INDUSTRIAL CONVERGENCE AND COMMUNICATION POLICY REFORM IN INDONESIA

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A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

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2017
Statement of Originality

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, the content of this thesis is my own work. This thesis has not been submitted for any degree or other purposes.

I certify that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

Titik Puji Rahayu, 20 February 2017
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I designed the study, analysed the data and wrote the drafts of the articles.

In addition to the statements above, in cases where I am not the corresponding author of a published item, permission to include the published material has been granted by the corresponding author.

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As supervisor for the candidature upon which this thesis is based, I can confirm that the authorship attribution statements above are correct.

Timothy Dwyer, 24 February 2017
Acknowledgement

Alhamdulillah, I am grateful to the Almighty God for giving me the strength to finalize this thesis.

The completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the valuable guidance and enduring support from my supervisors at the University of Sydney. My sincere and deep sense of gratitude goes to, first, Associate Professor Timothy Dwyer as my main supervisor, for sharing his expertise on convergence and communication policies, providing me with suggestions and motivation throughout the course of this work. Subsequently, I would like to extend my appreciation to Professor Gerard Goggin, my co-supervisor at the Department of Media and Communication, for his sustained interest to my study and also the enduring encouragement for me to present my work though conferences and publications. I am also very grateful to Professor Adrian Vickers, my co-supervisor from the Department of Indonesian Studies, for his significant support and advice during this research, particularly for supporting me to develop academic networking with other Indonesianists in Australia.

This PhD program was financially supported by the Australia Awards Scholarship (AAS). Therefore, I deeply gratitude the Australian government for granting me the scholarship, giving me the opportunity to pursue my PhD degree. In particular, I would like to thank to all ASS officers at the University of Sydney; Amy Wan, Bojan Bozic, Sue, Annie and Emily, for the encouragement and supports they provided during my candidacy.

I also would like to thank to inspiring and supportive scholars that I met during my PhD journey. Especially, Dr Dwi Noverini Djenar and Dr Vannessa Hearman, from the Department of Indonesian Studies, at the University of Sydney, provided me with supports to pass the research ethics clearance. Also my PhD fellows at the University of Sydney has been so encouraging and inspiring.

During my fieldwork in Indonesia, I was very fortunate to have the aid and support of many wonderful and talented people. I would like to thank the interviewees of this study without whom this dissertation would not have been completed, including prominent figures from the Presidential Palace, the Ministry of Kominfo, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI), the Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body (BRTI) and the Press Council.

Finally and foremost, my deepest thanks go to my beloved husband (Iman Sa’dulloh) and children (Muhammad Akhtar El-Fattan and Naira Hana Salsabila) who have patiently coped with my student lifestyle and supported me with their love and pray. Also, I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to my beloved father (Misono) and mother (Sutrisni) for the pray, support and encouragement throughout my life.
Abstract

The digitalization of communication technologies, with the Internet as a catalyst, has radically altered the business models and industrial structures of the media and telecommunication industries. These technological and industrial developments have driven regulatory reform in the communication sectors towards regulatory convergence. However, silo regulatory models, that distinctly govern the media and telecommunication sectors, continue to be enacted in many countries globally, including Indonesia. This study focuses on efforts taken to regulate industrial convergence in the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors, which to date has not been thoroughly studied. It examines a series of policies proposed by the Indonesian executive and legislature between the period of 2009 and 2015, including the Telematics Convergence Bill, the amendment of the Broadcasting Law and Ministerial Regulations on digital TV migration.

Following a qualitative research tradition, document analysis of the policy drafts was conducted, which was supported by reviews of academic and empirical literature, as well as interviews with figures from the regulatory bodies that oversee the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. This research poses questions: What problems or issues of industrial convergence are considered as critical in the proposed policies? How are these problems or issues going to be regulated? What problems or issues have been overlooked? How do the proposed policies address the issues of public interest, competition, media diversity and universal services as the main regulatory concerns related to industrial convergence? Finally, what factors have inhibited the policy process of the proposed policies?

The findings suggest the policies that have been proposed to respond to industrial convergence in Indonesian tend to target the emerging new players and protect the existing incumbents. Through licensing mechanisms, new business opportunities, such as multiplexing business, have been won by mainly incumbents. Emerging new players are positioned in policy so as to further economically benefit the incumbents. With these policy directions, the status quo in the Indonesian media and telecommunication industries is sustained. With a lack of concern about cross-industry (vertical) expansions, we are witnessing increased ownership concentration in the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. In addition, there is lack of commitment from both the government and the parliament to establish a single independent regulatory agency governing the Indonesian communication sectors. While the parliament opts to maintain the currently segmented regulatory bodies, the government aims to gain even more control over the Indonesian communication sectors through the Ministry of Communication and Informatics. In summary, the findings of this study confirm that bureaucratic and political factors have been the main obstacles to regulatory reform towards regulatory convergence in Indonesia.
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<td>Australian Communications and Media Authority</td>
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<td>APJII</td>
<td>Aliansi Penyedia Jasa Internet Indonesia (Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRTI</td>
<td>Badan Regulasi Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSF</td>
<td>Badan Sensor Film (Film Censorship Agency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSP</td>
<td>Broadband Service Provider</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ditjen Aptika</td>
<td>Direktorat Jenderal Aplikasi Informatika (Directorate General of Informatics Applications)</td>
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<td>DMB</td>
<td>Digital Multimedia Broadcasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (People’s Representatives Assembly; or House of People’s Representatives; or the Indonesian parliament)</td>
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<td>FCC</td>
<td>Federal Communications Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>FTTH</td>
<td>Fiber-to-the-Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>FWL</td>
<td>Fixed Wireline</td>
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<td>Gerindra</td>
<td>Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Great Indonesia Movement Party)</td>
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<td>Golkar</td>
<td>Partai Golongan Karya (Service Society Party)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanura</td>
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<tr>
<td>HFC</td>
<td>Hybrid Fiber Coaxial</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPP</td>
<td>Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran (Broadcasting Licence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPFR</td>
<td>Izin Penggunaan Frekuensi Radio (Radio Frequency Usage Licence)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISP</td>
<td>Internet Service Provider</td>
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<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunication Union</td>
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<td>Kominfo</td>
<td>Komunikasi dan Informatika (Communications and Informatics)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPI</td>
<td>Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPB</td>
<td>Lembaga Penyiaran Berlangganan (Subscription Broadcasting Institution)</td>
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<td>LPP</td>
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<td>LPPPM</td>
<td>Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelelanggara Penyiaran Multiplexing</td>
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<td>LPPPS</td>
<td>Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelelanggara Penyiaran Swasta (Digital Broadcaster)</td>
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<td>LPS</td>
<td>Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta (Private Broadcasting Institution)</td>
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<td>LSF</td>
<td>Lembaga Sensor Film (Film Censorship Agency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasdem</td>
<td>Nasional Demokrat (National Democrat political party)</td>
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<td>Ofcom</td>
<td>Office of Communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTT</td>
<td>Over-the-Top</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAN</td>
<td>Partai Amanat Nasional (National Mandate Party)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perindo</td>
<td>Partai Rakyat Indonesia (Indonesian People Party)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBB</td>
<td>Partai Bulan Bintang (Moon and Star Party)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PKB</td>
<td>Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (Awakening Nation Party)</td>
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<td>PKS</td>
<td>Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (Justice Prosperity Party)</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (Development Unity Party)</td>
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<td>Program Legislasi Nasional (National Legislation Program)</td>
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<td>Penanggulan Situs Internet Bermuatan Negatif (Handling of Internet Sites’ Negative Content)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSTN</td>
<td>Public Switched Telephone Network</td>
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<td>TKTI</td>
<td>Tim Koordinasi Telematika Indonesia (Indonesian Telematics Coordination Team)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVRI</td>
<td>Televisi Republik Indonesia (Indonesia Republic Television)</td>
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<td>VOD</td>
<td>Video-on-Demand</td>
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PART 1

INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Research Background
This thesis focuses on regulatory efforts to govern industrial convergence in the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. This study examines a series of policies proposed in response to the increasing convergence of communication industries in Indonesia. Much of the existing literature suggests that digitalization of communication technologies has eroded the technological and industrial demarcations between the media (press, broadcasting and film) and telecommunication. Consequently, industrial convergence has been a concern for its potential to create unfair business competition and thereby reduce diversity of media sources and content which is critical for any democratic society. Meanwhile, for decades vertical or silo regulatory frameworks have been enacted in most parts of the world to separately govern the media and telecommunication industries and different regulatory agencies have been in charge of overseeing each sector. In today’s convergent communication environment, these silo regulatory frameworks potentially lead to regulatory repetition and conflicts. As a consequence, the process for regulatory reform in communication sectors is on its way, including in Indonesia today.

There has been a wide discussion on industrial convergence and its governance, mostly in developed countries (e.g. Bar & Sandvig, 2008; Katz & Woroch, 1998; Michalis, 1999; Murdock & Golding, 2002; Shin, 2005; Storsul & Syvertsen, 2007; Van Cuielenburg & McQuail, 2003; Vick, 2006). In the case of Indonesia, prior to this study being started in 2012, there was a lack of research focusing on this issue. Meanwhile, a series of policies had been formulated and proposed, by the executive and legislature, to regulate industrial convergence in the Indonesian communication sectors since 2009. This research, therefore, aims at analysing these proposed policies and their policy processes.
By attempting to fill this research gap, this study is not only relevant to the regulatory reforms that have taken place in Indonesia but will also contribute to the ongoing debate regarding regulatory convergence globally.

The following sections provide the background of this study, its aims, its significance as well as the research methods used and the limitations. The argument put forward is that it is critical to question the policies proposed by the executive and legislature for dealing with convergent communication industries in Indonesia. Such questions include: What problems or issues of industrial convergence that are considered critical to be regulated? How are these problems or issues going to be regulated? What problems or issues that have been overlooked? Will the proposed policies be effective for serving public interest, guaranteeing fair competition and increasing media diversity which are the main concerns related to industrial convergence? Finally, what factors have inhibited the policy processes?

1.1.1 Conceptualizing ‘Convergence’

Digitalization of communication technologies in recent years, especially with the invention of the Internet as its catalyst, has eroded technological demarcations between one-to-one and mass communication. Since the 1990s, the term ‘convergence’ has been widely used to refer to the way digital technologies bring together formerly separated communication services (Vick, 2006, p. 26).

However, there remains a conceptual challenge in studying convergence in the communication sectors:

One of the challenges of studying media convergence is that the concept is so broad that it has multiple meanings. As a result, the academic literature in this area is diverse and underdeveloped from both a theoretic and an empirical perspective. (Wirth, 2008, p. 445)

Correspondingly, Jenkins (2006) argued that “convergence is a word that manages to describe technological, industrial, cultural and social changes depending on who’s speaking and what they think they are talking about” (p.2-3).
Concerning the wide possible usage of the term ‘convergence’, Silverstone (1995) claimed it to be a ‘dangerous word’. The author argued that the term has also been dangerous for an implicit series of claims contained in its usage. For example, it has been argued that in order to gain economic benefit from technological convergence, then industrial convergence between telecommunication, media and computing companies must take place (p.11). In contrast, Meikle and Young (2012) suggested that “being able to explain many different kinds of media phenomena with a single concept is a useful thing” (p.4).

For scholars wishing to study some aspect of convergence, therefore, Jenkins (2001) suggested them to begin by defining the meaning of the concept (cited in Wirth, 2008, p. 446). Following this argument, this section reviews a number of studies that offer various understandings of the term ‘convergence’, or more precisely ‘technological convergence’. The subsequent section then sets conceptual boundaries on the terms that this thesis focuses on, namely ‘industrial convergence’ and ‘regulatory convergence’. As argued by Dwyer (2010), “media convergence can be studied at a number of distinct levels including cultural, industrial, technological, or regulatory levels – and these will often be present in different combinations” (p.15).

To begin with, it is critical to trace the origin of the concept ‘convergence’ in the field of communication studies. Academic literature shows that the term was initially employed by Farber and Baran (1977) for examining the rise of computer communication; “the convergence of computing and telecommunications systems” (p. 1166). The authors further asserted that:

The basic premise that communications functions and computational functions are separable has been rendered meaningless by a basic and pervasive change in technology. The separate “atoms” of communications and computers form a new “molecule” with properties different from those of their atomic components. (p.1167)

A year later, Nora and Minc (1978) in L’informatisation de la société introduced the term ‘telematics’ to refer to "the growing overlap of computers and telecommunications" (Chamoux, 1988, p. 296).
By taking a different angle, Negroponte since 1979 has promoted his vision on how convergence will increasingly impact the media sector. Negroponte visualized ‘convergence’ through what he calls the ‘teething rings’; the three increasingly overlapping circles of computing, printing and broadcasting, as presented in Figure 1.1:

![Figure 1.1: Negroponte's Model of Convergence](image)

Sources: Brand (1987, p. 10)

While previous scholars tend to portray ‘convergence’ as disjointedly impacts the telecommunication and media sectors, Pool (1983) offered a more sophisticated understanding that the concept represents to the blurring line between media and telecommunication systems:

The blurring line between media, even between point-to-point communications, such as the post, telephone and telegraph, and mass communication, such as the press, radio and television. A single physical means—be it wires, cable, or airwaves—be it broadcasting, the press, or telephony—can now be provided in several different physical ways. So, the one-to-one relationship that used to exist between a medium and its use is eroding. (p.23)

Latzer (2009) then summarized these understandings, in that “analytically, the convergence trend can be subdivided into two steps”:

1. the convergence of telecommunications with computers (informatics) toward telematics, and
2. the convergence of electronic mass media (broadcasting) with telematics toward mediamatics. (p.415)

As illustrated in Figure 1.2 below:
Thus, concerning the wide coverage of the term ‘convergence’, a clear definition and boundary of the concept need to be drawn. As for this thesis, it focuses on the ways technological convergence has blurring the lines between media, telecommunication and Internet industries in Indonesia and particular regulatory responses that have been taken to deal with the transformations. The following sections, therefore, discuss more specific concepts of ‘technological convergence’, ‘industrial convergence’ and ‘regulatory convergence’, including their impacts to the society globally and in Indonesia particularly.

1.1.2 Technological Convergence & Its Impacts on Indonesian Society

From a technological point of view, digital electronics technologies have been perceived as the main force behind the transformation; “the explanation for the current convergence between historically separated modes of communication lies in the ability of digital electronics” (Pool, 1983, p. 27), in that “speech, text, and pictures are being represented and sent by the same kind of electrical impulses, a common digital stream. [In this way] Separation of these modes is diminishing” (Pool & Noam, 1990, p. 8)

Correspondingly, Meikle and Young (2012) addressed digital technologies as the first key level of convergence (p.14). Digital technologies translate communication messages, whether in words, images or sound into numbers which makes them editable, adjustable, programmable and transferrable (Hardy, McAuslan, & Madden, 1994, p. 160; Manovich, 2001, p. 52; Meikle & Young, 2012, p. 15). Meikle and Young (2012) then pointed network as the second key level for technological convergence. The Internet with its end-to-end architecture design has made possible “the networking of digital media content and of its users” (p.16).
“The Internet, [is] today’s central manifestation of digitization” (Bar & Sandvig, 2008, p. 543). It blurs the distinction between mass medium and one-to-one communication services. It even gives rise to ‘a mass self-communication’ mode:

It is mass communication because it reaches potentially a global audience through the p2p networks and Internet connection. It is multimodal, as the digitization of content and advanced social software, often based on open source that can be downloaded free, allows the reformatting of almost any content in almost any form, increasingly distributed via wireless networks. And it is self-generated in content, self-directed in emission, and self-selected in reception by many that communicate with many. (Castells, 2007, p. 248):

In the case of Indonesia, recent studies reveal that television is steadily being the most accessed media by the society, while the Internet is gaining more and more popularity. Other traditional media platforms, such as radio, newspaper and magazines, have unfortunately gained fewer and fewer audiences. See Figures 1.3 and 1.4 below.

Figure 1.3: Media Reach in Indonesia 2009-2012

Source: Redwing Asia (2012b)

Figure 1.4: Frequently Used Media Information in Indonesia by 2012

Source: Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association (2012b, p. 64)
Regarding the degree of Internet penetration in Indonesia, international and national authorities have come up with different numbers and projections. A study by the Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association (2012a) indicates that the number of Internet users in Indonesia reached 63 million by 2012, which comprised 25.5% of the total population. The number is estimated to significantly increase and reach 107 million by 2015, to comprise around 50% of the projected population. Meanwhile, a study by the International Telecommunication Union (2014) shows that by 2012 only about 14.52% of the Indonesian population had access to the Internet. By 2014, the number increased to 17.14%. Despite the quantitative differences, both figures confirm the increasing trend of internet penetration in Indonesia.
Regarding those having no Internet access in Indonesia, Purbo (2016) claimed that to date Indonesia has basically experienced an access divide rather than a digital divide\(^1\); in that Internet access in Indonesia has been geographically restricted to big cities, especially those in the main islands of Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi. The mountainous and archipelagic landscape of Indonesia has been a significant barrier for the proliferation of Internet access. Correspondingly, a study by the Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association (2012b) revealed that only in some big cities of Indonesia does Internet penetration reach more than 30% of the city population, such as in Java (Jakarta, Surabaya and Yogyakarta), Sumatra (Banda Aceh and Bandar Lampung), Bali (Denpasar and Mataram), and Sulawesi (Makassar) (pp.26-30).

During the Internet’s early years in Indonesia, Internet cafes, commonly referred to as ‘warnet’ (an abbreviation for warung Internet), contributed in bridging the access divide. As shown in the study by David T. Hill (2003), warnet sustained Internet growth in Indonesia despite its economic turmoil between 1997 and 1999. By the end of 2000, the number of warnets was between 1,500 and 2,500 with an increase of 30% per annum (p. 305). However, the study by Wahid et al. (2006) revealed that even Internet cafes tended to be concentrated in Java (as illustrated in Figure 1.7).

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\(^1\) Norris (2001) defines digital divide as “a persistent division between info-haves and have-nots” (p.11).
The subsequent development of mobile telecommunication technologies in recent years has taken over the role of warnet in bridging access divide in Indonesia. A study by the (Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association, 2012b) shows that 65% of Internet users in Indonesia frequently get connected through their mobile devices. The increasing mobile internet access in Indonesia is due to the availability of various brands of smartphone with affordable prices. By 2011, it was estimated that there were around 168 million mobile phones being used in Indonesia, with an average of 1.33 SIM cards per person. “This triggers a change of life style among the people in the sense that they become more dependent on the Internet access” (p.ix).

Mobile Internet access has significantly reduced the access divide in Indonesia. Digital imagery derived from the OpenSignal app (see Figure 1.8) shows that larger areas of Indonesia have now been covered by a strong mobile Internet signal (green). There remain areas that receive low mobile Internet signal (red) and even a few blank spots (white). These are commonly remote areas with mountainous terrain which hinders the transmission of broadband signals or with very low population density. Such areas tend to be seen as unprofitable markets by private network providers.

Figure 1.8: Map of Mobile Internet Coverage in Indonesia by 2016

Source: OpenSignal (2016)
Meanwhile, among those who have access to the Internet, more than half (58.4%) are youths between 12 and 35 years old and the majority of them (87.8%) use Internet access for social network purposes (Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association, 2012b, pp. 18-24). Indonesia has been given the title “social media capital of the world” for having the second largest number of Twitter users in 2013, the fourth largest number of Facebook users in 2014 and also the largest number of Path users in 2014 (Desyana, 2014; Statista, 2013, 2014).

Social media platforms, to a certain degree, have been considered to be an alternative to mainstream media and to have politically empowered Indonesian society. As argued by Farsangi (2014) in her study about social media and social movement in Indonesia:
[In Indonesia,] social media work as alternative media for: (1) ordinary citizens; (2) journalists working for mainstream media who have practice self-censorship in the interests of media owners; and, (3) marginal groups and religious minorities along with the activists who work to support them. The findings also suggest that social media work as counterparts of the mainstream media. These two functions, taken together, provide a good opportunity for social movements to attract recognition. (p.252)

Recently, the case of the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Election provides additional evidences for how social media platforms have politically empowered the society. Azali (2014) wrote that ‘for the first time in the history of Indonesian presidential elections, the 2014 elections witnessed...[how] the internet and social media played such a consequential part in the process” (p.39). Similarly, O’Neil (2014) from ABC Radio National reported that “in the lead-up to presidential elections on July 9, Indonesians are using innovative social media tools and smartphone gaming to sell their candidates, promote their interests, and even tackle corruption...They’ve been dubbed the ‘social media elections’. “ In fact, during this period the Indonesian voters used social media platforms to get and share any information about presidential candidates, encourage relatives and friends to vote, scrutinize the election campaigns, monitor the ballot-counting process and point out any possible manipulations.

Clearly, digitalization of communication technologies has shifted the media habits of Indonesian society, especially its young generation. While embracing the technical benefits brought by digital communication technologies to the society, it is crucial to examine precisely how the technological advancements have impacted the media, telecommunication and Internet industries in Indonesia today.

