragraph (1) must not cause harmful interference to other Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment.
- (3) In the event that the period of use as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b number 3 ends, the Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunication Equipment:
- a. shall be exported from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - b. shall be destroyed; or
  - c. must obtain a certificate in the event that it will continue to be used.
- (4) The export as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a shall be reported to the Minister by attaching a notification of export goods issued by the minister who oversees government affairs in the field of finance.

Article 36

- (1) The technical standard as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (1) shall be established to:
  - a. protect the people from possible harm suffered from the use of Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment;
  - b. prevent interference between the Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunication Equipment; and
  - c. ensure interoperability in the Telecommunications Network.
- (2) In addition to the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a to letter c, the Technical Standard shall also be established to encourage the development of national Telecommunications industry, innovation, and technological engineering.

Article 37

- (1) The Minister shall determine the Technical Standard as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (1).
- (2) The formulation of the Technical Standard as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through:
  - a. adoption of international or regional standards;
  - b. adaptation to international or regional standards; or
  - c. adoption of results of the technological engineering research, development, and innovation of national Telecommunications industry.
- (3) In certain conditions, the Minister may approve the application of international standards to Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment which do not yet have Technical Standard as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 38

- (1) The Minister shall issue Certificate for Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment that have complied the Technical Standard based on the test results for each type and manufacturing country of origin of the Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment.
- (2) The testing of Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by a testing laboratory designated by the Minister as Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunication Equipment testing laboratory.
- (3) The testing laboratory as referred to in paragraph (2) must be accredited by the authorised accreditation body.

- (4) Certificate issuances and Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment testing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 39

- (1) Any telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment that use Radio Frequency Spectrum and are deliberately designed to:
  - a. block, disrupt/jam, and/or interfere with a licensed Radio Frequency Spectrum usage; or
  - b. cause electromagnetic interference to the people and/or Telecommunications Operations,  
must be prohibited from being manufactured, assembled, imported for trading and/or use within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The prohibition as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be exempted for the use of the Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment for the state interest.
- (3) The use of Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment for the state interest as referred to in paragraph (2) must obtain approval from the Minister.

Article 40

- (1) The Minister may have mutual recognition on test reports of the Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment with other countries.
- (2) The mutual recognition as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 41

- (1) In Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment Technical Standard conformity assessment, Certificate fee shall be charged.
- (2) The Certificate fee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall constitute Non-Tax State Revenue, the amount of which is determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 42

- (1) Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment that have obtained a Certificate must be given a label.



- (2) The label as referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain information on:
  - a. the identity of the business player;
  - b. a certificate number; and
  - c. a warning sign stating prohibition to make changes which cause non-conformity of the Telecommunications devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment to the established Technical Standards.
- (3) The provisions on the label as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Part Fifteen

Administrative Sanctions and Delegation of Regulatory Authority

Article 43

- (1) In the event of nonconformity to and/or violation of the provisions of Article 13, Article 14, Article 20 paragraph (1), Article 20 paragraph (2), Article 22 paragraph (6), Article 24, Article 25 paragraph (1), Article 30 paragraph (1), Article 32 paragraph (1), and/or Article 33 paragraph (5), the Minister shall impose administrative sanctions on Business Players in the forms of:
  - a. written reprimands;
  - b. administrative fines;
  - c. temporary suspension of business activities;
  - d. termination of access;
  - e. policing enforcement<sup>2</sup>;
  - f. revocation of service; and/or
  - g. revocation of Business License.
- (2) The written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be given at a maximum of 3 (three) times within a maximum period of 1 (one) month respectively.
- (3) The imposition of administrative sanction in the form of a written reprimand as referred to in paragraph (2) shall consider written responses and/or objections from Business Players.
- (4) The revocation of services as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f shall be the revocation of certain types of operations listed in the Business Licensing in Telecommunications Network operation business activities or Telecommunications service operation business activities in accordance with the type of operations violated and shall not result in the revocation of other types of operations.

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<sup>2</sup> Translator's note: law enforcement conducted by non-police officers.

- (5) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed in tiers.

Article 44

If necessary, further provisions regarding Telecommunications Operation shall be stipulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER IV  
RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM USAGE

Article 45

- (1) Radio Frequency Spectrum usage must first obtain a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum from the Minister.
- (2) The Radio Frequency Spectrum license as referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise:
  - a. Bandwidth License;
  - b. Apparatus License; and
  - c. Class License.
- (3) The Minister shall stipulate a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum based on the results of technical analysis.
- (4) Provisions on requirements and procedures for Radio Frequency Spectrum use licensing as well as the operational provisions on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 46

- (1) The Bandwidth License shall be valid for a maximum period of 10 (ten) years.
- (2) The Bandwidth License as referred to in paragraph (1) may be renewed once for a maximum period of 10 (ten) years based on the evaluation results.
- (3) The period referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be given with the following considerations:
  - a. planning for future use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - b. adjustment of the Bandwidth License validity period and/or maturity date of uSpectrum Fee payment for the Bandwidth License;
  - c. constituting a result of the transfer of the right to use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum; or
  - d. other considerations determined by the Minister.

Article 47

- (1) The Apparatus License shall be valid for a maximum period of 5 (five) years.
- (2) The Apparatus License as referred to in paragraph (1) may be renewed once for a maximum period of 5 (five) years.
- (3) The period referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be given with the following considerations:
  - a. planning for future use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - b. adjustment of the Apparatus License validity period and/or maturity date of Spectrum Fee payment for the Apparatus License;
  - c. temporary use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum for a maximum period of 1 (one) year and may be renewed based on evaluation; or
  - d. other considerations determined by the Minister.

Article 48

- (1) In the event that the holder of the license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum whose renewed period has expired as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (2) or Article 47 paragraph (2), intends to use the Radio Frequency Spectrum for the next validity period, they may submit a new application for a license to use the Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (2) The process for submitting a new application for a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out through an evaluation mechanism in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The holder of the license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) may be given priority in the submission of a new application for a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (2) by taking into account:
  - a. fulfilment of the obligations in using the Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - b. fulfilment of the obligations in Telecommunications Operation or Broadcasting operation; and
  - c. planning for the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (4) The Spectrum Fee for a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be adjusted to the economic value of the radio frequency band at the time a new application for a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum is submitted.

Article 49

- (1) The Minister may determine the Radio Frequency Spectrum sharing.

- (2) The Radio Frequency Spectrum sharing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined through a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum granted to each Radio Frequency Spectrum user in the forms of:
  - a. Bandwidth License; or
  - b. Apparatus License.
- (3) The Radio Frequency Spectrum sharing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out with the principle of efficient use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and shall not cause harmful interference.
- (4) The Radio Frequency Spectrum sharing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on differences on time, region, and/or technology.

