

INDONESIA

Providing Satellite Internet Services?

Photo by NASA on Unsplash

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INTERNET FREEDOM

Partly Free

INTERNET PENETRATION

62%

FREQUENCY

C-band, Ku-Band, and Ka-band

This document provides basic information about legal aspects of satellite internet services when provision of these services is being considered. This fact sheet comprises general guidance and cannot be a replacement for legal advice.

OVERVIEW

The contents of this factsheet pertain to the laws, regulations, and guidelines that prescribe the norms and obligations governing the provision and operation of satellite internet services in Indonesia.

RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The legal frameworks governing internet access comprises the following: *Law on Telecommunication, GR 52/2000, GR 53/2000, GR 46/2021, MCI Regulation No.01, MCI Regulation 7/2018, and MCI Regulation 13/2019.*

REGULATORY BODIES

The **Ministry of Communications and Informatics (MCI)** is in charge of regulating telecommunications, including internet services and radiofrequency spectrum management. However, there is no separate regulatory agency specifically for satellite internet access.

ARE THERE INTERNET RESTRICTIONS?

Although Indonesia has a Space Act, this legislation does not include any specific provisions for satellite internet access. Nevertheless, Indonesia has successfully launched nine satellites into Earth's orbit, each with its own set of capabilities, including internet access.

LEGAL NATURE OF SATELLITE INTERNET

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ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSING

State-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, private enterprises, or cooperatives can all apply for these licenses.

TYPES OF LICENSES

To offer internet access via satellite, it is necessary to obtain the following licenses/authorizations:

- a) Telecommunication Service Operation License:** This license is required for providing various services such as basic telephony, premium call, phone card, call center, internet service provider, content provider service, etc. There is no specific time limit for this license, but MCI evaluates the eligibility of the licensee every five years.
- b) Telecommunication Network Operation License:** If a service provider intends to offer basic telephony service along with satellite-based internet access, they must obtain this license in addition to the Telecommunication Service Operation License.
- c) Radio Spectrum Frequency License:** This license is made up of three distinct licenses relevant for ISPs planning to use radio spectrum.
 - **Bandwidth:** This license is valid for 10 years and allows the use of radio frequency spectrum in the form of radio frequency bands.
 - **Radio Station:** This license, which has a validity of five years, covers the use of radio frequency bands.
 - **Class:** This license covers the special use of frequencies, such as radio frequency alongside telecommunications equipment.
- d) Satellite Landing Rights:** Approval from MCI is required if a foreign satellite is used to provide VSAT services.

END USERS' LICENSES

End users do not need a license to access satellite internet. They can simply choose from various plans offered by satellite internet providers. Some of the satellite internet providers include TelkomSat, NTvsat, MegaSatCom, GlobalTT, Kacific, BusinessCom Networks, BigNet, and PSN.