1.1.3 Industrial Convergence & Its Impacts on Indonesian Communication Industries

Technological convergence has led to ‘industrial convergence’ in the communication sectors. The media and telecommunication companies are increasingly interconnected in today’s digital and IP-centric communication environment. As argued by Latzer (2009), “technological convergence furthers corporate convergence too, that is, the same companies are now active in both sectors and in the third sector, the internet”; in other
words they become triple players (p.414). As a result, van Cuilenburg and Slaa (1993) asserted that the two sectors are now increasingly interrelated (p.149). The media industry as content provider now increasingly depends on telecommunication companies that provide conduit, such as cable, satellite and Internet infrastructures and networks, in order to extend the distribution of their content and implement a multiplatform strategy (Medinna & Prariob, 2013, pp. 167-168). Correspondingly, telecommunication companies need content produced by the media industry to further monetize their established infrastructures and networks, commonly by transforming them into audio-visual highways (O'shea, 1993, p. 7). As a consequence of these tendencies, industrial convergence generally takes place in two ways:

The first of these describes the ongoing processes of consolidation and expansion though which global media firms become larger, more integrated, and more networked. The second sense describes the ways in which media firms are adopting and adapting the potential of the technological convergence… (Meikle & Young, 2012, p. 35)

Of these two facets of industrial convergence, cross-industry or vertical integrations between media, telecommunication and Internet companies, commonly achieved through mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances, has been the one most responsible for leading to “across-industry concentration”:

Across-industry concentration has been an invisible form of concentration, but it is one that seems to have become increasingly important to the large media corporations. This type of concentration should be measured and monitored by scholars and regulatory bodies just as within-industry concentration is monitored. (Albarran & Dimmick, 1996, p. 43)

In most developed countries, the ways industrial convergence has altered the ownership structure and business model in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors have been comprehensively studied and mapped (e.g. Albarran, 2010; T. F. Baldwin, McVoy, & Steinfeld, 1996; Chan-Olmsted, 1998; Chon, Choi, Barnett, Danowski, & Joo, 2003; Mulligan, 2012; Murdock, 2000). In the case of Indonesia, however, by the time this thesis was started in 2012, there was a limited number of studies focusing on how industrial convergence has actually taken place and impacted the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet industries. Until 2012, studies on the Indonesian media
and telecommunication industries tended to be conducted discretely, in that online media was taken as part of the media industry, whereas Internet Service Providers (ISPs) were categorized as being under the telecommunication sector.


Meanwhile, a study by Tranggana and Effendy (2013) identified nine major telecommunication operators in Indonesia. Those are (1) Telkom Indonesia, (2) Telkomsel, (3) Indosat, (4) XL Axiata, (5) Hutchison CP, (6) Axis Telecom, (7) Bakrie Telecom, (8) SmartFren Telecom, and (9) Sampoerna Telecom. Additionally, there are other smaller telecommunications companies such as PT Batan Bintan Telecom, PT Citra Sari Makmur (CSM), Lintasarta, Sitra, Atlasat, etc.

These telecommunication companies have also been the main ISPs in Indonesia. By 2012, there were over 200 Internet ISPs in Indonesia, with Telkom Indonesia and Indosat dominating the market and making it difficult for small players to enter and survive the competition (Deibert, Palfrey, Rohozinski, & Zittrain, 2012, p. 311; Freedom House, 2013, p. 317; Tapsell, 2014, p. 208). Correspondingly, Redwing Asia (2012c) reported that:

There are around 300 ISPs in Indonesia, 35 of which own network infrastructure, with the rest simply reselling capacity. The mobile operators are the largest ISPs by far, because the majority of users in Indonesia access the internet via a mobile device. Telkomsel and Indosat are the largest ISPs, and are able to offer both mobile and fixed internet access through their group companies. XL is the third largest ISP. The other mobile operators (3, Axis, SmartFren, Esia and Ceria) are significantly smaller, since the Big 3 hold an 80% share of the mobile market.

Since those existing studies were aimed at specifically at mapping the media or telecommunication sectors, they show almost no correlation between the two sectors. A
study by Nugroho, Putri, et al. (2012) acknowledged the tendency of convergence to unify industries such as IT, telecommunications, and media (p.100). Particularly in the case of Indonesia, the authors claimed that convergence will lead to an integration between the media and the telecommunications industries in order for them to implement a multiplatform strategy (p.6). However, that study was weighted towards discussing the structure of the Indonesian media industries and provided only a limited space for examining any actual cross-industry or vertical expansions involving the media and telecommunication companies in Indonesia today.

It was only after 2014 that studies focusing on the impacts of convergence on Indonesian media and telecommunication industries have been published. Tapsell (2014) examined the impacts of digital media on the Indonesian press industry. His study revealed that Indonesian society today tends to prefer online and audio-visual media for accessing news. Social media platforms, such as Facebook, have also become a popular medium for accessing news. The society's current media preferences have consequently driven big media conglomerates in Indonesia to keep adding new platforms to their business models. The strategies include incorporations of citizen journalism sites (such as Kompasiana by Kompas Gramedia Group), partnerships with multinational news companies such as Bloomberg (in partnership with Idea Group) and CNN (in partnership with Trans Corp), and investments in multinational social media services such as Path (by Bakrie Telecom) and WeChat (by Media Nusantara Citra). Large news companies in Indonesia, such as Tempo Inti Media and Trans Corp, also plan to develop a converged newsroom by 2015 (pp.207-208). Tapsell (2014) argued that the process of platform convergence has led to the formation of media oligopoly:

In Indonesia, wealthy and politically powerful oligarchs with media companies have argued for greater freedom of the market and less government involvement to allow them to build larger conglomerates. The convergence process, unhindered by government regulation, has assisted in the acute conglomerate of Indonesia’s mainstream media. (p.218)

Tapsell (2015) further asserted that Indonesian society has undergone a transition from authoritarianism to a more democratic society since the 1998 Reformation. The post-reform period has provided a media environment that independent from the executive
government control (p.182). Today, however, technological convergence has led to commercial convergence, in that media freedom in Indonesia is under a threat (p.182):

> It is argued here that the state of media freedom in Indonesia is affected by convergence through five key determinants: increased conglomeration, increased political affiliation from media owners, increased role of social media and citizen journalism in the mainstream media, changes to regulation pertaining to media freedom and changes to journalist professional practice. (p.187)

Following the argument of Papacharissi (2002a), “the internet and related technologies have created a new public space for politically oriented conversation; whether this public space transcends to a public sphere is not up to the technology itself” (p.9). Therefore, as argued by McChesney (2000), policy interventions remain crucial to drive the communication sectors in creating a twenty-first century “Habermasian public sphere”; “where informed interactive debate can flower independent of government or commercial control” (p.368).

### 1.1.4 The Remaining Silo Communication Policies in Indonesia

While technologies and industries have rapidly converged, the policies governing them hardly keep pace. In fact, the silo regulatory model has been enacted globally that discretely regulate the media and telecommunication sectors. As argued by Latzer (2009), ‘order by demarcation’ is the typical governance model for communication sectors in the 20th century which “fundamentally distinguished between media policy and telecommunication policy” (p.412). Pool (1983) used the terms ‘trifurcated communications systems’ to refer to the situation where “in three domains of communication—print, common carriage, and broadcasting—the law has evolved separately, and each domain with but modest relation to the others” (p.2). What needs to concern us here, according to Just and Puppis (2012), is that the trifurcated communications systems have developed “the distinction between policy regimes on the basis of technologies and distribution networks” (p.14).

Correspondingly, the Indonesian media, telecommunication, and Internet industries, until today, are regulated under different regulatory traditions. These silo policies are based
on the assumption that each sector has a different technological base, which consequently has distinct production, distribution and consumption methods. There is a continuing belief that media companies, for example, are distinct from telecommunication and Internet companies. This technologically-based perception of communication industries results in seven laws, which overlap with each other, for regulating Indonesian telecommunication, media and Internet industries, namely:

1. Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999)
4. Film Law No.33 (2009)
5. Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008), and

In addition to those laws, any private companies in Indonesia should also obey:

2. Consumer Protection Law no.8 (1999)

As a consequence of these silo communications policies, separated regulatory bodies are currently in charge:

1. The Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo)\(^2\)
2. The Press Council (Dewan Pers)\(^3\)
3. The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI)\(^3\)
4. The Film Censor Institution (LSF)\(^4\)
5. The Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body (BRTI)\(^5\)
6. The Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU)\(^6\)

Thus, during the 20\(^{th}\) century, there had been little discussion on the need to coordinate the existing discrete communication policies, nor to develop particular policies for the communication sectors as a whole. The reason was because each sector had been

\(^{2}\) Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika (Kemen-Kominfo).
\(^{3}\) Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia (KPI) is an independent regulatory body operates under the Broadcasting Law No.32/2002.
\(^{4}\) Lembaga Sensor Film (LSF) is an independent regulatory body operates under the Film Law No33/2009.
\(^{5}\) Badan Regulasi Telekomunikasi Indonesia (BRTI) operates under the Telecommunication Law No.36/1999.
\(^{6}\) Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha (KPPU) operates under the Anti-Monopoly and Unhealthy Competition Law (1999).
considered as having different histories, technologies, and therefore regulatory traditions (Papathanassopoulos & Negrine, 2010, p. 5).

1.1.5 Reforming Indonesian Communication Policies

Today, as pointed out by Bar and Sandvig (2008), “a single infrastructure, the Internet offers the range of applications that once existed in distinct domains [such as telephony, post, broadcasting and print], governed by different policies reflecting different compromises between control7 and access8” (p. 543). Similarly, Latzer (2009) argued that “the developments driven by mobile communication, the Internet and digital television challenged the traditional categorizations, analytical frameworks, separate regulatory bodies and regulatory models for telecommunication and the mass media” (p. 411). As a consequence of convergence in the communication sectors, Latzer (2009) continued, there has been an increasing pressure for communications policies reform globally since the end of the 20th century (p. 415).

In the case of Indonesia, since 2009, there have been efforts by the executive (Kominfo Ministry) and the legislature (DPR9) to reform policies governing the media, telecommunication and Internet industries. Figure 1.11 illustrates the timeframe of a number of policy processes that took place between 2009 and 2016.

![Figure 1.11: Timeframe of Communication Policy Reform in Indonesia](image)

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7 The term ‘control’ refer to “those who control communication network and seek to profit from this control (Bar & Sandvig, 2008, p.533).
8 The term ‘access’ refer to “those who want to communicate and seek access to these [communication] network (Bar & Sandvig, 2008, p.533).
9 DPR is an acronym for Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or the People’s Representatives Assembly or the Indonesian legislature.
This thesis examines three policies that had been proposed and debated between 2013 and 2015, the period when researcher conducted fieldwork in Indonesia, namely:

1. Telematics Convergence Bill (see Appendix 1);  
2. Amendment of Broadcasting Law (see Appendixes 2 and 3); and  
3. Ministerial Regulations on Digital Television (see Appendix 4)

The executive, through the Ministry of Kominfo, started the regulatory reform by proposing a new law on convergence. However, the Ministry has been uncertain whether the enactment of the bill will replace the existing laws governing communication industries, or merely become an additional law. On the other hand, the legislature (DPR) has preferred an incremental approach by gradually amending (1) the Broadcasting Law, (2) the Telecommunication Law, and (3) the Electronic Information and Transactions Law. Concerned about prolonged policy processes for either passing a new law or amending the existing laws, the Ministry of Kominfo then issued a number of Ministerial Regulations to govern industrial convergence in the communication sectors. It becomes crucial, therefore, to examine the drafts of those proposed policies and their policy processes.

Before doing so, the analysis of this study considers the trends of regulatory convergence worldwide. Researchers in this area benefit from taking into account the international best practice models. My analysis will also take into account nationally specific circumstances of Indonesian society which have potentially impacted on the formulation of the proposed policy. In this regard, Singh and Raja (2010) argued that “although convergence is a universal phenomenon, its implications and appropriate policy responses vary by country, depending on the prevailing circumstances and legacy factors” (p.21). The nationally specific circumstances that need to be considered include the political ideology and critical junctures of a state (Humphreys, 1990), the degree of state-control of the media system and the degree of media partisanship (Humphreys, 2012, pp. 163-164), legal-system traditions (Peters, 2005), the media market and market size in general (Trappel, 1991, p. 358).

This study also acknowledges the multi-disciplinary nature of communications policy research, following the argument by Just and Puppis (2012) that:
Communication policy research evolved from the outset as a multi-disciplinary field and domain of various academic disciplines from sociology and political science to law and economics, resulting in the coverage of a myriad of multi-faceted topics. The subjects in communication[s] policy research [are] affected by socio-cultural, political, economic and technological forces that determine the overall framework for communication[s] policy and regulation as well as by the many regulatory objectives in communication. (p. 11)

1.2 Research Questions

This thesis aims to examine policies that have been proposed by the executive government and the legislature (DPR) for governing industrial convergence in the Indonesian communication sectors by posing the following questions:

1. What problems or issues of industrial convergence concern Indonesian policymakers and therefore are going to be regulated through the proposed policies?
2. How are those problems or issues of industrial convergence going to be regulated through the proposed policies?
3. What problems or issues related to industrial convergence have been overlooked and therefore ruled out from the proposed policies?
4. How will the proposed policies potentially impact public interest, competition, media diversity and universal services as the main regulatory concerns related to industrial convergence?
5. What factors have inhibited the policy processes of the proposed policies?

1.3 Research Significance

For the reasons discussed so far, research of this kind is critical for producing data to improve regulation of the current converging communications industries in Indonesia. This study is also important for enhancing Indonesian and Asian communications studies. In a broader context, this study will contribute knowledge of the regulation of communications convergence, especially for developing countries which might have comparable political, economic or social-cultural circumstances to Indonesia.
1.4 Research Methods

This thesis is situated in the field of communication policy research. It focuses on policies that have been proposed by the Ministry of Kominfo and DPR to govern industrial convergence in the Indonesian communication sectors. Negrine (1998, p. 67), supported by van Cuijlenburg and McQuail (2003, p. 197), claimed that convergence, especially at the technological and economic levels, underpins the emergence of communication policy research and analysis in the late 20th century.

Negrine (1998) broadly defined communication policy analysis as a method that “seeks to examine the ways in which policies in the field of communication are generated and implemented, as well as their repercussions and implications for the field of communication as a whole” (p.67). In addition, van Cuijlenburg and McQuail identified common elements of communications policy research, including:

...the goals or objectives to be pursued; the value and criteria by which goals are defined and recognized; the various content and communication services to which policy applies; the different distribution services (mainly print publishing, cable, satellite and broadcast dissemination and telecommunications); and finally the appropriate policy measures and means of implementation (mainly embodied in law, regulation, self-regulation or market practices). (cited in Just & Puppis, 2012, p. 16)

Communication policy research is part of public policy study (Papathanassopoulos & Negrine, 2010, p. 3). In general, there are seven ways to study public policies (Gordon, Lewis, & Young, 1977, 1993; M. Hill, 1997a, p. 3; Hogwood & Gunn, 1981, p. 16):

![Figure 1.12: Types of Study of Public Policy Making](image)

Sources: Hogwood and Gunn (1981, p. 16) and M. Hill (1997a, p. 3)
This thesis examines policy content and process. Analysis of policy content is concerned with “the origin, intentions and operation of specific policies” (Gordon et al., 1993, p. 6; Hogwood & Gunn, 1981, p. 14). Further, studies of policy process are concerned with “how policies are actually made in terms of the actions taken by various actors at each stage” (Hogwood & Gunn, 1981, p. 14). Even though “the studies of policy process invariably show some concern with policy content, but in the main they are interested in uncovering the various influences on policy formulation” (M. Hill, 1997a, p. 4).

As for methodology, this is a qualitative study. I take the view of Nugroho, Siregar, and Laksmi (2012) who asserted that “a qualitative approach is highly useful when researching a complex subject –such as in our case: media policy and policymaking processes—as in-depth exploratory explanation is required” (p.31). In addition, a qualitative approach is also useful when the research topic needs to be approached using certain theoretical frameworks which are still developing (Creswell, 2003), or require the combination of different strands of theory (Cassell and Symon, 2004).

Regarding method for examining the policy content and process, this thesis applied interpretive policy analysis. The method has been promoted by Yanow (2007), who argued that “interpretive approaches to the analysis of public policies and policy-making processes provide an alternative to approaches that enact positivistic ontological and epistemological presuppositions, such as cost-benefit analyses, decision trees, attitudinal and other survey research, and the like” (pp.110-111). Yanov (2007) identified two philosophical groundings of interpretive policy analysis, namely phenomenology (p.112) and hermeneutics (p.114)

Phenomenology, as explained by Yanov (2007), perceives meanings as at the centre of human action, they are derived from everyday lived experience and therefore situation-specific. In relation to interpretive policy analysis, “phenomenology...directs researchers toward conversational (or ‘in-depth’) interviews, in order to understand how individuals frame policy issues and where these frames come from” (p.113). Policy analysts are advised to position themselves as participant-observers or ethnographers “in order to ferret out an understanding of the context within which a policy debate take place, which
itself can lead to understanding how the debate is being framed...and why it is being framed that way” (p.113).

In line with the phenomenological characteristic of interpretive policy analysis, this study was designed to include the arguments of all stakeholders in the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet industries, both the players and regulators. However, it should be noted that approaching these VIP figures are technically challenging, especially the media and telecommunication magnates. Some figures were not reachable due to their hectic schedule and some others simply did not respond to my formal request for research interviews.

In Indonesia, collegial approach tends to work best for approaching prominent figures, rather than formal approach. In fact, there is no formal procedure to ask for research interviews with figures of regulatory bodies. Once appointments obtained, these figures are generally happy to speak about issues related to their works or experiences.

After all, I managed to conduct in-depth interviews with prominent figures from the regulatory bodies. These interviews were conducted to gather primary data on the understandings of Indonesian policymakers regarding the issue of technological and industrial convergence and how these understandings have shaped the content of the proposed policies. The interviews also provided data on political and bureaucratic challenges that have inhibited the processes of the proposed policies. Prominent figures that were interviewed are:

- **A figure from the Indonesian Presidential Palace:**
  1. **Anonym** held a prominent position in the Presidential Palace. The figure requested his/her identity to be concealed, while the information given was allowed to be revealed in the study.

- **Figures from the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo):**
  1. **Prof. Dr. Henry Subiakto, MA.** is an Indonesian communication scholar who became Advisor to the Minister of Kominfo on Mass Media and Communication Affairs between 2007 and 2016. After that, he has been appointed Minister
Advisor on Law and Regulation Affairs. The current Minister, Rudiantara, himself named him as one of the ‘Magnificent Seven’ at the ministry.

2. **Ir. Woro Indah Widiastuti** is an engineer who has been a bureaucrat within the ministry since 2008. Since 2014, she has been Minister Advisor on Technological Affairs.

3. **Ir. Anang Achmad Latif, MSc.** is an engineer and a bureaucrat within the Ministry of Kominfo. Between 2009 and 2011 he was the Chairman of Special Task Force on Digital TV Implementation between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Since 2009, he has been a member of ASEAN Digital Broadcasting.

4. **Buyung Syaharuddin** is a prominent figure in the Broadcasting Department of the Ministry of Kominfo.

- **Figures from the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI):**
  1. **Dr. Judhariksawan, SH. MH.** is a communication scholar who was a commissioner of the KPI for the period of 2010 to 2013. Subsequently, between 2013 and 2016, he had been Chairman of KPI.

  2. **Fajar Arifianto Isnugroho, S.Sos, MSi.** is a communication scholar who had been a commissioner of the KPI for the period of 2013 to 2016.

- **Figures from the Press Council (Dewan Pers):**
  1. **Ninok Laksono**, a member of the Press Council.

  2. **Agus Sudibyo**, a member of the Press Council.

- **Figures from the Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body (BRTI):**
  1. **Nonot Harsono**, a commissioner of BRTI for two periods, between 2009 and 2015.

  2. **Fetty Fajriati Miftach, MA.**, was a commissioner and the Vice-Chair of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) between 2007 and 2010. At the time of the interview, she was a Commissioner of BRTI for the period of 2012 to 2015.

I positioned myself as a participant observer during the interviews with these figures of regulatory bodies. This implies that, first, “the participant-observer...is living the ‘same’ experience as those he is trying to understand” (Yanov, 2007, pp.113-114). Indeed, for twelve-years being a lecturer in a leading university in Indonesia, in several occasions, I
was invited to contribute on media policy debates. Recently, in 2015, I was invited by the Ministry of Kominfo to contribute in a discussion about digital TV policies. Second, “the researcher is herself part of the interaction she is studying...In interviews, then, interpretive researchers accept as an aspect of social reality that their presence is likely to have an effect on the interaction...” (Yanov, 2007, p.114). Indeed, during the interviews, some of my respondents asked me to comment on or explain about particular communication policy issues. A critical challenge during the interviews, therefore, is in developing two-way communication process, while also limiting researcher’s influence on respondents’ views.

Moreover, hermeneutics is another philosophical foundation of interpretive policy analysis. Since, hermeneutics is basically a method for reading text, it requires interpretive policy analysts to examines policy documents, such as laws, legislative records, court decisions, agency correspondence, etc. (Yanov, 2007, p.114). In this thesis, I take the view of Altheide who placed policy documents as the primary data source in communication policy research, as they are the actual objects of the study (cited in Karppinen & Moe, 2012, p. 181). This approach has been supported by Jääsaari, who argued that “policy documents and other official documents represent reliable sources of factual information about policy processes” (cited in Karppinen & Moe, 2012, p. 181).

Analysis of policy documents, then, was supported by secondary data gathered from various academic and empirical literature. According to Jääsaari, these secondary data sources “are useful for establishing the background and the importance of events and for evaluating the process after the manifest events” (cited in Karppinen & Moe, 2012, p. 173).

Drawing the background of the study through the literature review is in line with the policy analysis model proposed by Patton and Sawicki (2012), as presented in Figure 1.13 below. In the first step, policy analysts are required to verify, define, and detail the actual problem occurring related to the analysed policies. For this purpose, I reviewed, not only academic publications, but also empirical literature such as companies’ annual reports and credible news reports. As argued by Yanov (2007), empirical data sources, such as news reports, provide valuable information for a hermeneutics analysis: “Newspaper
reports may also be data sources—as a kind of surrogate for interviews—providing contemporaneous accounts of key actors and their views along with more general sentiment at the time, especially for periods when the researcher was not or could not be present” (p.114). In this study, news reports provide valuable data that cannot be obtained through interviews, especially related to prominent figures that were not reachable for interviews.