Article 50

- (1) A Telecommunications Network Operator holding a license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum may cooperate with other Telecommunications Network operators and/or special Telecommunications operators on the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum for the application of new technology.
- (2) The new technology as referred to in paragraph (1) shall refer to the Telecommunications technology, the implementation of which within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be done after the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation.
- (3) The radio frequency spectrum that may be used in the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be a radio frequency band whose rights to use have been granted in the form of Bandwidth License.
- (4) The cooperation in the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented with the objectives of:
  - a. optimizing the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - b. achieving cost efficiency of Telecommunications infrastructure development using Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - c. expanding the coverage area served by Telecommunications services;
  - d. improving the quality of Telecommunications services;
  - e. providing new Telecommunications services;
  - f. making Telecommunications service prices more affordable for the public; and/or
  - g. fulfilling the national interest needs.
- (5) The cooperation on the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented based on the principles of fair and non-discriminatory business competition.

- (6) The cooperation on the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) must be approved by the Minister based on the evaluation results.
- (7) The evaluation as referred to in paragraph (6) shall consider the objective of the cooperation on the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (4) and the principle of the cooperation on the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (5).

Article 51

- (1) The application for approval for the cooperation on the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (6) may be submitted by the Telecommunications Network operators and/or the special Telecommunications operators which fulfill the following conditions:
  - a. having no outstanding non-tax state revenue payable to the Ministry;
  - b. for Telecommunication Network operators, having fulfilled the obligation to develop Telecommunication Networks operation at a minimum of 50% (fifty percent) of all five-year development obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and/or
  - c. other provisions determined by the Minister by considering public interest and/or optimization of the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (2) The special Telecommunications Operators as referred to in paragraph (1) shall constitute a government institution or an Indonesian juristic person that has fulfilled provisions on special Telecommunications operation licensing.
- (3) The cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (1) shall be in the forms of:
  - a. use of radio frequency band whose rights to use have been granted to other Telecommunications operators as Bandwidth License holders; and/or
  - b. use of radio frequency bandwidth that is a pool of several radio frequency bandwidths whose rights to use have been granted to 2 (two) or more Bandwidth License holders.
- (4) In addition to the forms of cooperation as referred to in paragraph (3), the Minister may determine other forms of cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum by considering technological development.

- (5) The cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (3) may be carried out:
  - a. in all service areas and parts of radio frequency bands listed on the Bandwidth License;
  - b. in all service areas and all radio frequency bands listed on the Bandwidth License;
  - c. in parts of service areas and parts of radio frequency bands listed on the Bandwidth License; or
  - d. in parts of service areas and all radio frequency bands listed on the Bandwidth License.

Article 52

- (1) The period of cooperation as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter a shall not exceed the validity period of the Bandwidth License that becomes the object of the cooperation.
- (2) The use of Radio Frequency Spectrum for the forms of cooperation as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter a shall be carried out insofar as it does not reduce the obligation to develop Telecommunications Networks of the Bandwidth License.

Article 53

- (1) The period of cooperation as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter b shall not exceed the validity period of the Bandwidth License that becomes the object of the cooperation on the basis of the shortest Bandwidth License validity period.
- (2) The use of Radio Frequency Spectrum in the forms of cooperation as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter b shall be conducted with the following provisions:
  - a. service users from each cooperating Bandwidth License holder receive improvement of quality of service; and
  - b. the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum does not reduce the obligation to develop Telecommunication Networks of any Bandwidth License holder.

Article 54

- (1) The Minister shall conduct oversight and control on the implementation of the cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (1) at a minimum of once in 1 (one) year.

- (2) In the event that based on the result of the supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) there is nonconformity of the objectives as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (4) and/or the principle as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (5), Telecommunication operators who cooperate on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum shall be subject to the following administrative sanctions:
  - a. written reprimands;
  - b. administrative fines; and/or
  - c. revocation of approval for cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (3) The written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall be imposed at a maximum of 3 (three) times with the time period of 14 (fourteen) calendar days each.
- (4) In the event that Telecommunication operators who are given the written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (3) fail to comply with the principles and/or the objectives of the cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum until the timelimit of the third written reprimand, they shall be subject to administrative fines.
- (5) In the event that the Telecommunication operators who are given the administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (4) fail to pay administrative fines and/or fail to adjust to the principles and/or the objectives of the cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum until 30 (thirty) calendar days since the imposition of administrative fines, they shall be subject to revocation of approval for cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (6) The administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (4) shall constitute Non-Tax State Revenue whose amount is stipulated in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

#### Article 55

- (1) Telecommunications Network Operators who hold the license to use Radio Frequency Spectrum may transfer the rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum to other Telecommunications Network operators.
- (2) The Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) shall constitute radio frequency bands whose rights to use have been stipulated in the form of the Bandwidth License.
- (3) The transfer of rights to use the Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted based on the following principles:
  - a. fair business competition;
  - b. non-discrimination; and
  - c. consumer protection.

Article 56

- (1) Proposal for the approval of the transfer of rights to use the Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (1) may be filed by Telecommunications Network operators who fulfill the following provisions:
  - a. having no outstanding Non-Tax State Revenue payable to the Ministry;
  - b. already fulfilling the obligation to develop Telecommunications Network operation at a minimum of 50% (fifty percent) of the entire 5-year development obligation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and/or
  - c. other provisions stipulated by the Minister by considering public interest and/or optimization of the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (2) The transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (1) shall be conducted by means of:
  - a. Bandwidth License holder transferring the rights to use radio frequency bands to other Telecommunications Network operators;  
or
  - b. 2 (two) Bandwidth License holders or more mutually transfer the rights to use radio frequency bands in accordance with the Bandwidth License that has been determined to each Bandwidth License holder.
- (3) The transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum in the form as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall be carried out with the following objectives:
  - a. optimization of benefits from the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum;  
and/or
  - b. improvement of Telecommunications sector performance.
- (4) The transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum in the form as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b shall be conducted with the same objectives as those of the cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (4).
- (5) The transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (1) shall result in the revocation of the Bandwidth License from the license holder of the Radio Frequency Spectrum use and determination to the receiver of the transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (6) The transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (1) shall be conducted with the following provisions:



- a. it may be conducted for all radio frequency bands or parts of radio frequency bands listed in the Bandwidth License;
  - b. it does not change the validity period of the Bandwidth License that is transferred; and
  - c. the obligation that is a part of the radio frequency bands that are transferred, including, but not limited to, the obligation of the Spectrum Fee payment, is transferred to the receiver of the transfer of rights of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (7) In the event that 2 (two) or more juristic persons as the holders of the Bandwidth License conduct merger or amalgamation of juristic persons, the transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum may be conducted for all radio frequency bands.

