



Training

Research

MORALITY

Information and

Communication

Technology

Productivity

Sustainability

Competitiveness

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INDONESIA BROADBAND PLAN AND NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

Global Forum Shaping the Future 2014

Population



250 Million
People

Maritime Country



13.466
Islands

Ethnics & Language



More than
500 ethnics
& Native
Languages

Pluralism



More than
5 religion &
belliefs

Government



687
government
bodies,
including 34
Provinces

Leading Sector



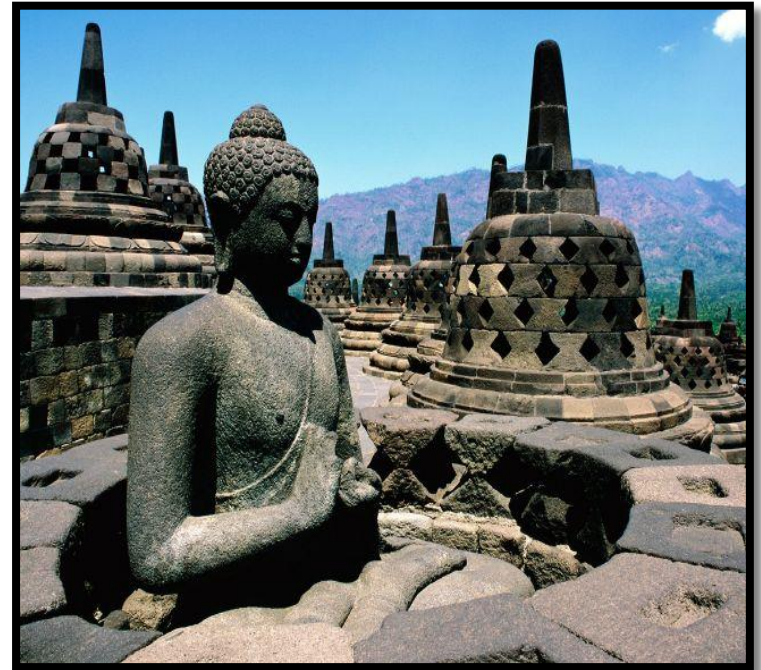
Manufacturing,
mining, and
agriculture

SOCIAL MEDIA



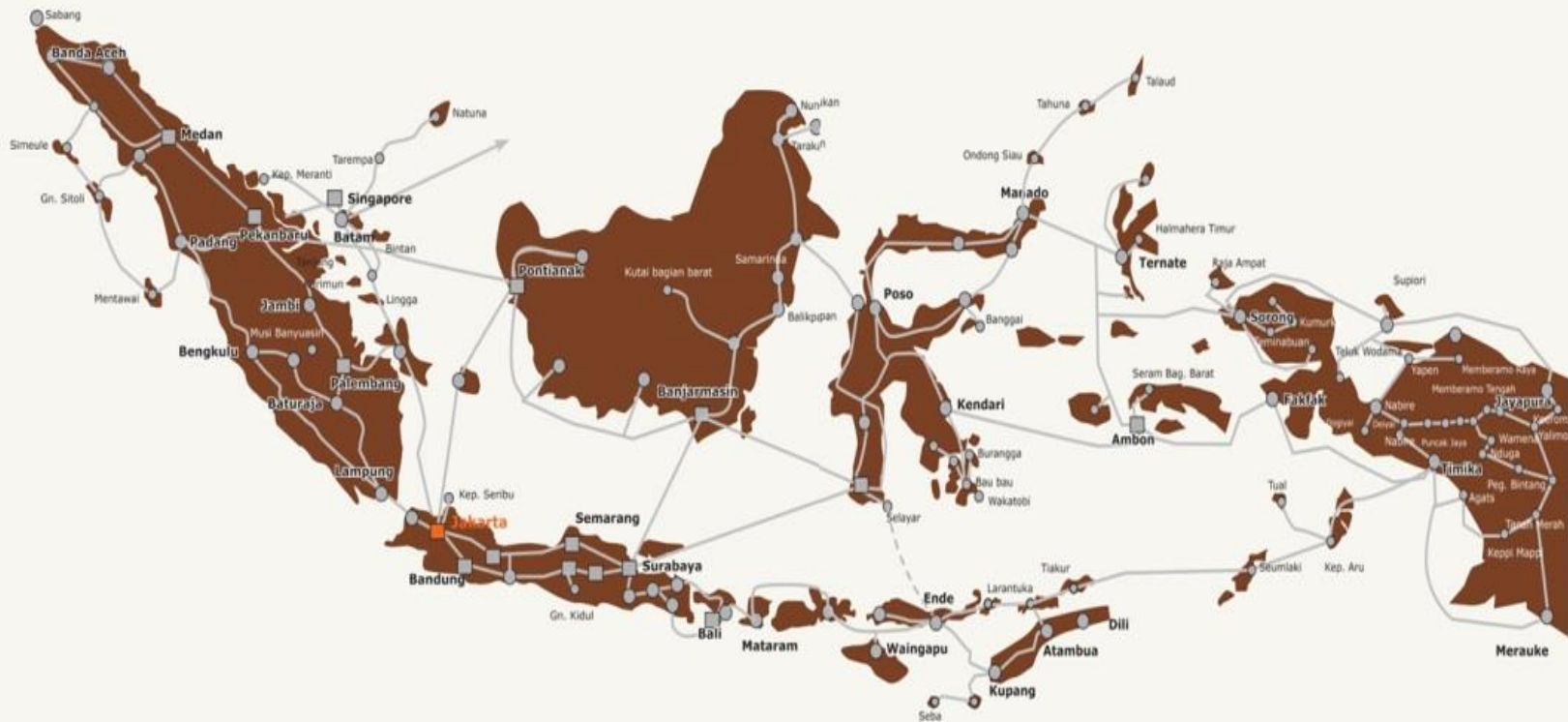
INDONESIA IN BRIEF

Tropical Indonesia



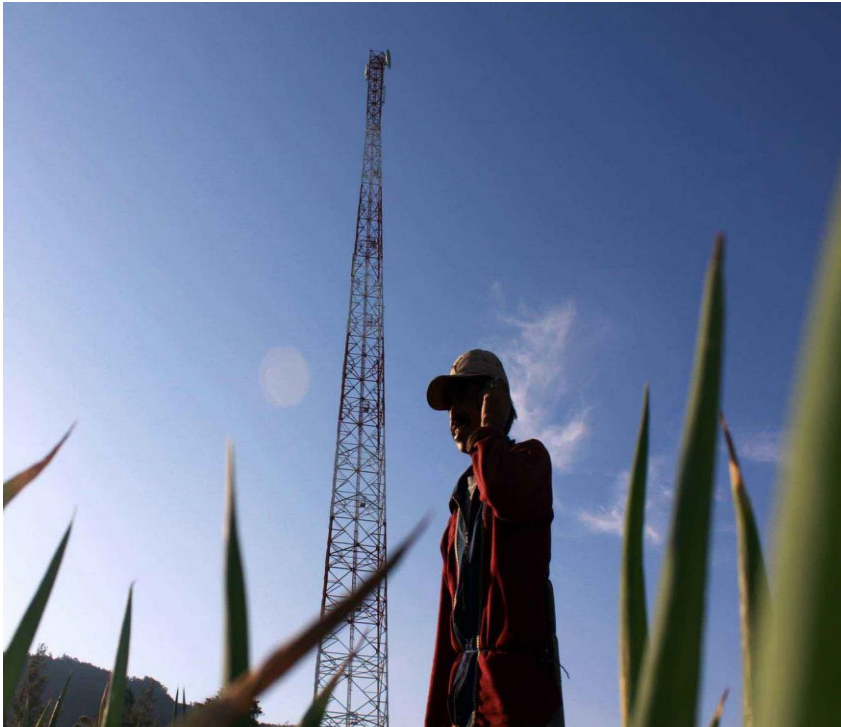
BROADBAND DEFINITION IN INDONESIA

Internet access with guaranteed connectivity which is always connected, durability and information security guaranteed and has a triple-play capability with a minimum speed of 2 Mbps to fixed access and 1 Mbps for mobile access.



BROADBAND & COMPETITIVENESS

1. Increasing knowledge
2. Improving learning/educational process
3. Improving workforce readiness and job growth



1. Seizing new opportunities
2. Reduced cost of production
3. Connecting remote and rural areas
4.
5.

BROADBAND DEVELOPMENT OBSTACLES IN INDONESIA

1) The unequal diffusion of information access (Yates, et al., 2010; Joseph & Nath, 2012) affordable access and connectivity is the primary problem complicating basic effort to access information