Chapter 2 of this thesis reviews academic and empirical literature on the global phenomenon of industrial convergence and how it has particularly impacted the Indonesian communication industries. Next, Chapter 3 reviews academic and empirical literature on how vertical or silo communication policies remains in place in many parts of the world, including Indonesia, and how it tends to lead to jurisdictional redundancy and conflicts. Then, Chapter 4 reviews academic literature on policy making process, particularly in Indonesia in the current post reform era.

The second step of Patton and Sawicki’s model prescribes policy analysts to establish evaluation criteria relevant for analysing particular public policies. For this purpose, in Chapter 2, I review academic literature about particular communication policy principles.
that relevant with the issues of technological and industrial convergence, including (1) public interest, (2) competition and (3) diversity and (4) universal service.

In the third step of Patton and Sawicki’s model, policy analysts are required to identify alternative policies. Regarding the issue of regulatory convergence, there has been an ongoing debate on how silo communication policy model needs to be reformed in response to convergence. Chapter 3 of this thesis reviews regulatory approaches that have been proposed by communication scholars or policymakers to regulate the phenomenon of industrial convergence, including:

1. Incremental adaptation or fundamental redesign/reform?
2. The layer models
3. Open or closed regulatory systems?
4. From segmented to centralized regulatory agency

Finally, research questions of this thesis were derived from six policy analysis questions proposed by Bacchi (2009), known as “What’s the Problem Represented to be” (WPR):

1. What is the ‘problem’ represented to be in a specific policy?
2. What presuppositions or assumptions underlie this representation of the ‘problem’?
3. How has this representation of the ‘problem’ come about?
4. What is left unproblematic in this ‘problem’ representation? Where are the silences? Can the ‘problem’ be thought about differently?
5. What effects are produced by this representation of the ‘problem’?
6. How/where has this representation of the ‘problem’ been produced, disseminated and defended? How could it be questioned, disrupted and replaced?

While there are various problems or issues which potentially arise due to technological and industrial convergence in the communication sectors, this study questions particular problems or issues that are going to be regulated, as well as those overlooked. This study then questions the way those problems or issues are going to be regulated through the proposed policies. Moreover, this study critically examines the way the proposed policies will potentially impact public interest, competition, media diversity and universal services. Finally, this thesis identifies political and bureaucratic factors that have inhibited the processes of the proposed policies.
1.5 Research Limitations

This thesis follows a qualitative research tradition and especially applies interpretive policy analysis method. There has been a certain degree of interpretation, by both the researcher and interview respondents, regarding particular communication policy issues. Therefore, the findings of the study are not aimed to provide a generalization or universal principle regarding policy process towards regulatory convergence. Since different countries tend to have distinct political and legislation systems, the findings of this study might be comparable only to countries that have similar political and legislation circumstances as Indonesia.
Chapter 1
Introduction
This chapter illustrates research background, highlights research significances, states research questions, as well as clarifies research methods and limitations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter 2
Understanding Industrial Convergence & Its Impacts on Indonesian Communication Sectors
By reviewing academic literature and empirical data, this chapter illustrates the impacts of industrial convergence on Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet industries. Subsequently, it highlights the emerging regulatory concerns.

Chapter 3
Silo Communication Policies in Indonesia: Towards Regulatory Convergence?
This chapter examines the current silo communication policies in Indonesia and the distinct political nature of regulatory bodies governing the sectors. Subsequently, it reviews the debate on regulatory convergence globally.

Chapter 4
Communication Policy Process in Indonesia: The Potential for a Deadlock & Regulatory Capture
This chapter discusses the current legislation system in Indonesia, where the parliament has increasingly gained authority, as compared to the government. It then considers conglomerates’ influences upon the executive and legislative in policy process.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Chapter 5
Indonesian Telematics Convergence Bill
This chapter examines the Telematics Convergence Bill initiated by the government. Even though it was initially intended for regulating the impacts of convergence in the broadcasting and telecommunication industries, its scope had been narrowed down to cover the telecommunication sector only. Its main aim is to control multinational OTT providers and protect the economic interests of the state and national telecommunication operators. Therefore, the bill is less relevant to govern the media sector. In addition, the bill reveals the government’s plan to establish a new regulatory body, instead of unifying and centralising the existing. After all, political and bureaucratic considerations had driven the bill away from the actual purposes of regulatory convergence.

Chapter 6
Amendment of Indonesian Broadcasting Law
This chapter analyses the amendment of Broadcasting Law as initiated by the parliament. In response to the convergent communication environment, the parliament prefers amending the existing laws, instead of formulating and enacting a new one. By comparing the drafts of Broadcasting Laws formulated by the parliament and the government, this chapter presents disputes on how ‘broadcasting’ should be redefined, how radio spectrum should be arranged, and how the Broadcasting Commission should be restructured in response to convergence. So far, the policy process has taken seven years, without a sign to reach an end. It shows that incremental adaptation is ineffective and inefficient regulatory approach for achieving regulatory convergence.

Chapter 7
Ministerial Regulations on Digital Television Migration
This chapter scrutinises Ministerial Regulations on digital TV migration in Indonesia. The policies were issued due to the prolonged policy process to amend the Broadcasting Law. The policies are mainly about multiplexing arrangements, providing a legal stance for incumbents in the broadcasting industry to become multiplex operators as well as digital broadcasters. Their control upon multiplexing have enabled them to suppress competition by creating entry barriers that prevent emerging digital broadcasters to enter the market.

Chapter 8
Conclusion & Recommendations
PART 2

LITERATURE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2

Understanding Industrial Convergence and Its Impacts on Indonesian Communication Industries

2.1 Introduction
This chapter examines the impacts of industrial convergence on the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. It follows the argument by Patton and Sawicki (2012) in that the first step of policy analysis is to verify, define, and detail the actual problems occurring related to the analysed policies (p.53).

The chapter begins with a discussion of the conceptual boundaries of the term ‘communication industries’; which include companies in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. Subsequently, the chapter focuses on the growing understanding of the concept ‘industrial convergence’, its instigating factors, as well as its general impacts upon the media, telecommunication and Internet industries. Industrial convergence is understood as industrial transformations marked by re-configuration of business value chains in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. It is triggered by technological development, in conjunction with deregulation and changing society media habits. The main concern related to industrial convergence is the trend towards vertical or cross-industry expansions, which might lead to ownership concentration in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors.

In the case of Indonesia, few studies have been conducted on how industrial convergence has altered the structures and business models of its media and telecommunication industries. Most existing studies on the Indonesian media and telecommunication sectors tend to be conducted discretely, in that they overlook the increasing cross-industry ownership, partnership and competition involving companies in those sectors. However, since 2014, studies concerning the impacts of convergence on the Indonesian media and
telecommunication industries have gradually been emerging (e.g. Tapsell, 2014, 2015). By reviewing these together with empirical data from companies’ annual reports, government data and news releases, this chapter maps the increasingly interrelated media, telecommunication and Internet sectors in Indonesia today. The argument put forward is that in the era of convergence, the development of new media and telecommunication services has been significantly shaped by capitalistic interests, so that regulatory intervention remains critical for ensuring fair competition and enhancing the media diversity which are so critical for democratic societies.

2.2 Industrial Convergence:
Reconfigured Value Chains, Vertically Expanded Conglomerations

The term ‘communication industries’ or ‘information industries’ has been used by scholars to cover a wide range of industrial sectors which facilitate human communication practices, from the post, media (print, broadcasting, music, film), telecommunication, through to Internet and computing (e.g. Albarran & Dimmick, 1996, p. 42 & 47; Bar & Sandvig, 2008, p. 353; Chon et al., 2003, p. 142). Those business areas, formerly separated, are now increasingly convergent in terms of technological infrastructure and industrial ownership. As argued by Wirtz (2001), technological and industrial convergence have profoundly impacted these industrial sectors:

The unstoppable advance of the internet, with its vast range of potential services and applications, has led to a transformation of corporate strategy since the middle of the 1990s, as reflected in the increasingly widespread use of terms such as industry convergence, virtual corporations and e-commerce. In media and communications markets—which are based on information and communication technologies, and which include the procurement and outlet markets of firms involved in the media, telecommunications and internet economy—such transformations are particularly pronounced. (p. 489)

In this thesis, the term ‘communication industries’ is used to highlight the broad scope of the concept. This research covers discussion of the three converging industrial sectors namely media (press, broadcasting, film, and music industries), telecommunication (landline and mobile telephony operators) and Internet (ISPs, Over-the-Top (OTT) providers, online media companies) in Indonesia.
‘Industrial convergence’ is the term commonly used to refer to the ways digitalization of communication technologies, especially since the invention of the Internet, has impacted the media and telecommunication industries. Meikle and Young (2012) distinguished two facets of industrial convergence. First, it reflects how “global media firms become larger, more integrated, and more networked” (p.35). Secondly, it mirrors “the ways in which media firms are adopting and adapting the potential of technological convergence” (p.35).

However, technological development is not the only factor that brings about industrial convergence. As argued by Wirtz (2001), technological innovations in conjunction with deregulation or more relaxed regulations and the changing of user preferences have led to industrial convergence in communication sectors (pp.491-493), see Figure 2.1. Wirtz (2001) further explained that industrial convergence involves the breaking-up and reconfiguration of business value chains\(^\text{10}\) in the media, telecommunication, information technology and electronic commerce sectors (p.495). See Figure 2.2.

\[\text{Figure 2.1: Drivers of industry Convergence}\]

\[\text{Sources: (Wirtz, 2001, p. 493)}\]

\(^{10}\) The term business ‘value chains’ or ‘supply chains’ is understood as “the sum of all corporate activities that can be divided into core activities and supporting activities” (Wirtz, 2001, p. 495). From the media economy perspective, Doyle (2013) highlights the importance of value chain or supply chains analysis in order to understand the dynamic of media industries (p.17-18).
Initially, the traditional values chains are unbundled into their individual elements. Then, these unbundled individual elements can be combined in order to create a new reconfigured value chain. Commonly, the new reconfigured value chain consists of the two steps of transmission and added-value services of the telecommunications business value chain and the two steps of content creation and content aggregation of the media business value chain (pp.495-496). This value chain reconfiguration has made feasible and indeed triggered vertical or cross-Industry\textsuperscript{11} integrations in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors (Wirtz, 2001, p. 497).

While vertical expansions can be achieved by developing subsidiaries companies at different production levels, mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances have been considered to be the most efficient strategies.

Corporations might have pursued the trend of convergence by developing a new technology or extending their production line. However, M&A has provided a better opportunity for companies to grow in a short time because corporations could

\textsuperscript{11} In discussing vertical integration in the communication/s or information industries, Chon et al. (2003) use the term ‘cross-industry’, whereas Albarran and Dimmick (1996) use the terms ‘across-industry’.
accelerate the implementation of new technologies while capturing an already developed customer base by another company. (Chon et al., 2003, p. 145)

Vertical or cross-industry integrations through mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances are indeed the most concerning feature of industrial convergence. Chon et al. (2003) referred to industrial convergence as “the integration of industries across different business sectors”, including publishing, broadcasting, film, cable, telephony, software, data processing and the Internet in the era of convergence (p.143). Correspondingly, Dwyer (2010) argued that “the process of media convergence is inevitably tied to relentless industry consolidation and sectoral cross-ownership” (p.10). Doyle (2013) described that, at a faster pace than ever before, media firms have been involved in mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances, not only with head-on competitors, but also with firms in other industrial sectors, such as telecommunication companies (p.34). In this way, as argued by Arsenault and Castells (2008) “the digitization of information and the rise of satellite, wireless, and Internet communication platforms have diminished traditional firewalls to ownership expansion” (pp. 711-712).

Vertical or cross-industry expansions allow incumbents in communication sectors to control not only communication infrastructures and networks through their telecommunications and Internet companies, but also communication content through their media subsidiaries. Such companies have become, what Chan-Olmsted (1998) referred to as, ‘megacarriers’; those who provide households with all type of communication services, from telephony and Internet access to content services via fiber optics lines or satellite links (p.33-34). As a consequence, industrial convergence tends sustain and even strengthen ownership concentration in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. It leads to ‘across-industry concentration’ (Albarran & Dimmick, 1996, p. 43) and creates a new communications equation in which network plus content equals to power (O'shea, 1993, p. 7).

Thus, the digitalization of communication technologies in recent years does not automatically end the domination of media and telecommunication incumbents. The Internet has proven to have not fundamentally changed the concentrated structure typical of traditional media (Hindman, 2009). In fact, “old hierarchies of power prove to
persist” (Mattelart, 2003, p.23). In this way, “rather than diminishing the importance of media ownership, the convergent environment has highlighted the complex question of power, influence and control” (Meikle & Young, 2012, p. 36).

2.3 Industrial Convergence: Concerning Competition, Media Diversity and Democracy

One reason for the concern about across-industry concentration is competition:

Convergence does require us to re-examine the basis for regulation and to design a regulatory framework appropriate for the new information market...The key will be to ensure access to bottleneck facilities and ensuring that market development is not stifled through market foreclosure. (Blackman, 1998, p. 169)

As explained by Hindman (2009), concentrated markets allow economies of scale; the more a firm produces, the less its average costs. The consequence is that small competitors are driven away from the markets (p.83).

Across-industry concentration should be understood as rooted in the nature of capitalism itself, whether it is old or new capitalism, which always aims towards monopoly or at least an oligopolistic market:

Pure monopoly, in which one firm sells 100 percent of a product and can scare away or crush any prospective competition, almost never exists. Instead, capitalism tends to evolve into what is called monopolistic competition, or oligopoly. These are markets where a handful of firms dominate output or sales in the industry and have such market power that they can set the price at which their product sells. The key to an oligopoly is that it is very difficult for newcomers to enter the market, no matter how profitable it may be, because of the size and power of the existing players. (McChesney, 2013, p. 37)

According to McChesney (2013), “a capitalist’s chance of success is greatly enhanced if she faces less competition”. The Internet tends to be a threat for capitalism as its potential to open up competition and make it easier for new players to enter the media and telecommunication markets without necessarily major capital or particular licences (p.37). This is why media and telecommunications incumbents in the United States responded to the Internet privatization (1994-1995) by “buying the competition”:

They frantically spent billions of dollars gobbling up digital ventures so they would not be outflanked by any digital media
upstarts. They would buy up everything they could on the internet so no matter how it developed, they would own the damn thing. (McChesney, 2013),

Besides competition, across-industry concentration has also been a concern for its potential to reduce media diversity or pluralism. According to Karppinen (2013), the term ‘media diversity’ is commonly used in the United States, whereas ‘media pluralism’ is more common among European scholars. In this study, I use the term ‘media diversity’ and follow the argument of Meier and Trappel (1998) that the term refers to “unrestricted access to information (freedom of reception) and unrestricted access to the means to impart information (freedom of expression)” (p.42). Meier and Trappel (1998) further listed four elements of media diversity:

(a) The existence of plurality of autonomous and independent media;
(b) Diversity of media types and content available to the public (diversity of choice);
(c) Segments of society capable of addressing the public by means of media owned by, or affiliated to, them;
(d) Diversity of media content in relation to media function (information, entertainment), issue covered and audience group served (p.42)

Albarran (2010) claimed that “the concentration of media markets always raises concerns over diversity of opinions, the presentation of alternative views, and potential suppression of information” (p.73). It is misguided, therefore, to claim that any concern related to ownership concentration and media diversity is no longer relevant in today’s era when technological convergence has brought about unprecedented proliferation of communication channels:

The assumption that the Internet and other new technologies would have solved all concerns related to media pluralism and diversity is misguided in some very obvious ways...Many activists and academics have recently pointed to growing concerns regarding new hierarchies of power and new forms of concentration that are specific to the new media...The new media environment only further privileges corporate interests, marginalizes alternative voices and leads toward continued consolidation of media power. (Karppinen, 2009, p. 155)
In today’s era of ‘communicative abundance’, the roles of media, telecommunication and Internet companies in providing a public sphere for a democratic society remain prominent. Habermas (2006) explained the stance of a public sphere in a democratic political system as follows:

The center of the political system consists of the familiar institutions: parliaments, courts, administrative agencies, and government...At the periphery of the political system, the public sphere is rooted in networks for wild flows of messages—news, reports, commentaries, talks, scenes and images, and shows and movies with an informative, polemical, educational, or entertaining content. (p. 415)

Prior to the emergence of the Internet, traditional media companies (mainly the press and broadcasting) were the institutions that select and shape ‘published public opinions’ by politicians, lobbyists and actors of civil society (Habermas, 2006, p. 415). However, as argued by Sparks (2001), even in the most democratic nations, the representativeness of the public sphere has been limited by state censorship, concentration of ownership, and companies’ considerations of advertising revenue (p.78). These gate-keeping mechanisms cause the flow of information through traditional media platforms to be not as ‘wild’ as ideally envisaged by Habermas.

With the presence of the Internet, according to Dwyer (2010), “a key question for twenty-first-century citizenship is whether new information and communication technologies are leading to a splintering of civic discourse or revitalizing public sphere communication by allowing new forms of information provision” (p.65). Indeed, there has been a competing views regarding the impacts of the Internet on democracy:

Proponents of cyberspace promise that online discourse will increase political participation and pave the way for a democratic utopia. According to them, the alleged decline of the public sphere lamented by academics, politicos, and several members of the public will be halted by the democratizing effects of the internet and its surrounding technologies. On the other hand, sceptics caution that technologies not universally accessible and ones that frequently induce fragmented, nonsensical, and enraged discussion, otherwise known as ‘flaming’, far from guarantee a revived public sphere. (Papacharissi, 2002b, p. 10)
Based on the above considerations, the following sections discuss more specifically the impacts of industrial convergence in the Indonesian context. While existing studies have mapped the Indonesian media and telecommunication industries separately, this study maps their increasing relationships in the era of Industrial convergence.

2.4 Discrete Studies on Indonesian Media and Telecommunication Industries

The few existing studies that have focused on the issue of industrial convergence in the Indonesian communication sectors tends to discretely map the ownership of the media and telecommunication industries. Online media platforms used to be included as part of the media industry, while Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are categorized under the telecommunication sector.

2.4.1 Dominant Players of the Indonesian Media Industry

In the Indonesian media sector, the press, radio and film industries have been developed far before its independence in 1945. During the Dutch colonization era, there were the Dutch press, the Eurasian press, the peranakan-Chinese press (in Malay) and the Chinese-language press (Pandiangan, 2003, pp. 402-403). The first radio station in Netherlands East Indies was Bataaviasche Radio Vereening (BRV) developed in the early 1920s (Lindsay, 1997, pp. 105-106). Meanwhile, Chinese immigrants have laid the foundations of the Indonesian film industry since the 1930s (Sen, 2006, p. 171).

The Indonesian TV industry began almost two decades after its independence with the establishment of a governmental FTA TV station, named TVRI, in 1962. Until 1981, TVRI was the only TV service available to the society, in that its funding and programming were heavily controlled by the executive government (Kitley, 2000, p. 21 & 46).

The TV industry has been liberalized by the enactment of the Open Sky policy in 1986, which gave birth to the ‘first wave’ of private FTA TV stations in Indonesia: RCTI (1987), SCTV (1989), TPI (1990), ANTV (1993) and Indosiar (1995) (Hollander, d’Haenens, & Bardoel, 2009, p. 40). It is critical to note that the ownership of these private FTA TV stations had been dominated by the President’s family members and crony. RCTI
belonged to the President’s son, Bambang Triatmojo; SCTV belonged to the President’s brother-in-law, Sudwikatmono; TPI belonged to the President’s daughter, Siti Hardiyanti Rukmana; and Indosiar belonged to the President’s crony, Liem Soe Liong (Haryanto, 2011, p. 105).

Scholars noted how the Indonesian media industry had been the target for censorship and by the Old Order (1945-1966) and New Order (1966-1998) regimes. The Indonesian Reformation that took place in 1998 has significantly altered the ownership structure and control in the Indonesian media sector. As illustrated by Tesoro (2000), “in the twelve months following Soeharto’s resignation, the government granted 718 new media licenses, a leap from the 289 issued in the 53 years since the country’s independence” (p.43). The Reformation (1998) further gave birth to the ‘second wave’ of the Indonesian private FTA TV stations, with the establishment of MetroTV (2000), TV7 (2000), Trans TV (2001), Global TV (2001) and Lativi (2002) (Hollander et al.22 2009: 42).

In the following years, however, studies show how ownership of the media industry in Indonesia has become increasingly concentrated as a consequence of within-industry acquisitions especially in the broadcasting sector. The studies by Lim (2012) and Nugroho, Putri, et al. (2012) revealed twelve private conglomerations dominated the Indonesian media sector by 2012, as shown in Table 2.1 below:

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<td>CT Corp = Trans Corpora (Para) Group = CT Corp = Trans Corp</td>
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<td>Elang Mahkota Teknologi = EMTEK Group = Elang Mahkota Teknologi (Emtek) Group</td>
<td>Media Group = Media Indonesia Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beritasatu Media Holding = Lippo Group = Lippo Cayman = First Media = First Media News (Beritasatu Media Holding)</td>
<td>Jawa Pos Group = Jawa Pos Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelompok Kompas Gramedia = Kompas Gramedia Group = Kompas Gramedia Group</td>
<td>Tempo Inti Media = Tempo Inti Media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaka Media Group = Mahaka Media Group = Mahaka Media Group</td>
<td>MRA Media = Mugi Reka Abadi Group = Mugi Reka Abadi Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femina Group = Femina Group = Femina Group</td>
<td>KM Bali Post = KM Bali Post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As television has been the most accessed media platform in Indonesia, media companies providing FTA TV services tend to have greater market shares. Within the list, the first five conglomerations have simultaneously dominated national and local FTA TV business and owned leading print and online press companies; namely (1) Media Nusantara Citra (MNC), (2) Visi Media Asia (VIVA), (3) Trans Corp, (4) Elang Mahkota Teknologi (EMTek) Group, and (5) Media Indonesia Group. Two smaller conglomerations that own local FTA TV stations, as well as print and online media platforms follow; namely (6) Jawa Pos Group and (7) Kompas Gramedia Group. In the case of (8) Beritasatu Media Holding, the conglomeration mainly offers pay TV and online media services. The remaining four media companies mainly provide radio and print media platforms which have shown a constant declining trend in recent years.