#### Article 57

- (1) The transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (1) must obtain approval from the Minister based on evaluation results.
- (2) The evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consider the principle of transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (3) and the objective of the transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 56 paragraph (3) and/or paragraph (4).
- (3) The Minister shall conduct oversight and control on the transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (4) In the event that based on the evaluation results as referred to in paragraph (3) there is nonconformity of the principle as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (3) and/or the objective as referred to in Article 56 paragraph (3) and/or paragraph (4), Telecommunications operators who transfer rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum shall be subject to the following administrative sanctions:
  - a. written reprimands; and
  - b. revocation of the approval to transfer rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (5) The written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a shall be imposed at a maximum of 3 (three) times with a time period of 14 (fourteen) calendar days each.
- (6) In the event that the Telecommunications operators who are given the written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (5) fail to comply with the principle and/or the objective of the transfer of rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum until the time limit of the third written reprimand, they shall be subject to administrative sanction of revocation of approval to transfer rights to use Radio Frequency Spectrum.

Article 58

- (1) The Minister may optimize the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum after the license of the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum is granted.
- (2) The optimization of the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) may be implemented through:
  - a. migration;
  - b. refarming;
  - c. revocation of the license of the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum; and/or
  - d. other forms determined by the Minister.
- (3) The Minister shall inform the plan to optimize the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (2) to the license holder of Radio Frequency Spectrum usage.

Article 59

- (1) License holder of Radio Frequency Spectrum usage must pay the Spectrum Fee.
- (2) The Minister shall determine the amount of Spectrum Fee by considering:
  - a. types of Radio Frequency Spectrum usage;
  - b. radio frequency bandwidth;
  - c. width of radio frequency channels;
  - d. coverage area;
  - e. location;
  - f. economic value of Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - g. market interest; and/or
  - h. inflation rate.
- (3) The amount of Spectrum Fee as referred to in paragraph (2) may be adjusted in the event of:
  - a optimization of the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum; and/or
  - b incorporating national interest to the license holder of Radio Frequency Spectrum usage.
- (4) The Spectrum Fee obligation shall be imposed when the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license is granted.
- (5) Spectrum Fee shall be paid in advance annually.

Article 60

- (1) The obligation of Spectrum Fee payment for the form of cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter a shall only be imposed on Telecommunications operators who are holders of the Bandwidth License.

- (2) The obligation of Spectrum Fee payment for the forms of cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter b shall be imposed on Telecommunications operators holding the Bandwidth License that implement cooperation with the amount determined in accordance with each Bandwidth License.
- (3) The amount of Spectrum Fee as referred to in paragraph (2) may be adjusted based on types of services and the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as the result of the cooperation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter b.

Article 61

- (1) Spectrum Fee shall constitute Non-Tax State Revenue.
- (2) Spectrum Fee that has been paid to the state coffers may not be withdrawn.

Article 62

The obligation to pay Spectrum Fee as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) shall be exempted for the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum that includes:

- a. Special Telecommunications for the purpose of state defense and security;
- b. Special Telecommunications for the purpose of special service;
- c. Special Telecommunications for the purpose of government institutions used by international representatives in Indonesia to and/or from their countries of origin based on the principle of reciprocity;
- d. Research, technology trial, and/or non-commercial Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications or Broadcasting Equipment trial carried out by government institutions and/or domestic education and training institutions;
- e. state events;
- f. emergency relief measures in response to disasters; and/or
- g. use of Radio Frequency Spectrum based on Class License.

Article 63

- (1) Radio Frequency Spectrum use License may be terminated before the end of the validity period as referred to in Article 46 and Article 47.
- (2) The termination of the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out based on the followings:
  - a. revocation of Radio Frequency Spectrum use license; or
  - b. request for the discontinuation of Radio Frequency Spectrum use license by the holder of Radio Frequency Spectrum use license.

- (3) The termination of Radio Frequency Spectrum use license as referred to in paragraph (2) shall not eliminate the obligation to settle outstanding Spectrum Fee that is payable.

Article 64

- (1) The termination of the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license on the basis of revocation as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (2) letter a shall be carried out on the basis of:
- a. expiration or revocation of Telecommunications Operation license or the IPP;
  - b. non-optimal use of Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - c. greater public interest;
  - d. changes to planning for the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum at the national level;
  - e. transfer of the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license without approval of the Minister;
  - f. failure to carry out service transmission activities according to the Apparatus License at a minimum of 12 (twelve) months based on the results of Radio Frequency Spectrum monitoring conducted 3 (three) times;
  - g. for satellite Apparatus License, the expired satellite lifetime;
  - h. violation to the technical parameters as stipulated in the Apparatus License; and/or
  - i. violation to the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Procedure for application for termination of the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (2) letter b shall be adopted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 65

- (1) The Minister shall determine the non-optimal use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (1) letter b based on an evaluation by taking into account fulfilment of the obligation assigned to the holder of the license to use a Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (2) The obligation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise the following aspects:
- a. deployment of Telecommunications Network;
  - b. quality of Telecommunications services provided;
  - c. radio station transmission operation using radio frequency band and/or radio frequency channel that has been determined; and/or
  - d. payment of Spectrum Fee.

Article 66

- (1) The plan to terminate the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license on the basis of the revocation as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (2) letter a shall be carried out on the basis of:
  - a. the greater public interest as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (1) letter c; and/or
  - b. changes to planning for the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum at the national level as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (1) letter d which is informed to the holder of Radio Frequency Spectrum use license not later than 2 (two) years prior to the termination of the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license.
- (2) In the event that the plan to terminate the Radio Frequency Spectrum use license as referred to in paragraph (1) is informed less than 2 (two) years, the Minister may determine compensation to the holder of Radio Frequency Spectrum use license.
- (3) The compensation as referred to in paragraph (2) may be provided by the Minister or by new users of the revoked Radio Frequency Spectrum use license.

Article 67

Further provisions regarding the use of Radio frequency Spectrum, if necessary, shall be stipulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER V  
BROADCASTING OPERATION

Part One  
General Provisions

Article 68

- (1) Broadcasting operation shall comprise:
  - a. radio Broadcasting services; and
  - b. television Broadcasting services.
- (2) Broadcasting services as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be operated by:
  - a. the LPP;
  - b. the LPS;
  - c. the LPK; or
  - d. the LPB.

