

Satellite Internet Access Guide: Indonesia

October 2023

Using this Guide

Question: This column contains the relevant question to be addressed under (Response).

Response: Information addressing the question identified under (Question) is contained in this column.

Additional Information: This column contains any clarification or added information necessary to better understand the information under (Response).

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Abbreviations for Legislation

- Law No. 36 of 1999 on Telecommunication, as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 (**Law on Telecommunication**)
- Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (**Law on Information and Electronic Transactions**)
- Government Regulation No. 52 of 2000 on Post, Telecommunication and Broadcasting (**GR 52/2000**)
- Government Regulation No. 53 of 2000 on the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum and Satellite Orbit (**GR 53/2000**)
- Government Regulation No. 46 of 2021 on Post, Telecommunication and Broadcasting (**GR 46/2021**)
- MCI Regulation No. 01/PER/M.Kominfo/01/2010 on Telecommunication Network Operations as amended by MCI Regulation No. 7 of 2015 (**MCI Regulation No. 01**)
- MCI Regulation No. 7 of 2018 on Electronic Integrated Business Licensing Services in the Communications and Informatics Sector (**MCI Regulation 7/2018**)
- MCI Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on the Organization of Telecommunication Services as amended by MCI Regulation No. 1 of 2021 (**MCI Regulation 13/2019**)
- Space Act No. 21 of 2013 (**Space Act**)

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S/N	Question	Response	Additional Information
1	Does the member state have law(s) relating to internet service provisioning and access?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Telecommunication 2. GR 52/2000 3. GR 53/2000 4. GR 46/2021 5. MCI Regulation No. 01 6. MCI Regulation 7/2018 7. MCI Regulation 13/2019 	
2	Are there restrictions on use or access to internet?	From time to time, government restricts access to internet, especially during protests. There have also been instances of website blocking for hosting contents deemed illegal or negative. Consequently, Indonesia is considered a partly free country in terms of access and use of internet, scoring 49 out of 100 in the Freedom on the Net 2022 Report .	In 2021 , the Constitutional Court upheld government's reliance on the provisions of Article 40 of Law on Information and Electronic Transactions to restrict internet access in Papua and West Papua.
3	Is satellite a medium used to provide internet access in the member state?	Yes. Currently, Indonesia has nine satellites used for different purposes, including provision of internet access.	These satellites have a total capacity of 50GBps. However, a gap still exists as this capacity is not enough to provide universal coverage to underserved areas. Consequently, the government is planning to launch its SATRIA-1 satellite into orbit in 2023, with an expected capacity of 150GBps which is three times the

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			<p>capacity of all the nine existing satellites.</p> <p>Also, the Telecommunications and Informatics Accessibility Agency (BAKTI), an organizational unit within the MCI, partners with different satellite companies to extend internet access to remote areas using funds from the universal service obligation fund.</p>
4	Are there existing legislations for satellite internet access?	<p>Though Indonesia has a Space Act, this legislation does not make specific provision for satellite internet access. However, it establishes the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space as the agency that supervises all space activities, including satellite launches.</p> <p>Consequently, the legislations enumerated under <i>No. 1</i> above will be applicable to satellite internet access.</p>	

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5	Which agency is responsible for regulating internet service provisioning including satellite internet provisioning?	The Ministry of Communications and Informatics (MCI) is responsible for regulating telecommunications (including internet services), as well as radiofrequency spectrum management. There is no separate regulatory agency for satellite internet access.	
6	Who can provide internet service using satellites?	Any person that meets the licensing criteria for the particular service intended to be offered. <i>See No. 7 below.</i>	
7	Is a license or permission required to use, operate, or control satellite for internet access? What is the procedure for obtaining these licenses/permits?	<p>Provision of internet access service requires the grant of a telecommunications service operation license as provided for under Article 16 of the MCI Regulation 7/2018. A license application is submitted to MCI in line with the provisions of Article 57 of GR 52/2000 and Article 35 of MCI Regulation 13/2019.</p> <p>An internet service provider intending to use a foreign satellite to provide VSAT services in Indonesia would need to obtain a satellite landing right from MCI further to Article 55 of MCI Regulation 7/2018 by completing the prescribed application form stipulated under Article 56.</p>	Alternatively, pursuant to Article 55 of MCI Regulation No. 01, an entity intending to provide basic telephony service and internet access service using satellites can obtain both a telecommunications network operation license (to provide basic telephony service) and a telecommunication service operation license (to provide internet access service).

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		By Article 45 of GR 46/2021, a license is required for use of radiofrequency spectrum. The grant by MCI could either be for a bandwidth license or an apparatus license , which is determined when MCI conducts its technical analysis.	
8	What is the validity period for these licenses/permits?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant of a license for telecommunications operation is without time limit, but is evaluated every 5 years. (Article 67 of GR 52/2000). 2. Validity of the landing right is unlimited (Article 69 of the MCI Regulation 7/2018). 3. A bandwidth license is valid for a maximum of 10 years renewable for a maximum of 10 years, while an apparatus license is valid for a maximum of 5 years renewable for a maximum of 5 years (Article 46 and 47 GR 46/2021). 	
9	What are the technical requirements for use of satellites for internet access?	Satellite communications are provided using radiofrequency spectrum in C, Ku and Ka bands .	

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10	Are there existing (or planned) satellite internet providers operating in this economy?	There is no database of current satellite internet providers operating in Indonesia. However, based on desk research, the following operators (not exhaustive) provide VSAT services in Indonesia: Telkomsat , NTvsat , MegaSatCom , GlobalTT , Kacific , BusinessCom Networks , BigNet , PSN , etc.	
11	Does an end user require a license to access satellite for internet connectivity?	No. An end user can approach any service provider that offers satellite internet access and subscribe to the service.	