According to Nugroho, Putri, et al. (2012), in the past fifteen years, the growth of the media industry in Indonesia has been driven by the interests of capital. The result has been “a media oligopoly and the concentration of ownership” (p.4). In an oligopolistic media market, as argued McChesney (2013), it is very difficult for new players to enter and survive the competition, no matter how profitable the market may be, because of the size and power of incumbents (p.37). As incumbents grow larger, small competitors need more capital to survive. Those with insufficient capital tend to be taken over by incumbents, which consequently increase incumbents’ sizes and power.

An oligopolistic media market is also potentially harmful to democracy. Lim (2012) expressed a concern that Indonesia’s oligopolistic FTA TV industry might potentially contribute to biased political views (p.4), a concern which was proven during the Indonesian 2014 presidential election. As described by the ABC Radio National, “Indonesia’s media is particularly frenzied at this stage, with many news outlets - especially the ones owned by politicians - having picked sides early on in the campaign” (Aedy, 2014). An reputable Indonesian journalist and editor, Goenawan Mohamad, even claimed that in the context of election reports, it is not compulsory for journalists and media companies to be politically neutral (Trianita, 2014).
As a result of the partisan media environment in Indonesia, the society was exposed to polarized news reports during the election period. Media companies that belong to Bakrie Global Ventura supported Prabowo Subianto (a former Indonesian military general) and Aburizal Bakrie (the magnate of Bakrie Global Ventura) as the next Indonesian president and vice-president. Meanwhile, media companies that belong to the Lippo Cayman, Media Indonesia Group, and Kompas Gramedia Group supported Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla. Both camps had broadcast contradictive calculations and even proclaimed the victory of their candidates several weeks before the Indonesian Election Commission (KPU) official announced the election result (Kapoor & Danubata, 2014). Image 2.1 below illustrates ‘media war’ during 2014 Presidential Election in Indonesia.

Concerning these politically biased media reports, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) issued a recommendation letter to Ministry of Communications and Informatics (Kominfo) to revoke the broadcasting licences (IPP) of TVOne (belonging to Bakrie Global Ventura) and Metro TV (belonging to Media Indonesia Group) (Fajar Arifianto Isnugroho, personal communication, March 4, 2015). In Indonesia, currently the Ministry of Kominfo holds the rights to issue and revoke broadcasting licences (IPP). However, prominent figures of the Ministry claimed the letter to be merely a notification, not a recommendation. These figures argued that KPI should not refer this issue to the Ministry nor demand for broadcasting licence (IPP) revocations. Instead, the KPI should

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*IPP is an acronym for Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran or Broadcasting Licences.*
have revoked the programing licences (*hak siar*) of those specific news programs (Henry Subiakto & Buyung Syaharudin, personal communication, March 4, 2015).

It appears that the impacts of the oligopolistic media market in Indonesia were underestimated by the executive government. Believing on the liberating force of the Internet, Henry Subiakto, Advisor to the Minister of Kominfo on Mass Media and Communication Affairs, questioned on why communication scholars today were still concerned with the issue of media ownership. He believed that the Internet has ended the media concentration issue. He claimed that the Internet has allowed everyone to become a ‘media owner’ through new communication platforms, such as Twitter (personal communication, February 6, 2014). This views echoes what scholars (e.g. Goldman, 2010, p. 165; Goldsmith & Wu, 2006, p. 27) refer to as ‘Internet utopianism’ and has been argued to be misguided (Karppinen, 2009, p. 155).

2.4.2 Dominant Players of the Indonesian Telecommunication Industry

The telecommunication industry in Indonesia has been developed since the colonial time. Following Indonesia independence in 1945, the government took over the Dutch Post, Telephone and Telegraph (PTT) office; a government administration that simultaneously operate and control post, telephone and telegraph services (Latipulhayat, 2010). At that time, PTT was a common regulatory model for traditional telephony around the world, especially in Europe. The PTT model commonly grants the government a monopolist right to operate and control post, telephone and telegraph services: “the PTT system was born as a creation by the absolutist state for the absolutist state” (Eli M Noam, 1987, pp. 30-31; 1992, pp. 3-4).

By 1964, the Indonesian first Telecommunication Law was enacted, which further justified the government’s right to simultaneously regulate and operated telecommunications. During the enactment of Telecommunication Law No.5 (1964), two state-owned enterprises were established: “Indosat became the sole provider of international services and Perumtel became the monopoly supplier of domestic services” (Sugondo & Bhinekawati, 2004, p. 97).
A decade later, in 1976, Indonesia became the first country in the developing world and the third nation in the world to launch a domestic satellite communication system; the *Palapa* (Barker, 2005, p. 703; Lim, 2004, p. 4). As illustrated by Priyanto (2004), “this satellite system provided telephony and facsimile services between cities in Indonesia and became the main TV program distribution infrastructure” (p.1). At that time, the government through its state-owned enterprise, *Perumtel*, solely control and operate the space and earth segments of *Palapa* first generation (Ibrahim, 2004, p. 21).

In the late 1980s, the trend of telecommunication privatization emerged and altered the industry globally. In Indonesia, Telecommunication Law No.3 (1989) was enacted which marks the beginning of its telecommunications liberalization:

...it allowed for the first time the participation of private investors in the provision of telecommunications services. These included both domestic and, to a more limited extent, foreign investors...The principal methods employed were the partial privatisation of state-owned companies and the formation of strategic alliances with domestic private and foreign companies. (Sugondo & Bhinekawati, 2004, p. 99)

Following the enactment of Telecommunication Law No.3 (1989), the incumbent operators were partially privatized. In 1991, *Perumtel* was transformed into a state-owned limited liability company and named *Telkom Indonesia*. Subsequently, the shares of *Telkom Indonesia* and *Indosat* have been made available in stock exchanges. Sugondo and Bhinekawati (2004) critically noted that “the government, however, remained the majority shareholder of both incumbents. Even as recently as at the end of 2000, the Indonesian government still owned 66 per cent of *Telkom* and 65 per cent of *Indosat*” (pp.99-100).

The operation of satellite *Palapa* was also privatized. As described by Ure (1995), in 1993, the government gave authority to a new private telecommunication company, named *Satelindo*, to operate the second generation of *Palapa* (pp.53-54). It should be noted, however, that *Satelindo* was a joint venture between *Telkom Indonesia* (30%), *Indosat* (10%) and *Bimantara* (60%) (p.55). In that *Bimantara* ownership was closely associated with the President’s second son, Bambang Trihatmojo (p.53). The ownership of another two new telecommunication companies, *Ratelindo* and *Elektrindo Nusantara*, was also
closely related to Bimantara (p.54). This can be seen as a strategy by the regime maintain its control over the Indonesian telecommunication industry, despite the global wave privatization.

After being gradually privatized through the enactment of Telecommunication Law No.3 (1989), the Indonesian telecommunication sector then has been fully liberalized since the enactment of Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999). Sugondo and Bhinekawati (2004) asserted that since the enactment of the law, “the telecommunications industry in Indonesia has been moved from the position of having two monopoly suppliers [Telkom Indonesia and Indosat] to a more competitive environment [welcoming more private investors]” (p.97). Table 2.2 illustrates the stages of telecommunication reform in Indonesia.

**Table 2.2: The Indonesia Telecommunication Reform**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Legal form</th>
<th>Field form</th>
<th>Players/players form (Players in charge of providing telecommunications services)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1989</td>
<td>Law no. 5/1964 (less public opinion)</td>
<td>Full monopoly, no division of service</td>
<td>Government body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989–1999</td>
<td>Law no. 3 /1989 (less public opinion)</td>
<td>Monopoly with private participation, basic and non-basic service structure, no independent evaluator</td>
<td>Government owned company and private companies who have a joint partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 1999</td>
<td>Law no.36/1999 (more public opinion)</td>
<td>Duopoly, network, and service provider structure, establishment of independent body</td>
<td>Any tele-communications company who has already obtained a license</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: (Lumanto & Kosuge, 2005, p. 524)

By 2012, Tranggana and Effendy (2013) identified nine major telecommunication operators in Indonesia; namely (1) Telkom Indonesia, (2) Telkomsel, (3) Indosat, (4) XL Axiata, (5) Hutchison CP, (6) Axis Telecom, (7) Bakrie Telecom, (8) SmartFren Telecom, and (9) Sampoerna Telecom, followed by smaller telecommunication companies, such as Batam Bintan Telecom, Citra Sari Makmur, Lintasarta, Sitra, Atlasat, as listed in Table 2.3. Within this list, the big-three dominant are (1) Telkom Indonesia, (2) Indosat and (3) XL Axiata.
### Table 2.3: The Indonesian Telecommunication Operators by 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Telecommunications Service</th>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Brand Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed telephony</strong></td>
<td>Telkom Indonesia</td>
<td>Local telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed wireline (FWL) or Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)</td>
<td>Batam Bintan Telecom</td>
<td>Local telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>i-Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed wireless access (FWA)</strong></td>
<td>Telkom Indonesia</td>
<td>Telkom Flexi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>Star One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bakrie Telecom</td>
<td>Esia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SmartFren Telecom</td>
<td>Hpei &amp; Frenduo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long Distance Direct Dialing (LDDD)</strong></td>
<td>Telkom Indonesia</td>
<td>SLIJ Telkom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>01x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Direct Dialing (IDD)</strong></td>
<td>Telkom Indonesia</td>
<td>Telkom Global 017, Telkom Save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>SLI 001, SLI 008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bakrie Telecom</td>
<td>IDD 099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VoIP</strong></td>
<td>Telkom Indonesia</td>
<td>Telkom Global 017, Telkom Save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>Global Save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XL Axiata, Atlasat, Gaharu, Satria Wijaya Prima, IP Telecom, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobile telephony</strong></td>
<td>Telkomsel</td>
<td>Simpati, Halo, Kartu As, Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSM</td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>Matrix, Mentari, IM3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XL Axiata</td>
<td>XL Bebas, Jempol, Xplore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Axis Telecom</td>
<td>Axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hutchison CP</td>
<td>3 (Three)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CDMA</strong></td>
<td>SmartFren Telecom</td>
<td>SmartFren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sampoerna Telekom</td>
<td>Ceria, Neon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3G</strong></td>
<td>Telkomsel</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XL Axiata</td>
<td>XL 3G Hot Rod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Axis Telecom</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hutchison CP</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data and Internet</strong></td>
<td>Telkomsel</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic &amp; international leased circuit</td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic &amp; international frame relay</td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VSAT</strong></td>
<td>Citra Sari Makmur, Lintasarta, etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IP-VPN</strong></td>
<td>XL Axiata, Biznet, etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dial-up Internet</strong></td>
<td>Telkomsel</td>
<td>TelkommNet Instant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wi-fi &amp; hot spot</strong></td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>Internet Instant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Network &amp; Interconnection</strong></td>
<td>Telkomsel</td>
<td>TelkommNet Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transponder leasing</td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>Super WiFi Indosat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite Broadcast</td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite-based Leased Line</td>
<td>Indosat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal-based Leased Line</td>
<td>XL Axiata, Biznet, etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tranggana and Effendy (2013) with translation modifications by the author for accuracy and consistency.
Until today, *Telkom Indonesia* remains the largest and most integrated telecommunication company in the country. *Telkom Indonesia* is the fourth largest publicly listed corporation in Indonesia and was ranked 768 among the world’s biggest public companies (Forbes, 2014a). *Telkomsel* is actually a subsidiary of *Telkom Indonesia* with 65% share (Indonesia Stock Exchange, 2014). *Telkom Indonesia* also holds a minority share in *Citra Sari Makmur* (25%) and *Batan Bintan Telecom* (5%) (Batam Bintan Telecom, 2012). After being gradually privatized since 1991, to date, the state still holds the majority of *Telkom Indonesia* shareholding of about 51%.

As for *Indosat* and *XL Axiata*, their shares are now mostly owned by foreign corporations. The state ownership of *Indosat* remains only 15%, whereas foreign ownership by *Singapore Technologies Telemedia* or *STT* (a subsidiary of *Temasek*) is 41.94% (*Indosat history, 2015*). *XL Axiata* is owned by two Malaysian telecommunication companies; namely *Telecom Malaysia Berhad* (59.6%) and *Khazanah National Berhad* (16.8%) (*XL Axiata, 2006*, p. 55).

Moreover, these telecommunication operators are also the main ISPs in Indonesia. By 2012, there were over 200 ISPs in Indonesia, with *Telkom Indonesia* and *Indosat* dominating the market and making it difficult for smaller ISPs to survive the competition (Deibert et al., 2012, p. 311; Freedom House, 2013, p. 317; Tapsell, 2014, p. 208). *Redwing Asia* (2012c) reported:

> There are around 300 ISPs in Indonesia, 35 of which own network infrastructure, with the rest simply reselling capacity. The mobile operators are the largest ISPs by far, because the majority of users in Indonesia access the internet via a mobile device. *Telkomsel* and *Indosat* are the largest ISPs, and are able to offer both mobile and fixed internet access through their group companies. *XL* is the third largest ISP. The other mobile operators (*3, Axis, SmartFren, Esia* and *Ceria*) are significantly smaller, since the Big 3 hold an 80% share of the mobile market.

Furthermore, the Indonesian telecommunication sector hit market saturation in 2010 and since then has experienced slower growth (Redwing Asia, 2012a), as illustrated in Figure 2.3 below. This market saturation has been predicted by the Ministry of Kominfo and the Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body (BRTI) since 2006. More crucially to note, 92% of the market share had been taken by the big-three, while small operators shared...
the crumb of only 8%. Concerning this development, the Minister of Kominfo, at that time Tifatul Sembiring, encouraged consolidations among operators (Firdaus & Al-Azhari, 2013). The Ministry and BRTI aimed to reduce the number of telecommunication operators to become five by 2020 and remain only three by 2025 (Alia & Ngazis, 2014).

As an Advisor to the Ministry of Kominfo, Henry Subiakto supported the policy of telecommunication consolidations claiming that it will lead to better quality services and increasingly affordable prices for customers (personal communication, February 6, 2014). The policy is also in line with the Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999) that puts no restriction on ownership concentration. This law was formulated when discourse on telecommunication liberalization was prevalent. Blackman (1998) put forward the criticism that liberalization does not necessarily guarantee a competitive telecommunications market:

Liberalization of telecommunications markets, of course, has been the force driving telecommunications policies in recent years in Europe and around the world...Telecommunications markets that are open [were believed] to competition deliver faster growth and greater access, better services and lower prices, than non-competitive ones...Nevertheless, opening markets to the possibility of competition does not necessarily mean that markets become truly competitive. (p.165).
Following the Kominfo Ministry’s policy for consolidations, within-industry mergers and acquisitions took place in the Indonesian telecommunication sector between 2012 and 2014. These consolidations significantly altered the structure of the industry; leaving only six major telecommunication operators by the end of 2014, see Figure 2.4 below. In the Fixed Wireline (FWL) business, Telkom Indonesia has remained dominant. In wireless mobile telephony, GSM providers, such as Telkomsel, XL Axiata and Indosat, have continuously dominated the market. In the case of CDMA mobile telephony providers, such as Bakrie Telecom and Smartfren, they control very small market shares.

Thus, in Indonesia, while concentration of ownership in the media sector has been of concern and restricted, consolidations among telecommunication companies have been encouraged. Concentration of ownership in the telecommunication sector has been justified by economic consideration, without any concern for how it might affect the media sector in today’s era of industrial convergence.

2.5 Convergence Impacts on the Indonesian Media, Telecommunication and Internet Industries

So far, the existing studies tend to present the Indonesian media and telecommunication industries as two distinct and separated industrial sectors. The manner of presentation of their findings has prevented readers from understanding the complexity of cross-industry
ownerships and partnerships involving media and telecommunication companies in Indonesia today.

On the contrary, companies in the Indonesian media and telecommunication sectors have been found to compete and affiliate for providing IP-based media and telecommunication services. Leading media conglomerations, such as Global Mediacom, Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) and Elang Mahkota Teknologi (Emtek), have vertically expanded to the telecommunication sector by making investments in multinational OTT messaging services. Leading telecommunication operators, such as Telkom Indonesia, XL Axiata and Bakrie Telecom, have also vertically expanded to become content providers by launching news portals, cable TV, IPTV and OTT video services. Global Mediacom and Telkom Indonesia have even competed as ‘Triple Players’.

A few conglomerations in Indonesia, such as Global Mediacom, Bakrie Global Ventura and Telkom Indonesia, have controlled communication infrastructures and networks through their telecommunication companies, while simultaneously being content providers through their media subsidiaries. A critical point to concern is that Industrial convergence has led to more concentrated ownership in the Indonesian media and telecommunication sectors. In the following sections, I discuss how industrial maneuvers by media and telecommunication incumbents have impacted competition and media diversity in Indonesia.

2.5.1 Media and Telecommunication Companies Develop and Acquire News Portals
As described by Margianto and Syaefullah (2014), the first generation of Indonesian news portals was established during the 1990s, mostly by leading press companies. It was led by Republika.com (1994), followed by Tempo.co (1995), Bisnis Indonesia Online (1996), Waspada.co.id (1997), Kompas.com (1997) and Detik.com (1998). The authors claimed that most of these news portals simply copied the content of their printed versions, had no clear business model, and were developed for mainly prestige purposes (pp.15-17).

The exception is for Tempo.co and Detik.com whose printed versions had been banned for criticizing the ruling regime (Amir, 2007, pp. 91-92; Margianto & Syaefullah, 2014, p.
The establishments of Tempo.co and Detik.com demonstrates the liberating force of the Internet in diminishing political, technical and economic constraints for entering the press business in Indonesia. At that time, the Internet was the only media platform free from the executive repressive licensing regime. As explained by Budiono Darsono, a founder of Detik.com, the Internet provided what was needed; the possibility to publish without licence, to publish without time restraints (Sechan, 2014) and to publish with limited capital (Profile: Budiono Darsono, 2015).

While the establishment of Tempo.co and Detik.com were mainly due to political reasons, the following years witnessed other print media companies in Indonesia forced to establish online platforms since the growing popularity of the Internet has shifted advertisement spending pattern. A study by eMarketer (2014a) showed an increasing trend of digital ads spending;¹³ “In Indonesia, Asia-Pacific’s third-largest market by population, total media spending will be up a significantly steeper 22.0% this year, to $11.16 billion”. More specifically, “digital ad spending in Asia-Pacific will rise 18.3% in 2014, led by a 75.0% jump in spending in Indonesia” (eMarketer, 2014b). Correspondingly, Li (2014) argued that “the vast Internet user base and fast growth rate make the Indonesian advertising market stand out from the other Asia-Pacific markets. The online advertising market in Indonesia is rapidly growing and is taking over the traditional way of business”.

Given this situation, traditional media companies needed to provide free online versions for generating digital ad revenue. Since 2000, therefore, they have raced to develop online versions of their traditional media platforms, for examples, First Media developed Suara Pembaharuan Online in 2001 and Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) developed Okezone.com in 2007 (Margianto & Syaefullah, 2014, pp. 18-22). Some media companies even discontinued their printed versions after the establishment of their online platforms, such as Jakarta Globe (2015) which belongs to First Media. More interestingly, in 2007, Telkom Indonesia, entered the news portal business by launching UZone.id, through its subsidiary Metranet.

¹³ ‘Digital ad spending’ includes advertising that appears on desktop and laptop computers as well as mobile phone and tablets, and includes all the various formats of advertising on those platforms; excludes SMS, MMS and P2P messaging-based advertising (eMarketer, 2014a).
While most media and telecommunication companies in Indonesia developed news portals by themselves, *Trans Corp* (a subsidiary of *CT Corp*) decided to acquire *Detik.com*, as it was offered for investment in 2011. In the same year, *First Media* (a subsidiary of *Lippo Cayman*), followed this strategy by acquiring an emerging news portal, *Beritasatu.com* (Sujantyo & Sjarifuddin, 2012). As explained earlier, acquisitions allow companies to simultaneously accelerate the adoption of new technologies while capturing an already established customer base (Chon et al., 2003, p. 145). In fact, *Detik.com*, under *Agranet Multicitra Sibercom* as its holding company, has become the biggest news portal in Indonesia with more than 2 million visitors per day (*Trans Corp: Detikcom*, 2011). According to Budiono Darsono, in 2010, *Detik.com* earned 120 billion Rupiah, with a profit margin of 20 billion Rupiah which steadily increased by 100% every year between 2009 and 2011 (Taufik & Budiarti, 2011).

Despite this, *Detik.com* was offered for investment in 2011 and five local and foreign companies were interested to buy it, including *Trans Corp* (a subsidiary of *CT Corp*) and *Telkomsel* (a subsidiary of *Telkom Indonesia*) (Taufik & Budiarti, 2011). It was *Trans Corp* that succeed in buying it through 100% acquisition of *Agranet Multicitra Sibercom*. Following the acquisition, the founders of *Detik.com* became *Trans Corp* officials. Although, *Telkomsel* failed to buy *Detik.com*. Still, its bidding reflects the increasingly interrelated sectors of media and telecommunication in the era of industrial convergence. Companies in the media and telecommunication sectors have become competitors in the news portal business.