- (3) The LPP as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall comprise:
  - a. Radio Republik Indonesia LPP;
  - b. Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP; and
  - c. Local LPP.
- (4) The Operation of Radio Broadcasting services and television broadcasting services as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out through the following media:
  - a. terrestrial;
  - b. satellite; and/or
  - c. cable.
- (5) The Broadcasting operation through the media as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be carried out by making use of technological developments.
- (6) Provisions regarding the use of technological developments in broadcasting operation as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be stipulated by the Minister.
- (7) The operations of digital radio Broadcasting services and television Broadcasting services through terrestrial shall comprise:
  - a. broadcast program services;
  - b. multiplexing services; and/or
  - c. additional services.
- (8) The provision of multiplexing services as referred to in paragraph (7) letter b shall apply to Broadcasting institutions using digital technology through terrestrial medium.

Article 69

- (1) The Local LPP as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (3) letter c may be established in provinces or regencies/municipalities with the following criteria and requirements:
  - a. unavailability of Broadcasting stations of Radio Republik Indonesia and/or Televisi Republik Indonesia in the area;
  - b. availability of Radio Frequency Spectrum based on master plan for the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum for Broadcasting purposes;
  - c. availability of professional human resources and other resources to enable Local LPP to perform not less than 12 (twelve) broadcast hours per day for radio and 3 (three) broadcast hours per day for television with proportional broadcast material; and
  - d. continuous Broadcasting operation.

- (2) The criteria and requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be exempted for the Local LPP established on the basis of digital technology.

Article 70

- (1) Broadcasting operation conducted by the Broadcasting institutions as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (2) must comply with the provisions of Business Licensing for obtaining the IPP.
- (2) To obtain the IPP, Business Players must apply for Broadcasting operation worthiness test and obtain Broadcasting operation worthiness certificate.
- (3) Prior to the implementation of the Broadcasting operation worthiness test as referred to in paragraph (2), Business Players shall develop and/or provide Broadcasting facilities and infrastructure.
- (4) In the event that the Broadcasting operation uses Radio Frequency Spectrum and/or foreign satellites, prior to the implementation of the Broadcasting operation worthiness test as referred to in paragraph (3), Business Licensing requirements for the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum and/or satellite landing rights must be fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (5) The IPP as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be valid for 10 (ten) years and may be extended.

Article 71

- (1) The Business Licensing for Broadcasting operation with the media as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (4) shall be granted through an evaluation mechanism.
- (2) Application for Business Licensing for Broadcasting operation through the terrestrial media as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (4) letter a for the LPS and the LPB may be submitted after the Minister announces the opportunity for Broadcasting operation.
- (3) In the event that in 1 (one) broadcast service area the number of applications of Business Licensing for Broadcasting operation as referred to in paragraph (2) exceeds the availability of radio frequency channel and/or availability of multiplexing slots, the Business Licensing shall be granted through a selection mechanism.

Article 72

- (1) Broadcasting operation may be carried out with national, regional, and/or local broadcast area coverage with prior approval from the Minister.

- (2) Broadcasting operation for national broadcast area coverage may be carried out by:
  - a. Radio Republik Indonesia LPP;
  - b. Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP;
  - c. television Broadcasting services LPS through terrestrial medium for broadcast program services;
  - d. LPS through satellite medium; or
  - e. LPB through satellite and/or cable media.
- (3) Broadcasting operation for regional and/or local broadcast area coverage may be carried out by:
  - a. Local LPP;
  - b. radio Broadcasting services LPS through terrestrial medium;
  - c. television Broadcasting services LPS through terrestrial medium for broadcast program services;
  - d. television Broadcasting services LPS with terrestrial medium multiplexing services;
  - e. the LPK; or
  - f. LPB through terrestrial and/or cable media.
- (4) Broadcasting Institutions which carry out Broadcasting through terrestrial medium with broadcast area coverage of the entire Indonesian territory as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a, letter b, and letter c must have branches at a minimum in the provincial capital and provide broadcasting services in the broadcast area coverage across Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (5) The LPS which provides digital Broadcasting operation through terrestrial medium with broadcast area coverage of the entire Indonesian territory and regional territory must provide local broadcast content not less than 10% (ten percent) of the total broadcast time per day.
- (6) The broadcast area coverage of the entire Indonesian territory, regional territory, and/or local territory as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by taking into account:
  - a. robustness of Broadcasting industry;
  - b. ability and readiness of the operators;
  - c. availability of multiplexing slots; and/or
  - d. availability of the Radio Frequency Spectrum based on the Radio Frequency Spectrum master plan for Broadcasting purposes.



- (7) The LPS may provide its services with a network station system whose broadcast area coverage is the entire Indonesian territory, under the following conditions:
- a. the main network station and the member network station shall be the LPS located in the Provincial and/or Regency/municipalities capital; and
  - b. for program similarity, network station broadcasts may be broadcast via relay stations to all regions within 1 (one) province.

Article 73

Any changes in name, office address, management, and/or share made by Broadcasting institutions shall be reported to the Minister not later than 1 (one) month after the changes are made.

Article 74

- (1) Any changes in share ownership, either directly or indirectly, in the LPS and the LPB must be made in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Changes in the LPS share ownership shall not violate the provisions on:
  - a. foreign ownership;
  - b. concentration of ownership; or
  - c. cross-ownership.
- (3) Changes in the LPB share ownership shall not violate the provisions on:
  - a. foreign ownership; or
  - b. cross-ownership.

Article 75

In operating its broadcast, the LPB must:

- a. conduct/impose/practice internal censorship on all broadcast contents to be broadcast and/or distributed;
- b. provide not less than 10% (ten percent) of channel capacity to broadcast programs from the LPP and the LPS; and
- c. provide 1 (one) domestic production broadcast channel per 10 (ten) foreign production broadcast channels under the following conditions:
  1. in the event that it broadcasts 10 (ten) or more production broadcast channels, the ratio of domestic production broadcast channels and foreign production broadcast channels shall be 1 (one) to 10 (ten) by rounding the number up; or
  2. in the event that it broadcast less than 10 (ten) production broadcast channels, it shall provide not less than 1 (one) domestic production broadcast channel.

Article 76

- (1) The broadcast radius of the radio Broadcasting services LPK through terrestrial medium shall be limited to a maximum of 2.5 km (two point five kilometers) from the transmitter location or with a maximum Effective Radiated Power (ERP) of 46.99 (forty six point ninety nine) dBm.
- (2) The limitation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be exempted for the LPK which broadcasts through terrestrial digital television broadcast multiplexing service.