1) The shortage of ICT infrastructure allowing broadband access and the slowness of the establishment of the network infrastructure.

3) The unfavorably high price for broadband connection discouraging national broadband ecosystem.

4) The on-going coordination problems intra and extra-governmental bodies, not to mention the lack of an integrative policy framework from central and local government

5) The issue of interoperability order to provide high-quality services to citizens it is important that services can be accessed from the widest possible range of technology from all over Indonesia.



SCOPE OF INDONESIA BROADBAND PLAN

INDONESIA BROADBAND DEVELOPMENT

1. Supply/Infrastructure Aspect: availability, accessibility, affordability

- Competition in fixed broadband
- Spectrum optimization usage
- Right of ways optimization usage
- Network/system security
- Technology neutrality
- Infrastructure sharing
- Open access

2. Demand/Utilization and Adoption: awareness and ability

- e-literacy
- Aggregating demand:
 - e-government
 - e-education
 - e-health
 - e-logistic
 - e-Pengadaan
- Growth Areas/Focus

didukung oleh:

3. Financing Aspect

- Universal Service Obligation and Non-tax State Revenue utilization
 - Public private partnership
 - State Budget/APBN

4. Regulation and Institutional Aspects

- Policy and regulation to create conducive investment
- Institution for implementing and monitoring National Broadband Plan