The acquisitions of *Detik.com* and *Beritasatu.com* occurred with almost no public debate involving regulators, which, I argue, is due to the ineffective media cross-ownership regulation in Indonesia. Even the (Prohibition of Monopolistic and Unfair Business Competition Law No.5, 1999) has failed to regulate cross-industry expansions in the media sector. Without an effective cross-ownership regulation, the online world has consequently turned into a ‘free market’, where those having stronger economic power can freely conquer weaker players and rule the competition. It is apparent that capitalism works similarly in the off-line and online worlds (McChesney, 2013, pp. 96-171). “The widespread talk about how the Internet is ‘lowering barriers to entry’ can thus be misleading” (Hindman, 2009, p. 84).
A study by Tapsell (2014) also pointed out the increasing trend toward partnership between national and multinational media companies in running news portals, such as the case of CNN Indonesia (p.207). In 2014, Trans Corp launched CNN Indonesia, in partnership with Turner Broadcasting (Jatmiko, 2014). What has been overlooked, however, is that telecommunication companies have also conducted such partnership strategies. Since 2011, Telkom Indonesia, through Metranet, has developed a partnership with Microsoft Corporation for launching a news portal branded MSN Indonesia (Telkom Metra, 2011).

To sum up, digitalization of communication technologies has opened up competition in the news portal business. On the one hand, it facilitates the establishment of news portals by non-mainstream media companies, such as Detik.com and Beritasatu.com, and even by telecommunication companies, such as UZone.id and MSN Indonesia. On the other hand, media incumbents also quickly expanded by developing or acquiring news portals. The acquisitions of emerging news portals, such as Detik.com and Beritasatu.com, reflect the tendency of big conglomerations to diminish potential competitors or at least convert them into allies. Through these strategies, media incumbents have managed to maintain their domination. A study by Redwing Asia (2014) showed that among news portals accessed by Indonesian Internet users, Detik.com was the frontrunner. It ranked the 8th after some multinational websites, such as Google, Facebook, YouTube and Yahoo!. Subsequently, Kompas.com came in as 11th, followed by tribunnews.com, merdeka.com and viva.co.id as 16th, 17th and 18th respectively.

2.5.2 Media and Telecommunication Companies Compete & Affiliate in Pay TV Business
In Indonesia, FTA TV services have had significantly higher penetration than pay TV services. As illustrated in Figure 2.5, by 2010, while 75% of the population had access to FTA TV services, only 3 per cent had access to both FTA and pay TV services (Melani, Faisal, & Anna, 2012; Venture Consulting, 2011, 2013). By 2012, the top three pay TV providers in Indonesia pay TV business were (1) MNC Sky Vision a subsidiary of Global Mediacom, (2) Indonusa Telemedia a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia and (3) First Media a subsidiary of Lippo Cayman (Melani et al., 2012, p. 52; Venture Consulting, 2011).
MNC Sky Vision launched three satellite pay TV services, namely Indovision (1994), TopTV (1998) and OkeVision (1998) which have nationwide coverage. MNC Sky Vision has dominated the market share of pay TV business in Indonesia; Indovision 38%, Top TV 25%, and OkeVision 12%, leaving only 25% market share for its competitors (MNC Sky Vision, 2014, p. 4).

The success of MNC Sky Vision is, to a certain degree, due to the support of other companies under the same conglomeration, Global Mediacom, see Figure 2.6. Infokom Elektrindo has supported the infrastructure of MNC Sky Vision by providing various VSAT and ICT services. Indeed, Infokom Elektrindo was established in 1998 primarily to serve media companies under Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) and MNC Sky Vision, though also taking business opportunities outside the conglomeration (Global Mediacom, 2011, p. 15 & 67). Regarding content, MNC Sky Vision receives an immense supply from Media Nusantara Citra (MNC). Among 140 channels that can be accessed through Indovision, there are 4 FTA TV channels (RCTI, MNCTV, GlobalTV and SINDOTV) and 20 exclusive channels belonging to the conglomeration (IndoVision, 2014). In this way, MNC Sky Vision serves the conglomeration by re-distributing and re-capitalizing content produced by media companies under Media Nusantara Citra (MNC).
A similar strategy has been applied by First Media. Since 2000, through its subsidiary Link Net, it has provided a cable pay TV service branded HomeCable (previously known as KabelVision or Digital1) and a cable broadband service branded Fastnet (previously known as MyNet) (Link Net, 2015, p. 21). Both services have been delivered through the company's existing Hybrid Fiber Coaxial (HFC) network. The main drawback is that they only cover Jakarta and surrounding cities.

To broaden coverage, in 2013, Link Net launched a satellite pay TV service branded BigTV (S. R. D. Setiawan, 2013), a year after the conglomeration orbited their broadcast and telecommunication satellite ‘Lippo Star’. According to the Chairman of First Media, Peter F. Gontha, the establishment of BigTV will extend the distribution of content produced by First Media News (which also known as Beritasatu Media Holding) nationally and even globally (Noor, 2012a). Clearly, the establishment of pay TV services by First Media has been aimed at further monetizing their existing HFC and satellite networks, as well as extending the distribution of content produced by First Media News.

Telkom Indonesia entered the pay TV business in Indonesia in 1997, even though the telecommunication operator has no media subsidiary. In 1997, its subsidiary, Indonusa
Telemedia, launched a cable pay TV service branded TelkomVision\textsuperscript{14}, which has been the second major pay TV service in Indonesia. Then in 2011, its other subsidiary, Metra TV, launched an IPTV service branded Groovia TV, which has been rebranded as USeeTV Cable.

Staggeringly, the CEO of Telkom Indonesia, Arief Yahya, claimed that the company had experienced a 16-year-continuous loss for running TelkomVision, mainly because Telkom Indonesia had no subsidiary company that produced and supplied exclusive content. Similar financial loss had been experienced by Metra TV in its IPTV business. This situation forced Telkom Indonesia to offer for investment 80\% of TelkomVision share in 2013 and 20\% of Metra TV share in 2014. Learning from these experiences, Arief Yahya claimed that the type of TV business that suits the Indonesian market is FTA, not pay TV (Riska & Wibawa, 2014).

A study by Melani et al. (2012) confirmed that one major challenge for pay TV business in Indonesia is that “Indonesia customer...has already used (sic) to get the show for free”. Additionally, even among pay TV subscribers, “the customers’ choice of local content is high particularly for news and entertainments” (p.52). Therefore, it becomes critical for pay TV providers in Indonesia to provide exclusive local content for their customers. In the case of MNC SKY Vision and First Media, these pay TV providers have been supplied with local content by production houses under the same conglomeration. In the case of Telkom Indonesia, however, the options are to independently build production houses, which is costly, or to buy program licences from other FTA TV companies. For the second option, Melani et al. (2012) asserted that FTA TV companies tend to give content access to pay TV providers under the same conglomeration, but not to those outside their conglomerations, which becomes an impediment for creating fair competition in the pay TV business” (p.52).

In this situation, offering TelkomVision for investment was seen as the best solution by Telkom Indonesia. In response to the offer, CT Corp bought an 80\% share of Indonusa Telemedia in 2013, for around USD 100 million. Chairul Tanjung, the media baron of CT

\textsuperscript{14}TelkomVision was initially established though a partnership between Indonusa Telemedia with Telkomindo Primabhakti (Megacell), Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI), and Datakom Asia. Since 2003, however, Telkom Indonesia had acquired the majority share of TelkomVision by 98.75\%.
Corp, stated that “TelkomVision has a unique market position in the industry and is well positioned for the future...CT Corp’s businesses provide many synergies that will help TelkomVision achieve its full potential” (Jakarta Globe, 2013). Following the acquisition, the pay TV service has been rebranded TransVision. Since then, a strategic partnership has been developed between the two conglomerations; Telkom Indonesia acts as infrastructure provider, while CT Corp is being content provider” (Media moguls in battle for greater presence, 2013).

That strategic partnership reflects increasing interdependency between the Indonesian media and telecommunication companies in the era of industrial convergence. As argued by Nugroho, Putri, et al. (2012):

They [new ICTs] have forced and will continue to push the [Indonesian] media industry to create multiplatform businesses which go beyond conventional media. The result will be an integration of content provider industry with the telecommunications industry as a way to create multiplatform, technology-based media. Media convergence has forced the industry to prepare their infrastructure, which inevitably plays a central role (p.6) ...Some media companies [in Indonesia] are ready; their content is ready to be repackaged and distributed across other channels, but others have yet to develop their infrastructure in order to be able to do so. This explains the growing number of mergers and acquisitions (M&A) currently happening in the Indonesian media industry, despite the seemingly slower response from policymakers (p.100).

The acquisition of TelkomVision’s majority share by CT Corp had raised significant debate involving Indonesian professionals, governmental figures, media regulators and politicians for more than a year. Professionals from both Telkom Indonesia and CT Corp claimed it was purely a business strategy. The executive government, under the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, was supportive of the deal. Dahlan Iskan, the Chairman and CEO of Jawa Pos Group who at that time Minister of State Enterprises, asserted that due to TelkomVision’s continuous financial loss, its divestment is reasonable (Purwanto & Djumena, 2013). The minister even believed that TelkomVision should have been sold a long time ago (Yusufpati, 2013). In this way, the Ministry of State Enterprises used only an economic approach for assessing the acquisition of TelkomVision, disregarding the fact that media companies have profound social and political impacts too (see Napoli, 2003, pp. 12-20). The fact that the deal would increase ownership
concentration in the media sector had been ignored. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Kominfo, which is in a position to provide a more social and political perspective regarding the TelkomVision acquisition, did not make any official comment.

The Ministries’ stand towards the acquisition raised suspicion that the deal was influenced by Chairul Tanjung’s close relationship with the president. Dradjad H. Wibowo, an economist and politician of PAN\(^{15}\), claimed the deal to be a political economic scandal, especially because the transaction value was only USD 100 million. In his view, the value of the deal was absurd since TelkomVision was a pay TV company with the best infrastructure, an established customer base, a positive brand image, and indeed ranked second in the Indonesian pay TV business. The number becomes even more absurd when it was compared with the three-year-spending by Visi Media Asia (a subsidiary of Bakrie Global Ventura) to develop their new pay TV service, VivaSky, of USD 120 million. In addition, Dradjad H. Wibowo pointed out that TelkomVision was sold while the company was experiencing a 56% increase in its revenue. Therefore, he rather perceived the deal as an annexation of the state’s asset (Ara, 2013; Yusufpati, 2013).

Most arguments against the acquisition were based on economic nationalism, as Telkom Indonesia is a partly-state-owned enterprise. Wie (2006) argued that economic nationalism has been persisted since Indonesian independence:

> To a much a greater degree than has been the case in the other newly-independent countries in Southeast Asia, economic nationalism in Indonesia has remained a potent force until the present. Although its contemporary manifestation has in general become less aggressive and less strident than in the 1950s, it remains a driving force that to a large extent still influences economic policies today (p.76).

The KPI was concerned about ownership concentration in the broadcasting sector following the deal. Their argument was based on Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) and Government Regulation No.50 (2005) which state that concentration of ownership in the broadcasting sector should be restricted due to spectrum scarcity. Unfortunately, the spectrum scarcity rationale tends to be perceived as outdated and irrelevant in the current digital era, as pointed out by Blackman (2004):

\(^{15}\) PAN is acronym for Partai Amanat Nasional or the National Mandate Party
In the analogue era, television and radio were defined by the economics of scarcity...The digital era turns all of this on its head removing the barrier of spectrum scarcity. Multichannel and digital television erodes the value of airtime, lowers the barriers to market entry, and challenges the fundamental basis for regulating the sector. (pp.294-295)

In response to the controversy surrounding the acquisition of TelkomVision, Chairul Tanjung considered cancellation of the deal only if there was a formal objection letter from the People’s Representatives Assembly (DPR) (Rzy, 2014). However, even after an objection letter was actually issued by the DPR, the deal still proceeded, as formally stated in Telkom Indonesia official investor release (Telkom Indonesia, 2013b). Erik Satrya Wardhana, a member of DPR, demanded Telkom Indonesia, TelkomVision and the Ministry of State Enterprises to respect the decision made by the DPR (Fauzian, 2014). Disregarding all this, the acquisition of TelkomVision has continued and CT Corp straight away became the second most dominant player in the Indonesian pay TV business.

To sum up, convergence has opened up competition for telecommunication operators to enter pay TV business in Indonesia; potentially being challengers to the media incumbents and offer alternative content to the society. However, in order to survive the competition, telecommunication operators need to develop strategic partnerships with the existing media conglomerations, such as the case of Telkom Indonesia and CT Corp. In this way, industrial convergence has fostered ownership concentration in the media and telecommunication sectors. Driven by capitalistic nature, pay TV services, whether delivered through satellite, cable or Internet networks, have in a limited way increased the diversity of media ownership and content in Indonesia.

2.5.3 The Rise of OTT Services Threatens Media and Telecommunication Incumbents

As illustrated by Feasey (2015), prior to the Internet era, telecommunication companies provided telecommunication networks and services simultaneously. “This was because services and networks were coupled together and it was necessary to control the network technology to enable the services”. Innovation in telecommunication service was only possible when there was an innovation in networks. The high costs of building networks were an entry barrier for new players and consequently secured the domination of
telecommunication incumbents (pp.444-445). Telecommunication operators, as argued by Bertin, Crespi, and Magedanz (2013), “have been used for holding a brokering position because of their control of communication networks” (p.vii).

In recent years, however, as explained by Feasey (2015), the Internet has made possible the creation of various over-the-top (OTT) services that operate independently from the networks; “The phrase ‘over the top’ (OTT) aptly describes services that run over networks but remain outside the domain of the telecommunication operators themselves” (p.445). The emergence of OTT players has challenged the domination of telecommunication incumbents:

Worst of all, from a telecommunications point of view, some of these OTT services are direct competitors to the services that the telecommunication operators charge for and which have sustained the telecommunications industry for decades. Applications like WhatsApp threaten the SMS revenues of mobile operators, and Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) services like Skype or Viber threaten their voice revenues. (p.445)

OTT players are able to overcome telecommunication incumbents as they offer various communication services with distinct characteristics:

- Network-independent (relying on the universal internet network and on the web technology),
- Loosely controlled (e.g., light authentication, credit card payment, and no monthly billing),
- Largely customizable (e.g., based on each user’s profile, request history, context-awareness),
- Non-standardized, and often without interoperability between actors,
- Where consumers may also become producers (e.g., Web 2.0 wave, Apple ‘app’ model). (Bertin et al., 2013, p. vii).

A similar situation occurred in the broadcasting sector. As explained by Baccarne, Evens, and Schuurman (2013), before the Internet, “for decades, the mainstream television business model was relatively stable and simple...Basically, the media value chain was characterized by linearity and one-to-one relationships within the television market.” (pp.43-44). Traditional broadcasting companies obtained broadcasting licences, developed expensive broadcasting infrastructures and aggregated content from both in-
house and out-house production. Their programs were then broadcast to viewers, who were sold to advertisers.

Since the Internet arrived, various OTT video services have been developed without the necessity to obtain broadcasting licences or to build particular broadcasting infrastructures. OTT video services are delivered through the Internet open network and consequently have multinational coverage. Furthermore, they can be accessed through a plethora of devices—including Android, iOS, Windows, and even gaming consoles. Some of these OTT videos are pay TV services, such as Netflix, Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime, Iflix. Others are free services containing mainly user-generated content, such as YouTube. Due to the emergence of OTT video services, “traditional television screens have lost their monopoly on television content” (Baccarne et al., 2013, p. 43).

In Indonesia, the telecommunication sector raised concern about OTT business models, which are mainly run by multinational corporations such as Google, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Line, YouTube, etc., during an event titled “The Indonesian ICT Outlook 2012: Resisting the Doomsday of Big Telco Players”. The President Director of Telkom Indonesia, Rinaldi Firmansyah, claimed that OTT services have eroded the business of data services which have been built by telecommunication operators with a huge amount of investment (Noor, 2012b). Correspondingly, the President Director and CEO of Indosat Ooredoo, Harry Sasongko, pointed out telecommunication operators built the infrastructures and networks, yet it is OTT players that enjoy the greater portion of profit. While OTT players’ revenues grow significantly, telecommunication operators’ profits tend to be steady as they need to spend money for continuous maintenance of their infrastructures and networks (Noor & Kristo, 2012). Considering the prominent roles of telecommunication operators in facilitating OTT business, Hasnul Suhaimi, the President Director of XL Axiata, demanded OTT players to share their profit with telecommunication operators (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2012b).

For the Indonesian broadcasting industry, the emergence of multinational OTT video services has not yet become a concern. As mentioned earlier, Indonesian TV viewers favour free FTA services, rather than pay TV services. Meanwhile, the leading multinational OTT video services tend to be a type of pay TV service, including Netflix,
Hulu Plus, Amazon Prime, Iflix, etc. Even for accessing free web TV, such as YouTube, viewers need to spend some money for Internet access. In addition, Indonesian TV viewers has the tendency to prefer for local content. These society media habits have significantly benefit local and national FTA TV companies.

2.5.4 Media and Telecommunication Companies Compete in OTT Video Business

As explained by Feasey (2015), typical responses by telecommunication incumbents towards OTT business models range from denial, anger, bargaining to acceptance (p. 445). In line with this, leading telecommunication operators in Indonesia have gradually entered the OTT video business. While OTT video services are commonly offered as a free web TV, Indonesian telecommunication operators tend to develop ‘walled gardens’ pay TV services, in that the services can be accessed only by their existing mobile telephony subscribers. See Table 2.4 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conglomerations</th>
<th>Subsidiaries</th>
<th>OTT Content</th>
<th>‘Walled-Garden’ pay TV or free web TV</th>
<th>Main Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telkom Indonesia</td>
<td>Telkomsel</td>
<td>Moovigo</td>
<td>‘Walled-garden’ for the customers of:</td>
<td>Disney (US), SK Telekom (Korea), Iflix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melon Indonesia</td>
<td>Melon</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Metra TV</td>
<td>UseeTV</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tribe Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HotRod Video (2015)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakrie Global</td>
<td>Bakrie Telecom</td>
<td>AHAMyTV</td>
<td>‘Walled-garden’ for the customers of:</td>
<td>Visi Media Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Visi Media Asia</td>
<td>Vivall</td>
<td>free web TV</td>
<td>Bakrie Telecom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT Corp</td>
<td>Trans Corp</td>
<td>CNN Indonesia TV</td>
<td>free web TV</td>
<td>Turner Broadcasting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agranet</td>
<td>DetikTV</td>
<td>free web TV</td>
<td>Trans Corp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lippo Cayman</td>
<td>First Media News</td>
<td>BeritasatuTV</td>
<td>free web TV</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kompas Gramedia</td>
<td></td>
<td>KompasTV</td>
<td>free web TV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emtek Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCTV Online</td>
<td>free web TV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Telkom Indonesia, through its subsidiary Melon Indonesia launched an OTT music on-demand service, branded Melon. Its other subsidiary, Metra TV, offers an OTT video service, branded USeeTV. Subsequently, its subsidiary, Telkomsel, developed an OTT video on demand service, called Moovigo. All of those OTT video services are ‘walled-gardens’, so that only Telkomsel customers can access them. Telkomsel has been the leading mobile
telephony operator in Indonesia that offered three GSM products, namely KartuHALO, SimPATI and KartuAs.

Then, there is XL Axiata, that has been the second dominant mobile telephony operator in Indonesia that offered a GSM service branded XL. The company has developed three OTT video services; namely XL Nonton, Tribe Indonesia and HotRod Video, which are also ‘walled-garden’ for XL customers only.

Since Telkom Indonesia and XL Axiata are mainly telecommunication companies, that they have no production house to supply content for their OTT video services. Their strategies are building partnerships with multinational content providers, such as Disney, SK Telekom, Iflix and YouTube. In this way, these telecommunication incumbents facilitated multinational media corporations in re-distributing and re-capitalizing their content.

Differently, Bakrie Telecom’s OTT video service, AHAMyTV, has been supplied with content by Visi Media Asia (VIVA), as both companies are under the same conglomeration, Bakrie Global Ventura. AHAMyTV has been ‘walled gardens’ exclusively for Esia customers. AHAMyTV has been offered as a bundle of a modem that gives access to mobile Internet and the OTT video service. Alternatively, Esia customers can download AHAMyTV application and use their SIM card number to verify access to the service. The establishment of AHAMyTV has been intentionally aimed at extending the distribution of programs produced by FTA TV stations owned by Visi Media Asia (VIVA). As stated by Erik Thohir, the President Director of Visi Media Asia (VIVA), AHAMyTV has facilitated the broadcasting of TV programs produced by ANTV and TVOne to the wider society. He claimed AHAMyTV is a form of media convergence in Indonesia (Suprapto, 2011).

By vertically expanding to the OTT video business, telecommunication operators have now become head-on competitors to the broadcasting incumbents who earlier extended the distribution of their content through OTT video. Differently, broadcasting incumbents followed the common OTT business model which offers OTT video for free to audiences, while generating revenue from digital ads. This strategy clearly reflects the traditional broadcasting business model, which sells viewers to advertisers. For broadcasting companies, the establishment of OTT video platforms is aimed at reusing and
recapitalizing their existing content. As argued by Konert (2004), “broadcasters must use synergy...combining television and the Internet opens up new ways of reusing of existing digitized content”. In the case of BBC (the UK), CNN (the US) and ARD (Germany), they manage to re-capitalize huge resources of video materials at their disposal via the Internet (p.89). Correspondingly, Vukanovic (2009) argues that in today’s highly volatile market, the media industry must find a way of selling content in maximum quantities. Convergence has provided the possibilities to repackage or repurpose content into as many different formats as is technically and commercially feasible and to sell them through as many distribution channels in as many geographic markets and to as many paying consumers as possible (p.82).