Article 77

- (1) The LPP, the LPS, the LPK, and the LPB must pay Business Licensing fees through the state treasury.
- (2) The amount and procedure for payment of the Business Licensing fee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Part Two

Migration of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting from  
Analog Technology to Digital Technology

Article 78

- (1) Broadcasting Operation of television Broadcasting services through terrestrial medium shall be carried out using digital technology through Multiplexing Operation.
- (2) The Multiplexing Operation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall use Radio Frequency Spectrum as a limited natural resource controlled by the state and its management shall be carried out by the Minister.
- (3) The Broadcasting Operation of television Broadcasting services with digital technology through terrestrial medium as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through a limited number of multiplexing operators.
- (4) The number of multiplexing operators as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be determined by the Minister.
- (5) The multiplexing operators as referred to in paragraph (3) shall comprise:
  - a. Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP; and
  - b. television Broadcasting services LPS.
- (6) The determination of the Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP as the multiplexing operator as referred to in paragraph (5) letter a shall be carried out by the Minister without any evaluation or selection.

- (7) The determination of the multiplexing operators for the television Broadcasting services LPS as referred to in paragraph (5) letter b shall be carried out by the Minister through evaluation or selection.
- (8) The determination of multiplexing operators through evaluation as referred to in paragraph (7) shall apply to television Broadcasting services LPS that have invested in and have operated multiplexing in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (9) The Minister shall carry out the selection for the multiplexing operators of television Broadcasting service LPS as referred to in paragraph (7) in broadcast service areas where the multiplexing operators have not been determined as referred to in paragraph (8).
- (10) The determination of multiplexing operators based on the selection as referred to in paragraph (9) shall take into account the operators that have carried out multiplexing in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (11) The Minister shall determine the multiplexing operators through evaluation or selection based on the following considerations:
  - a. protection of national interests;
  - b. equal distribution of information;
  - c. readiness of multiplexing infrastructure of Broadcasting operators;
  - d. determination of multiplexing operators that have previously made investments;
  - e. planning for the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum and/or prevention of Radio Frequency Spectrum interference;
  - f. readiness of Broadcasting operation ecosystem;
  - g. Broadcasting industry efficiency;
  - h. investment protection; and/or
  - i. preparation for analog broadcast termination (Analog Switch-off/ASO).

#### Article 79

Multiplexing Operators shall broadcast programs in accordance with the scope of their Multiplexing Operations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

#### Article 80

- (1) Business Players who have active infrastructure in the field of Telecommunications and/or Broadcasting may open access to the said infrastructure utilization to Broadcasting operators based on an agreement through cooperation between parties by taking into account fair business competition in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (2) Multiplexing Operators may cooperate with other multiplexing operators and/or Telecommunications Network operators in infrastructure sharing in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 81

- (1) LPP, LPS, and/or LPK shall provide broadcast program services by leasing multiplexing slots to multiplexing operators.
- (2) In the event that Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP or Television Broadcasting service LPS becomes a multiplexing operator, the provision of broadcast programs from Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP or television Broadcasting service LPS shall be channelled through its own multiplexing slot.
- (3) Multiplexing operators must grant application for multiplexing slot lease made by LPP, LPS, and/or LPK provided that the multiplexing slot is still available and the multiplexing slot leasing requirements established by the multiplexing operators have been fulfilled.
- (4) Multiplexing operators must establish multiplexing slot leasing requirements that meet the principles of open access and non-discrimination in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (5) The mechanism for leasing the remaining multiplexing slots as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) shall be carried out based on the announcement of Multiplexing Operations determined by the Minister.
- (6) The Minister may determine the utilization of multiplexing and/or multiplexing slots which are not utilized by multiplexing operators.

Article 82

- (1) Calculation of the multiplexing slot leasing rate carried out by multiplexing operators as referred to in Article 81 must refer to the tariff formula and obtain approval from the Minister for determination.
- (2) The Minister's approval as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be given based on the results of the evaluation.

Article 83

- (1) Multiplexing operators must make public the opening of opportunities for cooperation and the information on the multiplexing slots they manage for lease to LPP, LPS, and/or LPK.

- (2) The information on the multiplexing slots as referred to in paragraph (1) must contain at least:
  - a. multiplexing slot leasing service types;
  - b. broadcast service area;
  - c. available multiplexing slot capacity;
  - d. multiplexing slot leasing rates calculated based on calculation procedures in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
  - e. quality of service;
  - f. procedures for providing multiplexing slot leasing services; and
  - g. multiplexing slot leasing requirements.
- (3) The information on multiplexing slots as referred to in paragraph (2) must be openly announced at least through the official website of the multiplexing operators.

#### Article 84

The Minister shall determine Broadcasting operations numbering for Broadcasting institutions after obtaining IPP.

#### Article 85

- (1) The government shall assist in the provision of broadcast reception device (set-top-box/STB) for low income households in order to receive terrestrial digital television broadcasts.
- (2) The broadcast reception device (set-top-box/STB) for poor households as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be provided in accordance with the multiplexing operators' commitment.
- (3) In the event that the provision of a broadcast reception device (set-top-box/STB) as referred to in paragraph (2) is insufficient, it may be allocated from:
  - a. State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and/or
  - b. other legitimate sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) Criteria of broadcast reception device (set-top-box/STB) recipient and mechanism for distribution of broadcast reception device (set-top-box/STB) to the low income households as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Minister.
- (5) Oversight of the distribution of broadcast reception device (set-top-box/STB) as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be carried out by the Minister.

Part Three  
Administrative Sanctions and Delegation of Regulatory Authority

Article 86

- (1) In the event of unconformity to and/or violation of the provisions of Article 70 paragraph (1), Article 70 paragraph (4), Article 72 paragraph (4), Article 72 paragraph (5), Article 72 paragraph (7), Article 74 , Article 75, Article 76 paragraph (1), Article 77 paragraph (1), Article 78 paragraph (1), Article 79, Article 81 paragraph (3), Article 81 paragraph (4), Article 82 paragraph (1), Article 83 , and / or Article 85 paragraph (2), the Minister shall impose administrative sanctions on Business Players in the forms of:
  - a. written reprimands;
  - b. administrative fines;
  - c. temporary suspension of business activities;
  - d. policing enforcement<sup>3</sup>; and/or
  - e. revocation of Business License.
- (2) In the event of unconformities and/or violations relating to broadcast contents, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission shall impose administrative sanctions on Broadcasting institutions in the forms of:
  - a. written reprimands;
  - b. administrative fines;
  - c. temporary suspension of the problematic agenda after going through certain stages;
  - d. restrictions of broadcast duration and time; and/or
  - e. suspension of broadcast activities for a certain period.
- (3) In addition to the administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2), Broadcasting institutions may be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of Business License by the Minister based on the recommendation of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission following a final and binding court decision.
- (4) The written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and paragraph (2) letter a shall be given not more than 3 (three) times within a maximum period of 1 (one) month respectively.
- (5) The imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of the written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (4) shall consider written responses and/or objections from Business Players and/or Broadcasting institutions.