The first concern in relation to the OTT business model is the implementation of the ‘walled-gardens’ strategy by these telecommunication operators. The strategy was pioneered by AOL and is driven by capitalist motives to steer subscribers away from the open internet to the companies’ proprietary networks (Aufderheide, 2002, p. 518; Paterson, 2012, p. 97). Aufderheide (2002) further explained various techniques for implementing a ‘walled-gardens’ strategy, which “range from the seductive (creating a fulfilling content arena) to the coercive (prohibiting customers from having a choice of providers, from accessing rival content, or from creating independent content). Points of control include hardware, the ‘middleware’ interfaces, and software” (p.518).

The ‘walled-garden’ mechanism has led to an ongoing debate involving providers, policymakers and scholars surrounding the net neutrality issue; between ‘open’ and ‘closed’ networks of the Internet. Some argued that providing exclusive value added services through a ‘walled gardens’ strategy is critical for the success of any Broadband Service Providers (BSP). Others are concerned about the strategy as a way for BSPs to become gatekeepers that control the information flow in today’s digital era (Aufderheide, 2002, p. 518; Nakahata, 2002, p. 116; Thierer, 2004). Either way, it is critical for the Indonesian policymakers to be aware of the current debate, in order to deliver policies which are supportive of the interest of communication industries, while also guaranteeing equal access to various Internet content.
Another point to consider is the tendency of telecommunication operators, like Telkomsel and XL Axiata, to build strategic partnerships with multinational media corporations to get content supply for running an OTT video business, or Bakrie Telecom, which has been supplied with content by a media company under the same conglomerate. In this way, although technological convergence has enabled the creation of new types of screens, industrial convergence has made the content of those new screens similar to, and in many cases exactly the same as, the traditional broadcasting screen. The challenge for policymakers in Indonesia is therefore to encourage new players to emerge and harness the OTT video business, to offer alternative content to the society.

In sum, the general drawback of the OTT video business model, whether they are offered by Indonesian media or telecommunication companies, is that these platforms are merely redistribution channels. The services offer almost no new content to the audience. As the OTT video business has been harnessed by media and telecommunication incumbents, it has only limitedly contributed to enhance media diversity which is essential for democratic societies.

2.5.5 Media and Telecommunication Companies Compete as Triple Players

Another consequence of industrial convergence is the bundling of communication services known as ‘triple play’ or ‘quad play’ or ‘multiple play’. According to Katz and Woroch (1998) the term ‘triple play’ refers to the “situations in which a service provider uses a single communications network—typically a telephone or cable television network—to provide a combination of services such as telephony, media, and Internet access” (p.33). A ‘quad play’ service combines those three with a mobile phone service (Dwyer, 2010, p. 4).

In Indonesia, the media and telecommunication incumbents have harnessed the triple play strategy, namely Telkom Indonesia and Global Mediacom. Nalebuff (2004) argued that when triple play is harnessed by incumbents, it becomes an effective entry-deterrent strategy, especially in an oligopolistic market (p.159). Correspondingly, Bakos and Brynjolfsson (2000) asserted:

When competing for downstream consumers, the act of bundling information goods makes an incumbent seem
‘tougher’ to single-product competitors selling similar goods. The resulting equilibrium is less profitable for potential entrants and can discourage entry in the bundler’s markets, even when the entrants have a superior cost structure or quality. (p.63)

Telkom Indonesia, in 2013, launched IndiHome, which is mainly a bundling of fixed telephony, broadband Internet access and IPTV services, delivered through Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) network (Gunawan, 2013). IndiHome also includes access to subscription based media, namely USeeTV Cable (IPTV) and Melon (OTT video music) and offers IP-based home automation and security services, which facilitate customers to operate their household appliances and CCTV from a distance. By the end of 2015, Telkom Indonesia claimed gaining a million subscribers for IndiHome (Telkom Indonesia, 2015).

IndiHome can be seen as a strategy by Telkom Indonesia to rejuvenate demand for their Fixed Wireline (FWL) or Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) service by gradually migrating customers to its newly developed FTTH network. As previously illustrated in Graph 2.1, in the last decade, the penetration of FWL has been significantly reduced by mobile telephony. Among three FWL providers listed in Table 2.3, Telkom Indonesia has been the most dominant; “by 2010 Telkom accounted for 99% or 10,510,048 units of the total installed capacity of 10,606,742 line units” (Tranggana & Effendy, 2013, p. 46). Since 2004, Telkom Indonesia has harnessed its FWL network to offer an ADSL broadband service, branded Telkom Speedy. The ADSL broadband service experienced slow growth and reached only three thousand subscriptions by the end of 2013 (Telkom Indonesia, 2013a, p. 16). Obviously, Telkom Indonesia need to maintained the customer base developed through its FWL or PSTN network, while the technologies have increasingly been inefficient.

The enormous growth of online traffic in recent years has forced telecommunication companies globally to enhance their networks, especially by replacing their separate specialized networks, such as PSTN, with new technologies that can facilitate the integration of wire and wireless networks, such as FTTH (Bae & Paik, 1998, pp. 45-48). The FTTH network supports the increasingly popular IP telephony service and is a viable substitute for PSTN services (Ida, 2009, p. 166). Consequently, existing customers and services of the PSTN network need to be transferred to the new IP-based network; a
A process called ‘PSTN migration’ (Dornheim, 2015, p. xvii). Similarly, the existing ADSL broadband customers need to be transferred to the FTTH networks; a process called ‘broadband migration’ (Ida & Sakahira, 2008, p. 616).

In the case of IndiHome, Telkom Indonesia has maintained the customers of its PSTN and ADSL services, by offering them a bundle of similar services, yet having better performances, delivered through an FTTH network. IndiHome has also included access to digital content, including USeeTV Cable (IPTV) and Melon (OTT video music). In this way, Telkom Indonesia has harnessed its established businesses in fixed telephony and broadband services to foster the marketing of its new IPTV and OTT video services.

Another triple play provider in Indonesia is MNC Kabel Mediacom, a subsidiary of Global Mediacom, that launched MNC PlayMedia in 2014. Global Mediacom, which used to be mainly a broadcasting conglomeration, through the establishment of MNC PlayMedia, has become a BSP by using FTTH technology. The fiber broadband service has never been offered individually, but as a bundle with various digital household services, such as cable TV, audio & video telephony, home automation and security, and also online shopping and gaming services. Since MNC Kabel Mediacom only recently established its FTTH network, MNC PlayMedia coverage by 2015 remained limited to six big cities of Jakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Malang, Medan, and Surabaya. By the end of 2015, it had gained 400 thousand subscriptions (Global Mediacom, 2015, p. 45).

The first anti-competitive conduct by the two triple players involved Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) cutting its supply of content to USeeTV Cable in April 2016 and framing the termination in its media outlets in an unacceptable way. The Customer Director of Telkom Indonesia, Dian Rachmawan, confirmed a deadlock in business negotiations between Telkom Indonesia and Media Nusantara Citra (MNC), which was then followed by discontinuation of the supply of content. Dian Rachmawan claimed that the absence of MNC content in USeeTV Cable is not a matter of concern, as Telkom Indonesia would get content from Iflix, a leading Southeast Asian Internet TV provider. However, he expressed a concern about the way MNC had framed the dispute in their media outlets in a way that disfigured IndiHome. He claimed it to be an unhealthy competition practice, against which the Press Council, the Broadcasting Commission (KPI) and the Competition Authority
(KPPU) should take actions. Following the dispute, Telkom Indonesia planned to reconsider all business cooperation with MNC, including curbing MNC’s cables that have been attached to Telkom’s poles and towers without permissions (Hidayat, 2016).

As a telecommunication company without house production, Telkom Indonesia’s media outlets, including USeeTV Cable, have significantly relied on content supply from other media companies, including Media Nusantara Citra (MNC). In the past, while Global Mediacom and Telkom Indonesia were in separate business sectors, the supply of content agreement was mutually beneficial. Today, in head-on competition as triple players, they tend to block each other from accessing their infrastructures or content. To deal with this kind of anti-competitive tendency, Gilder (2000) proposed “the Law of Conduits and Content”:

This law comes in the form of a commandment to divorce content from conduit. The less content a network owns the more content flows through it. If you are a content company, you want your content to travel on all networks, not just your own. If you are a conduit company, you want to carry everyone’s content, not restrict yourself to your own. Companies that violate this rule (ATT, AOL Time Warner) tear themselves apart. The dumber the network the more intelligence it can carry. (p.267)

The most recent competition issue related to triple play business in Indonesia is the way IndiHome has been suspected to conduct a tying strategy. If IndiHome customers discontinue their broadband or IPTV subscriptions, then automatically their home or office phones are disconnected too. Since this conduct has been socially and economically harmful for the customers (Nistanto, 2016a), the Indonesian Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) has investigated it. The Chairman of KPPU, Syarkawi Rauf, said that evidence reveals that IndiHome has made it compulsory for customers to use a bundle of broadband, fixed telephony and IPTV services. In fact, IndiHome Term and Conditions states that when customers unsubscribe to one of the three bundled services, Telkom Indonesia is authorized to stop the customers’ access to all of those services. This becomes increasingly problematic since Telkom Indonesia is the largest fixed telephony provider in Indonesia (Widiartanto, 2016).
As explained by Fisher (2001), “tying occurs when a seller of product A requires all purchasers of A also to purchase product B from it” (p.139). Subsequently, Edelman (2015) asserted that “sellers can implement tying via contractual provisions, or via technology so that the tying and tied product are physically integrated or designed to only work together” (p.366). In the case of IndiHome, a tying strategy has been implemented technologically through the use of FTTH network and supported by a contractual agreement. More critically, Fisher (2001) perceived “tying as the means of monopoly leveraging” (p.139); in that “a firm with monopoly in one market can use its power to gain monopoly power in another” (pp.138). In the case of Telkom Indonesia, as it controls 99% of fixed telephony lines, then IndiHome can be seen as an effort by Telkom Indonesia to leverage its monopolistic control in fixed telephony to its newly developed broadband and IPTV businesses.

In sum, industrial convergence has further facilitated big conglomerations in Indonesia to offer triple play services. Since the business strategy has been harnessed by incumbents, it tends to create an entry barrier for new players to individually offering telephony, Internet access and pay TV services. The cases of IndiHome and MNC PlayMedia reflect anti-competitive business tendency by conglomerations that have become triple players. Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) has blocked a competitor of MNC PlayMedia from accessing its content. On the other hand, Telkom Indonesia seems intent on preventing competitors of IndiHome from using its telecommunication infrastructures. In terms of media diversity, since a triple play service is merely a bundling and rebranding of existing cable or IPTV services, it does not contribute much to increase diversity of media content and ownership in Indonesia.

2.5.6 Triple Players Block Netflix

A further competition issue has recently arisen as the Indonesian triple players, namely Telkom Indonesia and MNC Kabel Mediacom have blocked a leading multinational OTT video provider, Netflix. Staggeringly, this anti-competitive conduct has been supported by telecommunication regulators in Indonesia.
As explained earlier, Telkom Indonesian has been a leading triple player in Indonesia; Through IndiHome, offering a bundles of fixed line telephony, broadband Internet access and pay TV services (USeeTV Cable). Besides that, Telkom Indonesia has also offered a number of mobile broadband services and a number of OTT video services, such as Melon, USeeTV and Moovigo. In a similar way, Global Mediacom, through its subsidiary MNC Sky Vision, has also offered a triple play service (MNC PlayMedia) and three satellite pay TV branded Indovision, TopTV and OkeVision. Meanwhile, Netflix was founded in 1997 in America and has been acknowledged as the world’s leading OTT video service. Netflix has dominated nearly half of video on demand subscriptions in Europe (Godlovitch et al., 2015, pp. 11-12). Netflix has continuously expanded its market globally and aims to reach 200 countries by the end of 2016. Netflix finally entered the Indonesian pay TV market at the beginning of January 2016 (Prasetiyo, 2016).

Within just three weeks, by 27 January 2016, Telkom Indonesia formally announced its decision to block Netflix from its FTTH, ADSL and mobile broadband networks, so that the multinational OTT video service cannot be accessed by the customers of Indihome, WiFi.id and Telkomsel. Through a discourse on nationalism and law enforcement, Telkom Indonesia justified its blocking practice. As asserted by its Consumer Director, Dian Rachmawan, it is because Netflix has no licence and has disobeyed content regulations in Indonesia, especially concerning pornography. As a state-owned enterprise, Dian continued, Telkom Indonesia should become a role model to other ISPs and uphold the sovereignty of the country while conducting its businesses. Dian further stipulated that Netflix should cooperate with national telecommunication operators if they want to operate in Indonesia. Telkom Indonesia offered Netflix an opportunity for partnership, so that its content can be censored and screened through IPTV or OTT video services owned by Telkom Indonesia (Nistanto, 2016b; Noor, 2016).

At this point, I would like to highlight the fact that Telkom Indonesia is an operator, not a regulator. Regardless of the fact that Telkom Indonesia is a partly-state-owned enterprise, still it is a player who should treat other players and its users fairly. As the Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999) adopts the common carrier and universal service principles (see articles 16-17), it has become compulsory for any telecommunication providers in Indonesia to provide non-discriminative services to other players and their
users. Making assessments and taking decisions for address blocking should only be conducted by telecommunication regulators, in this case, either the Ministry of Kominfo or BRTI, as stated in article 44 of the law.

Regrettably, the address blocking act has been affirmed by both the Ministry of Kominfo and BRTI. The statement made by the current Minister of Kominfo, Rudiantara: “saya mengapresiasi langkah Telkom. Tidak apa-apa. Ini aksi korporasi” [I appreciate Telkom’s action. It is okay. It is a corporate act]. The Minister admitted that his Ministry has prepared a regulation to govern Netflix, since this kind of service cannot be touched by the current Broadcasting Law, Telecommunication Law, nor Electronic Information and Transaction Law (Panji, 2016). Correspondingly, a commissioner of BRTI, I Ketut Prihadi Kresna, perceived the address blocking act as a form of support from Telkom Indonesia towards the Ministry of Kominfo and BRTI who is currently preparing a regulation for OTT services (Jamaludin, 2016).

Clearly, a serious competition issue has been overlooked by telecommunication regulators in Indonesia. In my view, Telkom Indonesia’s action in blocking Netflix can be categorized as anti-competitive conduct. The operator, as the main ISP in Indonesia, as well as a leading pay TV and OTT video provider, has excluded its competitor in the pay TV business from transporting services through its networks. There has been growing concern about the potential of Internet traffic to be unfairly restricted, either by the government or ISPs. Sandvig (2007) identified four ways to discriminate and manipulate Internet traffics, namely (1) address blocking, (2) port or protocol blocking, (3) content filtering, and (4) prioritization (p.139). In the case of Telkom Indonesia vs Netflix, the strategy used by the ISP is blocking address. According to Sandvig (2007), “this means of interference is no different from address blocking in a postal system: mail sent to or from subversives and undesirables is not delivered” (p.139). The increasingly common discrimination and manipulation of Internet traffic has led to the discourse of network neutrality, in that it is critical to preserve the open nature of the Internet (Ramneek, Hosein, Choi, & Seok, 2015, p. 640). Sandvig (2007) further asserted that even though the internet may be new, public policy issues surrounding it are not; “Network neutrality is the new common carriage” (pp.143-144).
2.5.7 Broadcasting Companies Should Migrate Digitally

Digital broadcasting is a phenomenon of technological and industrial convergence. According to Shin (2006), it is “a culmination of telecommunications and broadcasting convergence” (p.42). Migration to digital broadcasting has been an essential prerequisite for maximizing the benefit of technological convergence. As described by Papadakis (2007), “convergence gives rise to new services and applications which are bandwidth intensive, requiring an existence of broadband infrastructure. Only with broadband access is the use of complex services (e.g. multimedia services) attractive or possible in the first place” (p.2).

In the case of Indonesia, the Kominfo Ministry has aimed to implement digital TV migration since 2011. Henry Subiakto, the Advisor to the Kominfo Minister on Mass Media and Communications Affairs, confirmed how digital TV migration in Indonesia is not limited to the interests of the broadcasting industry but also extends to the telecommunications sector. This is because, the consumption of radio communication bandwidth in Indonesia increased dramatically following the deployment of mobile communication technologies in the 1990s. Each day, millions of Indonesian people consume a significant amount of bandwidth for accessing multimedia, e-banking and e-commerce services. By 2020, it is estimated that wireless broadband demand will reach 1250-1750MHz, a gap of 1000MHz from the current allocation of only 764MHz. If the allocated spectrum for broadband services is not increased, Subiakto said, Indonesian people might not be able to optimize their use of electronic communication devices. In the worst-case scenario, mobile device ownership might become restricted. This is why the Ministry considers digitalization of the Indonesian TV industry as essential (interview, 6 February 2014).

Digital TV migration has also been perceived to be a solution to the massive demand of FTA TV channels by local TV stations in Indonesia, which cannot be filled due to the limited analogue TV channels available. Buyung Syaharuddin, a prominent figure in the Broadcasting Directorate of the Kominfo Ministry, explained that among fourteen analogue TV channels available in every provincial capital, one channel has been used by TVRI and ten channels have been used by private FTA TV stations for national broadcasting. Consequently, only three analogue TV channels are available for local FTA
TV stations in each provincial capital (interview, 18 February 2014). Meanwhile, as explained by Gatot S. Dewabroto, the Chief of Kominfo Information Centre and Public Relations, there are around 450 broadcasting licence applications for FTA TV channels (Ministry of Communications and Informatics 2009).

Analogue Switch-Off (ASO) and Digital Switchover (DSO) in the broadcasting sector have been considered to be a strategic solution for the demand of radio spectrum and therefore have been endorsed by the International Telecommunication Union (2012). Indeed, digital broadcasting uses multiplexing technology which enabling efficient use of spectrum resources, so that the saved spectrum can be used to provide more TV programs or offer new services (Song et al., 2015, pp. 4-5).

At the industrial level, a critical consequence to be noted is that digital migration will introduce a ‘multiplex operator’ as a new player within the broadcasting value chain (International Telecommunication Union, 2012, p. 30), as illustrated in Figure 2.7 below. In this way, digital migration has the potential to alter ownership structure in the broadcasting sector.

![Figure 2.7: Function/Players in the Digital Value Chain](image)

At the regulatory level, digital broadcasting migration further demands a change in licensing frameworks. As explained by the International Telecommunication Union (2012), in the analogue broadcasting era, every broadcasting company is simultaneously

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16 Brown (2002) explained that “multiplexing (or multichannelling) is a technical device that allows the broadcast of multiple programmes simultaneously on a single transmission. Different streams of programming are funneled into a single data stream for transmission, and at the reception end the stream is split back into the original multiple programme streams. Significantly, the various programming streams can be originated by different broadcasters” (p280).
granted three rights: (1) spectrum rights\(^{17}\), (2) broadcast rights\(^{18}\), and (3) operating rights\(^{19}\). In the era of digital broadcasting, however, those three rights can be granted separately to different players within the broadcasting value chain, in that “the broadcaster is not necessarily the frequency licence holder” anymore. It is now multiplex operators who are granted the spectrum rights and who are therefore responsible for managing the defined part of the radio spectrum to carry programmes or services produced by broadcasters or content providers. As for digital broadcasters, they need to obtain broadcast licences for accessing multiplexing services and broadcast permit for every programme they aim to broadcast (p.28-29).

Thus, digital TV migration is a critical step for both the media (broadcasting) and telecommunication sectors in Indonesia. Through the technological transformation, broadband services can possibly be improved and diversity of media ownership can be potentially increased. However, besides offering benefits to the society and opportunities for new players to enter the competition, digital TV migration tends to be a threat to broadcasting incumbents for its potential to alter the ownership structure of the Indonesian broadcasting industry. The main challenge for regulating digital TV migration in Indonesia, therefore, is to prevent anti-competitive conduct by either incumbents or new players in their position as multiplex operators or digital broadcasters.

2.5.8 Press Companies Gradually Develop Converged Newsrooms

A Converged newsroom, according to Pavlik (2005), is one of the most potentially significant impacts of convergence:

In the analog age, the newsroom was organized largely in terms of the requirements of the technology, and most news organizations gathered news for only one type of news delivery system: print, television, or radio. In the digital age, we can...use digital technology, which enables us to organize the newsroom entirely as we wish and not be constrained by the limitations of analog technology...Reporters who formerly would have gathered news for delivery in only one medium are now working

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\(^{17}\) Spectrum rights is “the right to have access and use a defined part of the radio spectrum in a designated geographical area for a specified time period” (International Telecommunication Union, 2012, p. 28).

\(^{18}\) Broadcast rights is “the right or permission to broadcast television content on a defined broadcast in a designated geographical area and for a specified time period” (International Telecommunication Union, 2012, p. 28).

\(^{19}\) Operating rights is “the right to erect and operate a broadcasting infrastructure in a defined geographical area for a specified time period” (International Telecommunication Union, 2012, p. 29).
in a convergent environment where news in all formats is gathered, processed, and delivered on potentially all media platforms. (p.150)

On the one hand, developing a converged newsroom is perceived as a business strategy to deal with the changing communication environment. The strategy allows press companies to re-format and re-capitalized their content. It also enables press companies to enjoy cost efficiency in terms of human resources and technological facilities, which will consequently lead to maximization of profit. As it is argued by Meikle and Young (2012), “indeed, there is no technical reason why established media forms need remain separate” (p.80).

On the other hand, a converged newsroom has the potential to diminish content diversity. In a converged newsroom, content is produced in order to be delivered through as many media platforms as possible, whether through news portals, FTA TV, cable TV, IPTV, radio, magazines, newspaper and OTT platforms. In this way, even though a variety of media platforms is available to the society, that does not guarantee a real diversity of media content. What actually exists is “mutual imitation rather than true diversity” (Downing, 2011, p. 147), as “there is no significant qualitative difference” (Schiller, 1973, p. 20).