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<sup>3</sup> Translator's note: law enforcement conducted by non-police officers (daya paksa polisional).

- (6) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) may be imposed in tiers.

Article 87

If necessary, further provisions on Broadcasting operations shall be stipulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER VI  
PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS ON NON-TAX STATE REVENUES FROM POSTAL,  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND BROADCASTING SECTORS

Article 88

Non-Tax State Revenues from the Postal, Telecommunications and Broadcasting sectors shall comprise:

- a. Postal Operations license fees;
- b. UPS contribution;
- c. Telecommunications Operation rights fees;
- d. contribution of Telecommunications Universal Service Obligation;
- e. certificate fees;
- f. Telecommunications Device and/or Telecommunications Equipment testing fee;
- g. measuring calibration fee;
- h. Spectrum Fee;
- i. IPP fees;
- j. interests;
- k. administrative fines; and
- l. other contribution fees in accordance with laws and regulations.

Article 89

- (1) The State shall have pre-emptive rights to claim Non-Tax State Revenues as referred to in Article 88 on payable assets.
- (2) The pre-emptive rights on Non-tax State Revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prioritized over all other pre-emptive rights, except over pre-emptive rights of the parties regulated by law.

CHAPTER VII  
OVERSIGHT AND CONTROL

Article 90

The Minister shall oversee and control Postal Operations, Telecommunications Operations, Radio Frequency Spectrum usage, and Broadcasting operations as referred to in this Government Regulation.

Article 91

Oversight of broadcast content in Broadcasting operations shall be carried out by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 92

- (1) The Minister shall monitor and evaluate the quality of service and/or service products of Business Players who have obtained Business Licenses in the Postal, Telecommunications and/or Broadcasting sectors in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through a monitoring system of Postal Operations, Telecommunications Operations, and Broadcasting Operations by utilizing information and communication technology.
- (3) Postal Operators, Telecommunications operators and Broadcasting operators must open access to and provide information requested for monitoring and evaluation purposes as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).
- (4) The Minister may announce the results of the monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).
- (5) Violation of the provisions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the forms of:
  - a. written reprimands;
  - b. administrative fines;
  - c. temporary suspension of business activities;
  - d. policing enforcement<sup>4</sup>; and / or
  - e. revocation of Business License.
- (6) The written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (5) letter a shall be given not more than 3 (three) times within a maximum period of 1 (one) month respectively.

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<sup>4</sup> Translator's note: law enforcement conducted by non-police officers (daya paksa polisional).



- (7) The imposition of administrative sanction in the form of the written reprimands as referred to in paragraph (6) shall consider written responses and/or objections from Postal Operators, Telecommunications operators, or Broadcasting operators.
- (8) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (5) may be imposed in tiers.

Article 93

Further provisions on monitoring and evaluation as referred to in Article 92 shall be stipulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 94

For the national interest in including, but not limited to, the fields of education, health, disaster, security, and emergency, the Minister may establish and use digital platforms, contact centres, applications, and/or other services by involving Business Players in the Postal, Telecommunications, Broadcasting sectors, and/or other institutions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VIII  
OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 95

- (1) The Central Government shall evaluate the implementation of this Government Regulation by taking into account the development and promotion of investment ecosystem and business activities in the context of accelerating job creation.
- (2) The evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Minister coordinated by the minister who oversees coordination, synchronization and control of ministerial affairs in the government affairs in the field of economy.

Article 96

In the event that this Government Regulation provides non-regulatory option, is incomplete, or is unclear, and/or a government stagnation occurs, the Minister may exercise discretion to resolve concrete problems in the administration of government affairs in the fields of Post, Telecommunications and Broadcasting.

CHAPTER IX  
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 97

- (1) Television Broadcasting service LPP, LPS, and LPK:
  - a. may operate analog broadcast and digital broadcast simultaneously (simulcast) until the time for termination of analog television broadcast; and
  - b. subsequently must stop analog television broadcast not later than 2 November 2022 at 24.00 Western Indonesian Time and operate digital Broadcasting through multiplexing, make IPP adjustments, and return the Apparatus License for analog television to the Minister.
- (2) Further provisions on the termination of analog broadcasts as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be stipulated in a Ministerial Regulation.
- (3) Television Broadcasting service LPP, LPS and LPK that fail to conform to the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of Apparatus License for analog television.

Article 98

The Minister shall determine the stages of termination of television transmission services with a terrestrial Broadcasting system using analog technology by taking into account:

- a. sufficiency of television broadcast coverage replacing terrestrial Broadcasting systems using analog technology;
- b. sufficiency of penetration of reception device for broadcast replacing terrestrial Broadcasting systems with analog technology; and
- c. adequacy of public understanding of the dateline for television broadcast with terrestrial Broadcasting systems using analog technology.

CHAPTER X  
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 99

The implementing provisions stipulated in this Government Regulation shall not apply to Business Players or parties who have obtained Business Licensing, licenses, and/or approvals prior to the establishment of this Government Regulation, unless the provisions are more favorable for the holders of the said Business Licensing, licenses, and/or approvals.

Article 100

As from the time at which this Government Regulation comes into force, Business Licensing, licenses, and/or approvals that have been granted shall remain valid until the expiry date of the said Business Licensing, licenses, and/or approvals.

Article 101

As from the time at which this Government Regulation comes into force:

- a. Article 26, Article 28, Article 29, Article 34 to Article 37, Article 47 paragraph (1), Article 51 to Article 54, Article 61, and Article 71 to Article 77 of Government Regulation Number 52 of 2000 on Telecommunications Operations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 107, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3980);
- b. Article 1 number 13, Article 8 paragraph (2), Article 10 paragraph (2), Article 14, Article 15, Article 17, Article 19 to Article 25, Article 27 to Article 31, and Article 35 of Government Regulation Number 53 of 2000 on Radio Frequency Spectrum and Satellite Orbit Usage (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 108, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3981);
- c. Article 7 paragraph (4) and Article 13 of Government Regulation Number 11 of 2005 on Broadcasting Operations by Public Broadcasting Institutions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 28, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4485);
- d. Article 1 number 2, Article 2, Article 11 paragraph (1), Article 35, and Article 36 of Government Regulation Number 50 of 2005 on Broadcasting Operations by Private Broadcasting Institutions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 127, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4566);
- e. Article 1 number 2, Article 2, and Article 5 Government Regulation Number 51 of 2005 on Broadcasting Operations by Community Broadcasting Institutions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 128, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4567);
- f. Article 1 number 2, Article 11 paragraph (1), and Article 12 of Government Regulation Number 52 of 2005 on Broadcasting Operations by Subscription-Based Broadcasting Institutions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 129,

Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4568);

- g. Article 7 Government Regulation Number 15 of 2013 on Implementation of Law Number 38 of 2009 on Post (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2013 Number 38, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5403);

shall be repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 102

As from the time at which this Government Regulation comes into force, the implementing regulations of Government Regulation on Post, Telecommunications, and Broadcasting shall be declared as remaining in effect insofar as not contradictory with the provisions in this Government Regulation.

Article 103

This Government Regulation shall come into force on the date of its promulgation.

For public cognizance, it is hereby ordered that this Government Regulation be promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Established in Jakarta  
on 2 February 2021

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta  
on 2 February 2021

MINISTER OF LAWS AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2021 NUMBER  
56

ELUCIDATION  
ON  
REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 46 OF 2021  
ON  
POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND BROADCASTING

I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia aims to create a welfare, just, prosperous, equitable nation, both materially and spiritually. In line with that goal, Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates that "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment, as well as the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process, and convey information by using all types of media available". Therefore, the state needs to make various efforts or actions to fulfill the rights of citizens to communicate and obtain information. Fulfilling the right to communicate and obtain information is, in principle, one of the essential aspects of national development carried out within the framework of Indonesia's digital transformation.

Indonesia's digital transformation will pave the way for the country to become a more resilient nation in the future by focusing on:

- a. acceleration of the expansion of access and enhancement of digital infrastructure and internet service provision;
- b. acceleration of the expansion and improvement of Postal and logistics services to support the digital economy and inclusive financial services;
- c. preparation for digital transformation roadmap in strategic sectors, including the Government, public services, social assistance, education, health, trade, industry, and Broadcasting sectors;
- d. acceleration of national data center integration;
- e. preparation for the need of digital talent human resources; and
- f. preparation for regulations on national funding schemes and digital transformation financing.

The Postal, Telecommunications, and Broadcasting sectors play a strategic role because they become the main pillars when Indonesia ushers in digital transformation that become the backbone of the national digital economy. Under Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation and this Government Regulation, there are 3 (three) fundamental matters that affect the acceleration of Indonesia's digital transformation: filling the legal void in

implementing regulations for the analog broadcast termination and switching to digital broadcast (Analog Switch-Off/ASO) not later than 2 November 2022; preventing Radio Frequency Spectrum inefficiency; and optimizing passive infrastructure.

To support the implementation of the said Indonesia's digital transformation and the digital economy policies, it is required to make changes and improvements in implementing regulations of Law Number 38 of 2009 on Post, Law Number 36 of 1999 on Telecommunications, and Law Number 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting. The amendments to the implementing regulations are part of the mandate of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, which amends the three laws.

This Government Regulation comprises provisions on:

- a. Postal operations;
- b. Telecommunications operations;
- c. Radio Frequency Spectrum Usage; and
- d. Broadcasting operations.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Self-explanatory.

### Article 2

Self-explanatory.

### Article 3

Self-explanatory.

### Article 4

Self-explanatory.

### Article 5

Self-explanatory.

### Article 6

Self-explanatory.

### Article 7

Self-explanatory.

### Article 8

Self-explanatory.

### Article 9

Self-explanatory.

### Article 10

Self-explanatory.

### Article 11

Self-explanatory.

### Article 12

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

“Circuit-switched local fixed network operators” include the operators who have developed their networks using other internet protocol-based technology.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Development and/or provision of Telecommunications services are at national level.

In principle, the determination of the obligations for the development and/or provision of services does not eliminate the rights to develop and/or provide services in other regions.

Article 14

“Standards of quality of Telecommunications Operation” include, but not limited to, quality of Telecommunication Networks, Telecommunication services, and handling of customer complaints.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

“Business activities through the internet” means *Over-The-Top* (OTT) service in the forms of substitution for Telecommunications services, audio and/or visual content service platforms, and/or other services stipulated by the Minister.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

“Telecommunications service substitution” means services that can replace telecommunication services including, among others, communication in the forms of short messages, voice calls, video calls, video conferences, online chats, and/or data transmitting and receiving.

Letter b

“Audio and/or visual content service platforms” include, among others, the provision of all forms of digital information consisting of text, voices, images, animations, music, videos, films, games, or a combination of some and/or all of them, and those in the forms that are streamed or downloaded.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Traffic management is carried out to fulfill the quality of service to its users in accordance with the principles of fair business competition and/or to sustain the national interest.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Self-explanatory.



Article 17

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

"The Central Government and/or Regional Governments" include, among others, Public Service Agencies or Regional Public Service Agencies.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

"Passive infrastructure" includes, but not limited to, ducts, towers, poles, manholes, and the like that may be used for the deployment of a Telecommunication Network.

Paragraph (2)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)  
"Active infrastructure" constitutes active Telecommunication equipment that may be used in providing Telecommunication services, for example Radio Access Network (RAN) equipment.

Paragraph (2)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 27

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Paragraph (1)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)  
Resale of Telecommunications Service facilitated by the Minister is required in the event of, among others, the unavailability of network infrastructure and/or Telecommunication services in a service area, so that efforts made by the Telecommunication Service resellers are needed to provide additional or expansion of network

infrastructure and/or Telecommunication services that can reach people who have not been covered by the Telecommunications services.

For example, the resale of internet access services that are not yet accessible to the community in certain areas.

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Self-explanatory.

Article 35

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

“Not for commercial purposes” means that the Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment are not used for the purposes of the Telecommunications Network and/or Telecommunications service operations, or Broadcasting operations.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Self-explanatory.

Article 37

Self-explanatory.

Article 38

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

“authorised accreditation body” means an institution that has the authority to grant accreditation for testing laboratory.

Testings are carried out on samples of Telecommunications Devices and/or Telecommunications Equipment based on Technical Standards.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Self-explanatory.

Article 40

Self-explanatory.

Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Article 42

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Self-explanatory.

Article 44

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

“Technical analysis” means the calculation of technical parameters including transmit power, Radio Frequency Spectrum bandwidth, Radio Frequency Spectrum type, coverage area, beam direction, antenna gain, and/or geographic location.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Self-explanatory.

Article 47

Self-explanatory.