Another drawback is the tendency for media corporations that develop a converged newsroom to reduce the number of journalists in the name of cost efficiency. This is because the converged newsroom model makes it possible for media companies to force their journalists to work for more than one media outlet. As described by Pavlik (2005), “reporters who formerly would have gathered news for delivery in only one medium are now working in a convergent environment where news in all formats is gathered, processed, and delivered on potentially all media platforms” (p.150). This means that the number of journalists as news sources tends to decline as a consequence of converged newsroom.

In the case of Indonesia, unfortunately, the Press Council tends to underestimate the potential for mainstream press companies to form converged newsrooms with its likely consequences. In an interview, Ninok Leksono, a member of the Press Council claimed that research shows there is little inclination for press companies in Indonesia to develop

Memang tren itu sendiri [integrated newsroom] lebih mudah diwacanakan daripada diimplementasikan. Mengingat faktanya hingga hari ini juga belum banyak perusahaan media yang berhasil membangun integrated newsroom tadi disebabkan oleh pebagai alasan

[The trend of integrated newsroom is easy to talk about, but difficult to be implemented by media companies. The fact is that until today not so many media companies have managed to establish integrated newsroom due to varied reasons.] (p.v)

The Press Council has failed to recognize that some mergers and acquisitions that have taken place in the Indonesian media sectors have actually been followed by downsizing of journalists, as shown in the acquisition of TV7 (which has been rebranding to become Trans7) by Trans Corp (the holding company of TransTV) in 2006. Wishnutama, at that time the President Director of Trans7, explained that the major target following the acquisition was to achieve synergy between TransTV and Trans7, as it would lead to significant cost efficiency. In terms of infrastructure, the two TV stations are no longer need to pay for two separate transmission costs. In addition, Ishadi S.K., the President Director of TransTV, claimed that there would be sharing of workers between the two TV stations. There would be no need for two news correspondents for the two TV stations in every cities in Indonesia, only one person in every city will be sufficient (SWAOnline, 2007). In Indonesia, news correspondents are casual journalists who used to be paid based on the number of published articles only. Different from news editors and permanent journalists, there is no working contract nor basic regular salary for news correspondents (Independent Journalists Alliance, 2012, pp. 144-149). Therefore, news correspondents are prone to unilateral dismissal.

The implementation of industrial convergence by media companies has raised strong criticism from Indonesian media workers. Labor unions from mainstream media companies in Indonesia have joined forces to establish the Indonesian Media Workers Forum or Forum Pekerja Media Indonesia (FPMI) and went on strike during the Indonesian
Labor Day against the practice of convergence. The FPMI claimed that convergence produces a ‘new form of slavery’ as it increases employees’ workload without elevating their welfare (Indrawan, 2015; Samodro, 2015). The Independent Journalists Alliance (AJI) also went on strike during the Indonesian Labor Day to claim that any form of convergence is ‘haram’ or religiously forbidden. AJI voiced their concerns about the dismissal of news correspondents as a consequence of convergence (Mubarok, 2015).

The Press Council also overlooked emerging studies that reveal how mainstream press companies in Indonesia have gradually implemented converged newsrooms. A study by the Independent Journalists Alliance (2012) of four large media conglomerations in Indonesia shows that they have gradually implemented converged newsroom. *Kompas Gramedia Group* and *Media Nusantara Citra (MNC)* have started to implement the strategy, but only at the initial stage. *Tempo Inti Media* has implemented newsroom 2.0 (pp. 144-145). Correspondingly, Tapsell (2014) revealed that large press companies, such as *Tempo Inti Media* and *Trans Corp*, have planned to develop converged newsroom by 2015 (pp.207-208). Tapsell (2015) further claimed that “media owners are in the process of transforming their media to create multiplatform ‘news services’. Previously separate offices of newspapers and TV stations are being synchronized” (p.183).

Today, reading news reports from different news portals under the same conglomerations, readers can easily spot contents that are almost identical, written by the same journalists. Image 2.2 displays the same news reports by *Kompas.com* and *Kontan.co.id*, in which both media outlets belong to *Kompas Gramedia Group*. This reflects what Downing (2011) pointed out earlier, that it is “mutual imitation rather than true diversity” (p.147).

In sum, it is apparent that the converged newsroom is a phenomenon likely to become more widespread especially due to concentrated media ownership in Indonesia. The implementation of the strategy has the potential for affecting journalists’ welfare. With the tendency for journalist downsizing, converged newsrooms also potentially decrease the diversity of media sources. The strategy also has the potential to reduce content diversity since the same news is re-produced, re-formatted and re-distributed through various media platforms. Regarding these development, it can be argued, the Press
Council needs to be proactive in planning and formulating policies for governing the implementation of converged newsroom, in order to protect journalists’ welfare and enhance media diversity.

Image 2.2: Copy-Paste News Reports by Two Media Outlets Belonged to Kompas Gramedia Group

2.5.9 Press Companies Incorporate Citizen Journalism Sites

With society becomes increasingly fond of social media platforms, the Indonesian press industry has been forced to quickly adapt to the changing media environment. They need to quickly find strategies to turn social media platforms towards benefiting their businesses, instead of eroding their audiences. In response to society’s changing media habits, mainstream press companies in Indonesia have established citizen journalism sites—a combination of social media platform and citizen journalism practice, such as Kompasiana and Vivalog. Through citizen journalism sites, as argued by Tapsell (2015),
convergence can potentially facilitate “diversity of opinion and expression” in Indonesia (pp.183-184). However, it is my contention that the quality of citizen journalism and legal protection for citizen journalists are issues which need to be addressed by regulators and policy makers.

*Kompasiana* is a blogging space and is the most well-known citizen journalism site in Indonesia, developed in 2008 by a reputable press company, *Kompas Gramedia* Group. *Kompasiana* has attracted significant attention from media scholars, especially those interested in Indonesian media studies (e.g. Farsangi, 2014, p. 30; Tapsell, 2014, p. 208). The founder of *Kompasiana*, Pepih Nugraha (2013), reported that every day they publish 800-1000 writings (p.23). In total, the company claimed to publish more than two million articles with monthly visitors of about 18 million (Kompasiana, 2015c).

There is also VIVAlog, a blog aggregator developed in 2010 by *Visi Media Asia*, a subsidiary of *Bakrie Global Ventura*. Different from *Kompasiana* as discussed by some media scholars, VIVAlog is rather unknown academically. By the end of 2015, VIVAlog had around 15,000 bloggers (Anderson & Rustam, 2015).

Until 2010 the Press Council was reported to be uncertain about how to regulate citizen journalism sites and how to provide legal support to citizen journalists in case their writing lead to legal problems. According to Uni Z. Lubis, a member of the Press Council, whoever wants to be accommodated by the Press Council should abide by the Press Law No.40 (1999) and Journalism Code of Ethics. In the case of citizen journalism sites, the Press Council has not yet categorized these as part of journalism, even though some writing may fulfil journalism standards. Therefore, it is difficult for the Press Council to provide legal protection for citizen journalists (Paraqbeeq, 2010). Another member of the Press Council, Bekti Nugroho, encouraged citizen journalists, including those who used to write on mainstream social media platforms such as *Facebook* and *Twitter*, to always consider the principles of accurate, factual, and balanced reporting. Without considering journalism ethics, he continued, citizen journalists can possibly be caught up in legal problems. Bekti Nugroho highlighted the fact that there is no legal protection for citizen journalists in Indonesia (Susilo, 2010).
By 2012, finally, the Press Council came up with Cyber Media News Coverage Guidelines (2012). This guideline was produced since the Press Law No.40 (1999) has no specific rule regarding social media platforms and citizen journalism practice. According to this guideline, any type of online news, including user-generated content should adhere to the Press Law and Journalism Code of Ethics. Meanwhile, press companies are required to scrutinize and verify any user generated content published in their sites.

By contrast, Pepih Nugraha (2013), argued that social media writers are not professional journalists, and therefore should not be trained as nor forced to become professional journalists. He even endorsed the idea that those who write through citizen journalism sites do not need to obey any code of ethics (p.26). Clearly, Nugraha’s arguments are in contrast to the guidelines issued by the Press Council. But ironically, the Press Council gives him space to promote his views in its journal titled “Konvergensi dan Independensi: Tren Media Jelang Pemilu 2014” [Convergence and Independence: Media Trend towards 2014 Election].

Mainstream press companies even formally state that they take no responsibility whatsoever if the text published by citizen journalists in their sites causes any legal problems. As written in the Usage Policy of Kompasiana (2015b), neither Kompasiana nor KOMPAS.com will take responsibility for any direct or indirect consequences of any content published by Kompasiana writers. Similarly, the terms and conditions of VIVAlog (2015) state that any types of content, whether text, photos or videos, published through VIVAlog websites is personally the responsibility of the writers. VIVA.co.id takes no responsibility for that content.

More crucially, while legal cases related to content produced by professional journalists are resolved through Correction Obligation mediated by the Press Council, press companies, and press organizations, legal cases related to content produced by citizen journalists are potentially prosecuted. Kompasiana (2015a) states in their content policy that for any legal problems related to Kompasiana content, Kompasiana will provide legal officers with any data related to the writers that they require.
Concerning the weak legal standing of citizen journalists, by the end of 2014, the AJI declared that they are opening membership to citizen journalists. The Chairman of AJI, Sujarwo, claimed that AJI treats citizen journalists as professional journalists, on condition that they conduct journalist activities on a regular basis and abide by the standards and ethics of journalism. While the Press Law no.40 (1999) does not acknowledge citizen journalists, AJI made a breakthrough by accommodating them (Independent Journalists Alliance 2014).

In Indonesia, the establishment of citizen journalism sites on the one hand has provided a wider opportunity for society to influence the information flow, on the other hand, it has also raised concerns about the quality of information being disseminated and the legal protection for citizen journalists. In my view, the Press Council needs to be more active in directing and influencing the communication policy process, so that issues related to citizen journalism can be accommodated.

Based on the above explanation, cross-industry (vertical) expansions in Indonesian communication sectors have led to various competition and media diversity issues, while the existing laws governing the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors cannot prevent the industrial manoeuvres. These existing laws governing the sectors tend to be segmented and technologically specific, so that they cannot encompass different industrial sectors.

Among the existing media, telecommunication and Internet laws in Indonesia, only Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) that restricts within-industry concentration in the broadcasting sector, as well as cross-ownership between broadcasting and print media companies. These restrictions are applied by prohibiting any transfer of broadcasting licence whether through the sale or inheritance of shares, as detailed in Government Regulation No.50 (2005). Unfortunately, these ownership restrictions have been ineffective as it contradicts Limited Liability Company Law No.40 (2007) that allow any company to sell or pass down its share.
2.6 Conclusion

Following the global trend of industrial convergence, Indonesian media and telecommunication companies that previously offered distinct services, had distinct business models and collected revenues from distinct sources, have now competed and formed alliances, at both national and multinational levels, to provide similar IP-centric media and telecommunication services. Tough competition in the telecommunication sector, especially due to the emergence of OTT messaging and VoIP, has forced telecommunication incumbents, such as Telkom Indonesia, XL Axiata and Bakrie Telecom, to become content providers by developing news portals, IPTV and OTT video services.

For content supply, these telecommunication companies have developed strategic partnerships with existing national and multinational media companies. Meanwhile, incumbents in the media sectors have vertically expanded by becoming BSPs and OTT messaging players, as in the case of Global Mediacom, Lippo Cayman and Elang Mahkota Teknologi Group. A few conglomerations, such as Telkom Indonesia and Global Mediacom, have even managed to become triple players, providing bundles of fixed telephony, broadband Internet access and pay TV services.

A number of competition concerns have arisen due to industrial convergence in the Indonesian communication sectors. First of all, while technological convergence has lessened entry barriers in the media and telecommunication sectors, incumbents in these sectors tend to acquire emerging small competitors, such as in the case of Detik.com and Beritasatu.com. Secondly, industrial convergence has led to strategic partnerships between conglomerations in the media and telecommunication sectors, such as the partnerships between CT Corp and Telkom Indonesia in running a pay TV service branded TransVision. Thirdly, there is a tendency by large conglomerations that have simultaneously dominated communication infrastructures, networks and content (or triple players) to prevent competitors from accessing their infrastructures, networks or content. Fourthly, serious attention needs to be paid to bundling strategies, such as triple play and ‘walled gardens’ services, as they tend to be a form of tying and potentially lead to monopoly leveraging. Finally, industrial convergence has increased the degree of oligopoly in the Indonesian communication sectors. The economies of scale of large conglomerates that have simultaneously dominated the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors have the potential to drive away emerging small competitors.
Regarding media diversity, its degree has been weakened due to within-industry and cross-industry mergers, acquisitions and strategic partnerships in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors in Indonesia. Across-industry ownerships have made possible the implementations of multiplatform strategy and converged newsrooms, which involve reproduction, reformatting, repackaging and redistribution of existing content. In other words, while the brand outlets and the delivery platforms are varied, the actual content tends to be similar. Meanwhile, the presence of telecommunication operators in the media sector has not fundamentally elevated media diversity in Indonesia. Leading telecommunication companies, such as Telkom Indonesia, XL Axiata and Bakrie Telecom, have now become content providers, but their content is supplied by the mainstream media companies, whether at national or multinational levels. Finally, even though technological convergence has provided more opportunity for a cross section of society to be involved in the production and dissemination of information, such as through social media and citizen journalism platforms, attention needs to be paid to the quality and reliability of user-generated content.

These competition and media diversity issues have arisen mainly due to the tendency of large conglomerations to vertically expand their business, while the existing laws governing the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors, and even the law on competition, cannot prevent cross-industry expansions. This situation leads to the question of how the executive government and the legislature have formulated new policies to govern industrial convergence in Indonesian communication sectors. Which problems or issues of industrial convergence currently concern the Indonesian policymakers? How are those particular problems or issues going to be regulated? What problems or issues have been overlooked? How might the proposed policies potentially impact competition and media diversity in Indonesia? These issues and questions are explored in the next chapters.
CHAPTER 3

Silo Communication Policies in Indonesia: Towards Regulatory Convergence?

3.1 Introduction

In Chapter 2, I discussed the way industrial convergence has significantly altered ownership structures and business models in the Indonesian media and telecommunication sectors. A few conglomerations, such as Global Mediacom, Bakrie Global Ventura, Lippo Cayman, Elang Mahkota Teknologi (Emtek) and Telkom Indonesia, have simultaneously dominated the media, telecommunication and Internet industries, increasing the oligopoly of the communication market in Indonesia. These incumbents have vertically expanded their businesses and have even become triple players. Their business strategies for industrial convergence have led to various competition issues, such as acquisitions of emerging new players, blocking competitors from accessing their infrastructures, networks or content, monopoly leveraging, product tying, etc.

Industrial convergence in the communication sectors has also led to a concern about media diversity, both of sources and content. Within-industry (horizontal) and cross-industry (vertical) expansions have been conducted by media companies in Indonesia in order to implement multi-platform strategies; to repackage, repurpose, redistribute and recapitalize existing content. In the Indonesian telecommunication sector, within-industry (horizontal) and cross-industry (vertical) expansions have also taken place. Leading telecommunication operators, such as Telkom Indonesia, XL Axiata and Bakrie Telecom, have become content providers in their effort to further monetize their established networks. However, as these telecommunication operators are being supplied with content by existing national and multinational media companies, their media outlets have only contributed to enhance media diversity in Indonesia to a limited extent.
The ways industrial convergence has taken place cannot be detached from the existing policies that currently govern the Indonesian communication sectors. As earlier argued by Wirtz (2001), deregulation or relaxed regulation is a key driver of industrial convergence, as well as technological development and changing society media preferences (pp.491-493). Correspondingly, McChesney (2013), from a Political Economy of Communication (PEC) perspective, claimed communication policy to be a determinant factor shaping the structure of communication industries:

The PEC emphasizes the foundational role of government policies in establishing media systems, even commercial profit-driven systems. The PEC studies and assesses how communication policies have been debated and determined, and it has a strong historical component looking at how media policies and systems were created in the past. Communication policy debates are the nucleus of the atom, and if media systems to be reformed or changed, this is where one must go. (p.64)

Therefore, it becomes critical to discuss the current vertical or silo communication policies in Indonesia that have enabled media and telecommunication incumbents to harness industrial convergence for their capitalistic interests and undermine competition and media diversity. Regulatory reform towards policy convergence is currently on its way in many parts of the world, including in Indonesia. The subsequent sections review the academic literature on particular strategies or approaches for reforming communication policies towards regulatory convergence. This review is in line with the third step of the policy analysis model by Patton and Sawicki (2012) which requires policy analysts to identify alternative policies (p.53).

3.2 The Legacy of Silo Regulatory Model in Communication Sector

For decades, vertical or silo regulatory systems have been enacted in most parts of the world to discretely regulate the media and telecommunication sectors. Figure 3.1 illustrates a silo regulatory model that has been enacted in the US. As quoted in Chapter 1, Pool (1983) used the term “trifurcated communications systems” to refer to the situation where “in three domains of communication—print, common carriage, and broadcasting—the law has evolved separately, and each domain with but modest relation to the others” (p.2). Latzer (2009) claimed “order by demarcation” is the typical governance model for communication sectors in the 20th century which “fundamentally
distinguished between media policy and telecommunication policy” (p.412). This regulatory approach, according to Just and Puppis (2012), develops “the distinction between policy regimes on the basis of technologies and distribution networks” (p.14).

![Figure 3.1: ‘Silo Model’ of Communication Regulation in the US](Source: Whitt (2004, p. 597))

On the one hand, media policies focus on content regulation which is commonly applied through censorship and also ownership restriction (including ownership concentration and foreign ownership). As described by Blackman (1998), in the media sector, especially for audio-visual media, the emphasis has been on the regulation of content:

> In the film industry control has been exercised through a system of classification and censorship. In the broadcasting industry, licensing has provided the basis for regulation on political and cultural criteria. Government objectives have typically included ensuring pluralism, impartiality, representation of ethnic groups, protection of vulnerable social groups (e.g. children), and the promotion of cultural heritage. The impact of concentration of media ownership on pluralism and competition has therefore been an issue. (p.165)

By contrast, telecommunications policies uphold the common carriage principle of providing non-discriminatory service irrespective of content, users or usage. As asserted by Eli M. Noam (1994), “common carriage means non-discriminatory conduit service by a carrier, neutral as to content, users, and usage” (p. 320). Therefore, according to Blackman (1998), telecommunications regulation is the regulation of the conduit, not the content. In fact, “the content carried by telecommunications networks has been considered a private matter and has been unregulated” (p.165). In this way, as argued by Eli M. Noam (1994), the common carriage principle has guaranteed freedom of speech in
the telecommunication sector (p.320). In addition, ownership concentration tends to be encouraged and foreign ownership used to be welcome in the telecommunications sector, in order to provide more economic benefits for providers and customers.

In line with silo regulatory models, a number of regulatory agencies have been established to oversee the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. The International Telecommunication Union (2012) referred to this as a segmented regulatory model, in that “various regulatory duties are split between Ministries and different specialized entities (very often organized per industry)” (p.97). With convergence taking place at technological and industrial levels, there has been “unintended overlaps of the traditionally neatly divided fields of media and telecommunications policy” (Latzer, 1998, p. 458). Convergence creates “boundary conflicts within the national communications system” (van Cuijenburg & Slaa, 1993, p. 162) and potentially leads to disputes among regulatory agencies (Hills & Michalis, 1997, p. 221).

Concerning the potential of jurisdictional overlaps, redundancy and conflicts, there has been a call for ‘policy convergence’. However, due to the different regulatory traditions in the media and telecommunication sectors, achieving policy convergence is not an easy task. Even until today, in many countries, including Indonesia, silo regulatory models have continued to be enacted for governing convergent communication sectors.

Despite the rapid convergence of these formerly distinctive industry sectors, discrete regulatory regimes and policies continue to exist that are at odds with emerging technological realities. In particular, the rise of the packet-based Internet and high-speed broadband networks challenge traditional assumptions about the vertical silo model of regulation. In other words, although the communications/broadband marketplace is becoming one giant fruit salad of services and providers, regulators are still separating out the apples, oranges, and bananas and regulating them differently. (Thierer, 2004, p. 280)

3.3 Silo Regulatory Regime Governs the Indonesian Communication Sectors:

Concerning Jurisdictional Redundancy and Conflicts

In the case of Indonesia, a silo regulatory model has governed the media, telecommunication and Internet industries. This regulatory framework has led to
jurisdictional overlaps, redundancy and conflicts in today’s era of technological and industrial convergence.

Media policies in Indonesia follow the content regulation tradition. The content of film and broadcasting is heavily regulated. In fact, the laws for film and broadcasting in Indonesia are highly interrelated in terms of content censorship. According to the Film Law No.33 (2009), all types of videos, audio-visual advertisements, film TV, music video clip, and widescreen movies should undergo a censorship process before being distributed or shown to the public (Article 57). The law provides a legal standing for the Indonesian Film Censorship Agency (LSF) to conduct compliance assessment based on the Censorship Criteria Guidelines.20

In conjunction, Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) legally requires most types of TV programs to pass censorship assessments by the LSF before being broadcast, except for TV news and live broadcasting programs (Article 47). In addition to the censorship assessment by the LSF, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) also oversees the content of all TV programs based on the Broadcasting Program Standard.21 So far, there has not been any dispute between the LSF and KPI since both the Film Law and the Broadcasting Law follow the same legal tradition; upholding the content censorship principle. However, clearly there has been jurisdictional redundancy which is typical of a silo regulatory model.