Article 48

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

The fulfilment of the obligations in using the Radio Frequency Spectrum usage constitutes fulfillment of obligations during the validity period of the license to use the Radio Frequency Spectrum for the previous 2 (two) license validity periods.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

“Planning for the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum” means a plan for the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum by a license holder and/or a plan for the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum stipulated by the Minister.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 49

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

An example of a new technology on a cellular mobile network is the International Mobile Telecommunications 2020 (IMT-2020).

An example of a new technology for rail signaling purposes is the Global System for Mobile communications-Railway (GSM-R).

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

- Paragraph (5)
  - Self-explanatory.
- Paragraph (6)
  - Self-explanatory.
  
- Paragraph (7)
  - Self-explanatory.
- Article 51
  - Paragraph (1)
    - Letter a
      - Self-explanatory.
    - Letter b
      - The five-year development obligations commence from the time the Telecommunications Operation license is granted for the first time.
    - Letter c
      - Self-explanatory.
  - Paragraph (2)
    - Self-explanatory.
  - Paragraph (3)
    - Self-explanatory.
  - Paragraph (4)
    - Self-explanatory.
  - Paragraph (5)
    - Self-explanatory.
- Article 52
  - Self-explanatory.
- Article 53
  - Self-explanatory.
- Article 54
  - Self-explanatory.
- Article 55
  - Self-explanatory.
- Article 56
  - Self-explanatory.
- Article 57
  - Self-explanatory.
- Article 58
  - Paragraph (1)
    - Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

"Migration" means the process of transferring the use of a Radio Frequency Spectrum by a license holder from a Radio Frequency Spectrum used to another Radio Frequency Spectrum.

Letter b

"Refarming" means the process of rearranging of the Radio Spectrum License holder to obtain the determination on the use of contiguous Radio Frequency Spectrum in the same radio frequency band.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 59

Paragraph (1)

The Spectrum Fee constitutes compensation for the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum, which is one of limited natural resources, in accordance with the granted license to use Radio Frequency Spectrum.

In addition, the Spectrum Fee is intended also as a means of oversight and control so that the Radio Frequency Spectrum as one of limited natural resources can be utilized to the fullest extent possible.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 60

Self-explanatory.

Article 61

Self-explanatory.

Article 62

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Types of use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum for the purpose of special services include astronomy, search and rescue (SAR), aviation safety, shipping safety, meteorology and geophysics, and remote sensing.

Letter c

"International representatives" include, among others, world bodies/organizations under the United Nations (UN) and official regional organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

"Principle of reciprocity" means a mutual agreement between Indonesia and other countries to mutually exempt fees for the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum for connections to and/or from the country of origin.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Article 63

Self-explanatory.

Article 64

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"Public interest" means the interest of the nation, state, and society which must be sustained by the Government and used to the fullest extent for the prosperity of the people. The public interest refers to, among others, the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), and/or the Ministry's Strategic Plan.



Letter d  
Self-explanatory.

Letter e  
Self-explanatory.

Letter f  
Self-explanatory.

Letter g  
Self-explanatory.

Letter h  
Self-explanatory.

Letter i  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 65  
Self-explanatory.

Article 66  
Self-explanatory.

Article 67  
Self-explanatory.

Article 68  
Paragraph (1)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)  
Letter a

“Broadcast program services” mean services of a series of program and/or advertisement broadcast which are arranged continuously and/or in schedule which are broadcast through a transmission system to be received by the public.

Letter b

"Multiplexing services" mean the provision of services using multiplexing infrastructure that combines the transmission of 2 (two) broadcast programs or more through a slot that is part of the multiplexing capacity to be transmitted via terrestrial media and received by broadcast receiving equipment.

Letter c

"Additional services" mean value-added services provided by utilizing features in the digital broadcasting system to provide services, such as data casting for providing information on weather, education, capital market, current news, and others.

Paragraph (8)

The provision of multiplexing services for radio broadcasting services using digital technology through terrestrial medium is conducted based on technological developments, the implementation of which is stipulated by the Government.

Article 69

Self-explanatory.

Article 70

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

"Broadcasting operation worthiness test" means a technical and operational system testing.

"Broadcasting operation worthiness certificate" means a statement of operational worthiness of Broadcasting Operations.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 71

Self-explanatory.

Article 72

Paragraph (1)

"National broadcast area coverage" means the coverage within the entire territory of Indonesia.

"Regional broadcast area coverage" means the coverage of an area at the provincial level.

"Local broadcast area coverage" means the coverage of an area at the minimum of at the regency/municipality level.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

National broadcast area coverage shall be fulfilled in stages for Radio Republik Indonesia LPP, Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP, and television broadcasting services LPS through terrestrial medium for broadcast program services.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 73

"Change in share" means a change in the number of shares and share ownership.

Article 74

Self-explanatory.

Article 75

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Number 1

"Rounding the number up" means, for example, for a capacity of 21 (twenty one) channels, 3 (three) domestic production broadcast channels must be provided.

Number 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 76

Self-explanatory.

Article 77

Self-explanatory.

Article 78

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

"A limited number of multiplexing operators" means Televisi Republik Indonesia LPP as the multiplexing operator and the LPS determined to have met the requirements as a multiplexing operator.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (9)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (10)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (11)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

"Previously made investments" mean investments in Broadcasting multiplexing infrastructure.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g  
Self-explanatory.

Letter h  
Self-explanatory.

Letter i  
Self-explanatory.

Article 79  
Self-explanatory.

Article 80  
Paragraph (1)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)  
Infrastructure sharing includes, among others, towers to be shared by multiplexing operators and/or Telecommunications Network operators for effectiveness and efficiency purposes.

Article 81  
Self-explanatory.

Article 82  
Self-explanatory.

Article 83  
Self-explanatory.

Article 84  
"Numbering" means a combination of numbers as the identity of the Broadcasting operator used in the operation of digital terrestrial television Broadcasting services through multiplexing.

Article 85  
Self-explanatory.

Article 86  
Self-explanatory.

Article 87  
Self-explanatory.

Article 88  
Self-explanatory.

Article 89  
Self-explanatory.

Article 90  
Self-explanatory.

Article 91  
Self-explanatory.

Article 92

Paragraph (1)

"Monitor and evaluate the quality of service" for broadcasting operations does not include oversight of broadcast content by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Article 93

Self-explanatory.

Article 94

Self-explanatory.

Article 95

Self-explanatory.

Article 96

Self-explanatory.

Article 97

Self-explanatory.

Pukul 98

Self-explanatory.

Article 99

Self-explanatory.

Article 100

Self-explanatory.

Article 101

Self-explanatory.

Article 102

Self-explanatory.

Article 103

Self-explanatory.

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