As for the press, whether in print, radio, television or online platforms, they must obey Press Law No.40 (1999). In Indonesia, press regulation follows the media regulatory tradition with a strong emphasis on content. Indeed, the Press Law demands journalists adhere to the journalism code of ethics in conducting interviews and presenting news reports (Article 7). The law then provides a legal standing for the Press Council (Dewan Pers) to oversee the implementation of the journalism code of ethics by journalists and press companies (Article 15). It is critical to note, however, that Press Law No.40 (1999) also strongly defends press freedom; in that the national press is not subject to any censorship, ban or prohibition (Article 4). Thus, the Press Law is against the principle of

20 For more detail about the Censorship Criteria Guidelines or Pedoman Kriteria Penyensoran by LSF, please refer to the Government Regulation No.18 (2014).
21 For more detail about the Broadcasting Program Standard or Standar Program Siaran, please refer to the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission Regulation No.2 (2012).
censorship, which is in contrast to the Broadcasting Law which applies censorship. According to Papathanassopoulos and Negrine (2010), it has been common globally that “the press was, by and large, less regulated, if at all, compared with the medium of radio and, later, television” (p.5).

As a consequence of the different stands regarding censorship, the Press Council has often been in dispute with the KPI in controlling TV news programs, as both regulatory agencies perceives TV news programs to be within their regulatory territories. In 2004, a number of press organizations even demanded a judicial review of the Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), concerning its potential to restrict press freedom (Constitutional Court, 2004, p. 10). This shows how the silo regulatory model has led to jurisdictional conflicts.

Meanwhile, telecommunication regulation in Indonesia follows the common carriage principle. As stated in Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999), every user has the same rights to use telecommunication networks and services (Article 14). Telecommunication operators are required to provide telecommunication services based on principles of equal treatment and best possible service to all users (Article 17a). Regarding content, the law prohibits interception of information transmitted over telecommunication networks (Article 40), unless for the purpose of judicial process (Articles 41-42). Following the enactment of the Telecommunication Law, a regulatory agency called the Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body (BRTI) was established in 2003.

Moreover, there is an overlapping of regulatory area and interest between the telecommunication and broadcasting sectors in Indonesia as both use the radio spectrum. In both sectors, companies must obtain spectrum licences prior to utilization of the radio spectrum. The difference is that the Broadcasting Law strictly prohibits any transfer of Broadcasting Licences (IPP\textsuperscript{22}) in order to prevent ownership concentration. The Broadcasting Law also strictly restricts foreign ownership in the broadcasting industry. Meanwhile, the Telecommunication Law allows transfer of Radio Frequency Usage Licences (IPFR\textsuperscript{23}) after Minister approvals. In the telecommunication sector, ownership concentration has been encouraged and even foreign ownership welcomed. Thus, the

\textsuperscript{22} IPP is an acronym for Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran or the Broadcasting Licences.

\textsuperscript{23} IPFR is an acronym for Izin Penggunaan Frekuensi Radio or Radio Frequency Usage Licences.
radio spectrum has been regulated differently according to different technologies used to harness it and different modes of communication it serves. Amir Effendi Siregar, the Chairman of PR2Media\textsuperscript{24}, was concerned about the contradictory regulations regarding the radio spectrum. He opposed the liberalization of the Indonesian telecommunication sector and argued for an urgent need to amend the current Telecommunication Law in accordance with the Broadcasting Law (Ngazis & Alfath, 2015)

Against this background of a silo regulatory model, the Internet was arrived in 1996 and since then has been increasingly used by Indonesian society (David T. Hill & Sen, 1997, p. 68; Mahdi, 2002, p. 5). However, it was not until 2008 that the government enacted Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008), which is widely known as UU ITE\textsuperscript{25}. According to Lim (2013), “the law was originally designed to protect electronic business transactions” (p.134), especially from cybercrime (p.140). Even though widely known as the Indonesian cyber law, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008) actually regulates a wider scope of electronic communication services, including telephony, radio, television, and digital applications that electronically facilitate information sharing and financial transactions.

Different from previous media and telecommunication laws that appoint certain regulatory agencies to oversee their implementations, Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008) does not. Until today, on an ad hoc basis, it is the Directorate General of Informatics Applications (Ditjen Aptika\textsuperscript{26}), a bureau within the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) and the Indonesian Police Department who are assumed to be in charge.

Ditjen Aptika has actively blocked Internet sites on grounds ranging from extremism and pornography to fraud and cyber gambling. In 2015, the Ministry established a forum for the Handling of Internet Sites’ Negative Content (PSIBN\textsuperscript{27}), chaired by the Chairman of

\textsuperscript{24} PR2Media is a non-governmental organization that focuses study on media and telecommunication policies in Indonesia.

\textsuperscript{25} UU ITE is an acronym for Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik No.11 (2008) or the Law of Electronic Information and Transaction No.11 (2008), henceforth ITE Law.

\textsuperscript{26} Ditjen Aptika in acronym for Direktorat Jenderal Aplikasi Informatika of the Directorate General of Informatics Applications. It is a division within the Ministry of Communications and Informatics.

\textsuperscript{27} PSIBN is an acronym for Penanganan Situs Internet Bermuatan Negatif, translated into the Handling of Internet Sites’ Negative Content.
Ditjen Aptika. Concerning the forum increasing authority to block Internet sites, the Press Council demanded involvement in the assessment process in order to prevent the blocking of press sites, which is certainly against Press Law (Iradat, 2015).

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Police Department has arrested a number of citizens on charges of defamation under the Electronic Information and Transaction Law. Indeed, the law has been controversial for its article 27(3) about defamation. As confirmed by the current Minister of Kominfo, Rudiantara, between 2008 and 2015, 74 Indonesian citizens had face serious legal problems for writing or sharing particular information online. The minister argues, however, that the problem does not lay in the article 27(3) of the law, but on its ambiguous interpretation and application (Toriq, 2015).

In terms of defamation, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008) has created jurisdictional redundancy and conflict, since such matters are also regulated by Press Law No.40 (1999) and the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP28). According to the Press Law, an accusation of defamation against professional journalists will be responded with the journalists obliged to make corrections (Article 5). The Electronic Information and Transaction Law, however, is similar to the Criminal Code, in that defamation charges against ordinary citizens can result in four-years imprisonment.29

Furthermore, in 2008, the Indonesian government enacted Pornography Law No.44 (2008), concerning the widespread distribution of pornographic content in the Internet. This law is technologically neutral and therefore encompasses not only the media sector, but also the telecommunication sector which previously treated content as a private matter not to be regulated. The law defines pornography as including drawings, sketches, illustrations, photographs, text, voice, sound, moving pictures, animation, cartoons, conversation, gestures, etc. delivered through various forms of communication media and/or public performances, which contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violate the norms of decency in society (Article 1).

28 KUHP is an acronym for Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana, translated into the Indonesian Criminal Code.
29 Previously, while the Criminal Code charges four-years imprisonment for defamation (Article 315), the Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008) charges six-years (Article 45). Recently, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008) was amended in 2016 so that the charge for defamation is four-years imprisonment, in accordance with the Criminal Code.
With the Pornography Law in place, the Indonesian Police Department is in charge of arresting those who produce, multiply, spread, broadcast, import, export, offer, sell, rent or provide any type of pornography. This law has also been heavily applied by the Press Council, KPI and LSF to assess media content, even though pornography has already been regulated in the Press Law, Broadcasting Law and Film Law.

Figure 3.2 below illustrates a number of technology-specific laws that discretely regulate the Indonesian communication industries. In addition to those specific laws, there are five more general laws applying to companies in the Indonesian communication sectors; namely Copyrights Law No.19 (2002), Human Right Law No.39 (1999), Consumer Protection Law No.8 (1999), Prohibition of Monopolistic and Unfair Business Competition Law No.5 (1999) and Limited Liability Companies Law No.40 (2007).

Figure 3.2: Overlapping Laws Govern the Indonesian Communication Sectors

Source: Author
3.4 Segmented Regulatory Agencies Control the Indonesian Communication Sectors: Concerning Their Political Backgrounds & Institutional Structures

In line with silo-based regulation, a number of regulatory agencies were established to oversee the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors in Indonesia, including:

1. The Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo)
2. The Press Council (Dewan Pers)
3. The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI)
4. The Film Censor Institution (LSF)
5. The Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body (BRTI)

As Kitley (2008) argued, “all institutions are political constructs” (p.364). Indeed, the political circumstances during the formulation of the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet laws have determined the institutional design of regulatory agencies and the degree of the executive government’s control over them. This section discusses and compares how politics prior and after the Indonesian Reformation (1998) have significantly determined the institutional structure of regulatory bodies controlling the Indonesian communication sectors.

During the New Order era (1966-1998), the executive government solely controlled the media and telecommunication sectors through the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications. Media and telecommunication governances during this time were marked by ex-officio memberships and chairmanships as illustrated in Figure 3.3. The telecommunication sector was marked by the duopoly of state-owned enterprises: Telkom Indonesia and Indosat. Meanwhile, repressive approaches were applied to force private media companies to serve the interests of the ruling regime. Lim (2004) criticized this centralistic control on the media and telecommunication sectors by the executive government:

With its history of Dutch colonization and independence, the nation building of Indonesia became a conscious project of the state. The control of communication and information flows was important as a strategic tool for national integration. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia saw telecommunications and the media as the tools for ‘development’ that would legitimize the New Order regime of President Suharto, which lasted more than 30 years, from 1966 to 1998. (p.4)
In the film industry, a censorship agency has existed since the colonial period. After Indonesian independence, the agency was named *Badan Sensor Film* (BSF). During the New Order era, as described by Sen (1996), “the changing composition of the BSF in the 1970s indicates its transformation, to all intents, into an arm of the government’s internal security apparatus” (p.177). BSF was placed under the Department of Radio Television and Film (*Departemen RTF*), which was part of the Ministry of Information. BSF members were mostly figures of governmental institutions and security agencies, with the Director General of RTF as its Chairman. In this way, the agency was marked by ex officio membership and chairmanship. In 1979, with Ali Murtopo as the Minister of Information, “the representation of government departments and especially the security agencies [within BSF] was further increased” (p.177). Subsequently, in 1994, the name of the agency was changed into *Lembaga Sensor Film* (LSF), with no significant change in its institutional structure (Heeren, 2012, p. 147).
It was during the New Order period, in 1968, that the Press Council was initially established. During this time, the council was structurally intervened by the executive government. Press Law No.11 (1966) mandated the Minister of Information to be the Press Council Chairman (Article 7); an ex officio political tradition of the New Order. In addition, the Minister of Information, at that time Harmoko, issued a Ministerial Decree to repressively control the press industry through a licensing regime (David T. Hill, 2007, pp. 49-50). Being structurally intervened by the executive government, the Press Council at that time had no power to stand up for the press industry.

After the Reformation took place in 1998, the executive government was forced to share authority with more independent regulatory agencies. As asserted by Kitley (2008), driven by the spirit of power decentralization and the desire for an accountable political system, “independent watchdog bodies” were established following the Reformation:

Press Act of 23 September 1999, electoral reform, the abolition of the Department of Information and the creation of new independent watchdog bodies were part of a process which placed the rule of law and accountability to the public centre stage in Indonesia. (p.351)

Immediately after Reformation, a new Press Law No.40 (1999) was enacted. The Press Law mandates an independent Press Council free from the executive interventions. The members of the Press Council are professionals, non-governmental figures, selected by press organizations and press companies. The Press Council Chairman is, then, selected by its members (Article 15). As illustrated by Heryanto and Hadiz (2005):

Under the Press Law, a newly established Press Council is responsible for safeguarding press freedom from external intervention, drafting and supervising the implementation of a Journalistic Code of Ethics, and seeking resolutions to public complaints about news reports. Members of the Council consist of independent individuals from relevant backgrounds (journalists, media managers, and academics). (p.257)

In the film industry, the LSF has continued to function, even though the Ministry of Information was officially abolished by President Abdurrahman Wahid in 1999. Due to this structural ambiguity, the LSF legal standing was questioned (Heeren, 2012, p. 147; Paramaditha, 2007, p. 50). Gradually, the LSF has been transformed as part of the Ministry of Education and Culture, in that its members are indirectly selected by and responsible
to the Minister (Education and Culture Ministerial Regulation No.11, 2015; Ministry of Education and Culture, 2015).

A few years after the reformation, in 2002, a new Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) was passed and an independent regulatory body—the KPI—was established. As argued by Kitley (2008), KPI is typical of a state-auxiliary institution established during the reform period to contribute to the separation of powers in Indonesian governance (p.352). Structurally, KPI has no relation to the executive, but is indirectly under the legislature (DPR). Indeed, Wahyuni (2006) stated that the Broadcasting Law (2002) initially placed the commission as the primary regulator of the Indonesian broadcasting sector. However, its mandates have been narrowed as the Constitutional Court decided to return most of the authority to the Ministry of Kominfo in 2004. Subsequently, in 2005, the Executive issued several Government Regulations that limit the commission’s roles in the broadcasting licensing process (p.154). Kitley (2008) claimed that these events mark a turning point of the Reform agenda:

In the five years since the 1999 national elections, however, conservative political and cultural forces have resorted to litigation and law and order rhetoric to slow down and even reverse the reform agenda. (p.351)

The institutional structure of BRTI provides another evidence on how the executive government has gradually regained its centralistic control over the Indonesian communication sectors. In 2003, a new regulatory agency was established to control the telecommunication sector, named the Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body (BRTI). Even though, it claimed to be independent, the regulatory body is actually under the structural and hierarchical orders of the Ministry of Kominfo. In fact, the agency consists of two directorates of the Ministry of Kominfo (ex officio membership) and a Telecommunications Regulation Committee (KRT30) (Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Body, 2010). Only the members of the KRT, which is only six persons, that are non-governmental figures. More critically, BRTI is chaired by the Director General of Post and Informatics Management; an ex officio chairmanship. Because of this, the institutional independence of BRTI has been questioned (Ure, 2008, p. 275).

30 KRT is an acronym for Komite Regulasi Telekomunikasi or the Telecommunication Regulation Committee. It is a bureau inside the BRTI.
Figure 3.4: The Institutional Structures of Regulatory Agencies that Govern Indonesian Communication Sectors in Post-Reform Era

Source: Author, based on review of relevant literature
Regarding the Ministry of Kominfo, it actually originated from the repressive Ministry of
Information which was abolished by President Abdurrahman Wahid in 1999. In 2001, President Megawati established the Ministry of Communication and Information and the
National Information Agency. By 2005, under the leadership of Susilo Bambang
Yudhoyono, there was an amalgamation of the Ministry of Communication and
Information, the National Information Agency and the Directorate General of Post and
Telecommunication into the Department of Communication and Informatics. In 2009, the
department was officially transformed into a ministry; the Ministry of Kominfo.

As illustrated in Figure 3.4 above, the adoption of a silo regulatory regime has led to the
establishment of segmented regulatory agencies in the Indonesian media,
telecommunication and Internet sectors. A succession of political backgrounds during the
formulation of communication laws in Indonesia has determined the institutional
independence of regulatory agencies from the executive structural interventions. More
critically, the post-reform period has witnessed the executive’s efforts to regain
centralistic control over the Indonesian communication sectors through its ministries.

### 3.5 Communication Policy Reform: Towards Regulatory Convergence

There has been a growing understanding that vertical or silo regulatory models have
become irrelevant or incoherent for governing the communication industries in the era of
technological and industrial convergence (Bar & Sandvig, 2008, p. 548). According to Van
Cuilenburg and McQuail (2003), it is because of technological and economic convergence
that the idea of ‘communications policy’ was born and took a clear shape in the late 20th
century. “Ministries of communication were founded and new media laws promulgated.
Regulation of mass media became increasingly connected to telecommunications
regulation” (p.197). Correspondingly, Latzer (2009) claimed that:

> A core piece of the regulatory regime for the communications sectors as it had been taught and practiced for several
decades—the technology-oriented subdivision into media and telecommunications, into mass communication and individual
communication—was crumbling. Developments driven by mobile communication, the Internet and digital television
challenged the traditional categorizations, analytical frameworks, separate regulatory bodies and regulatory models
for telecommunication and the mass media. (p.411)
Vowe defined communication policy as the sum of telecommunication and media policies, which permits better consideration of the convergence phenomenon (cited in Latzer, 2009, p. 413). Meanwhile, Papathanassopoulos and Negrine (2010) proposed a broader definition that “communication policy seeks to examine the ways in which policies in the field of communications are generated and implemented and their repercussions for the field of communication as a whole” (p.5).

While the term ‘communications policy’ has been commonly used in the UK, scholars and regulators in the US tend to use the term ‘information policy’. Braman (2011) asserted that “information policy is comprised of laws, regulations, and doctrinal positions and other decision making and practices with society wide constitutive effects involving information creation, processing, flows, access, and use” (p.3).

There has been ongoing debate about how policies in communication sectors need to be reformed in response to technological and industrial convergence. As reviewed in the following sections, commonly there are two approaches for reforming policies in communication sectors: incremental adaptation and fundamental redesign/reform. There has been a growing understanding that regulatory models in communication sectors need to be reformed from vertical (silo) to horizontal, especially by adopting the layer regulatory models. There has also been a heated debate on ‘open’ versus ‘closed’ regulatory systems for communication policy; on whether industrial cross-layer (vertical) expansions should be welcomed or prevented

3.5.1 Incremental Adaptation or Fundamental Reform of Communication Policies?
Bar and Sandvig (2008) analysed the common pattern of regulatory convergence, by presenting US communication policy as a case study. Based on a review of the history of media and telecommunication policies in the US, they argued that “a technological innovation changes the available technology, stressing the communication system, the policy regime, or both”, so that “a decision must be made whether to incrementally change the existing regime or to create a new regime” (p.536). The fact is that an incremental adaptation approach has been more favoured than creating a new regulatory framework:
Policy-makers looking to resolve convergence challenges have favored incremental adaptation of past rules rather than fundamental redesign of the policy regime. They have chosen either to treat a new medium with the policy previously applied to whatever it seemed to resemble, or to adjust through the accretion of exceptions and additions. (p.532)

Bar and Sandvig (2008) further noted a drawback of incrementalism in that it “reinforces and prolongs divisions between media that were justified by past thinking about obsolete technologies”. In other words, incrementalism sustains silo regulatory models of communication regulation. Solum and Chung (2004), arguing against incrementalism in today’s IP-centric communication environment, claimed that:

In the context of Internet regulation, however, incrementalism is a poor institutional strategy for three reasons: (1) incrementalism leads to a scope of decision problem—the tyranny of small decisions; (2) incrementalism is ill suited to decisions in informational environments characterized by ignorance, that is in situations in which there is uncertainty that cannot be reduced to risk; and (3) incrementalism requires that low-level decisionmakers, legislators, judges, and administrators possess certain institutional capacities that they almost always lack. (p.855)

Therefore, a number of scholars have endorsed the development of policy convergence; a regulatory framework that mirrors technological and industrial convergence (Bar & Sandvig, 2008, p. 532; Nakahata, 2002, p. 95; van Cuilenburg & Slaa, 1993, p. 171; Whitt, 2004, p. 589). This alternative approach is referred to as fundamental redesign/reform of communication policy (Bar & Sandvig, 2008, p. 532; Flew, 2012, p. 3). An example of a country that has applied fundamental reform of communications policy is the UK with its Communication Act 2003. This Act replaces previously “very different regulatory regimes rooted in very different historical, economic and philosophical contexts”, believing that “inconsistent regulatory approaches may hinder the development of multi-media services, but, at the same time, the multiplication of the means of delivering services provides opportunities for regulatory bypass” (Vick, 2006, p. 27).

Fundamental reform of communication policy prescribes a transformation from a vertical or silo model to “a technology-neutral approach under horizontal regulatory structure” (Shin, 2006, p. 43). While a vertical or silo model “regulates content and conduit together”
(Shin, 2006, p. 49), “the key issue arising from convergence is the manner in which it breaks the link between media content and delivery platforms” (Flew, 2012, p. 5). Therefore, Shin (2006) argued that a policy convergence needs to “distinguish between transport and content”:

> This implies a more horizontal approach to regulation with an homogenous treatment of all transport network infrastructure and associated services, irrespective of the nature of the services carried. A horizontal approach in communications is not only to safeguard a competitive market process, but also to ensure a democratic communications order. (Shin, 2006, p. 43)

Thus, rather than maintaining the legacy of vertical silos, Whitt (2004, pp. 590-592) and Flew (2012, p. 5) argued that policymakers should adopt a new policy framework that regulates along horizontal network layers of (1) physical/infrastructure; (2) logical/network; (3) applications; and (4) content.

### 3.5.2 The Layers Principle for IP-Centric Communication Environment

The layers principle is originated from the field of Internet policy and has been endorsed by scholars as a new regulatory model for convergent communication environment (Flew, 2012, p. 5; van Cuilenburg & Verhoest, 1998, pp. 176-179; Werbach, 2002, p. 37; Whitt, 2004, pp. 590-592). Whitt (2004) observed that “policymakers face a virtual conundrum: how best to incorporate the new Internet Protocol (‘IP’)-centric services, applications, and facilities into the nation’s pre-existing legal and public policy construct” (p.589). While incremental adaptation tends to be favoured by policymakers, Whitt (2004) argued instead that “trying to impose the current legal system onto the Internet and all its IP progeny is a flawed, damaging, and ultimately doomed approach...We must build our laws around Internet, rather than the other way around” (pp.590-591). Correspondingly, Werbach (2002) asserted that “policy-makers should reformulate communications policy around the technical architecture of the Internet itself, which is based on end-to-end design and a layered protocol stack” (p.38).

Different layers models have been proposed by scholars, “there is some disagreement within this literature about how many layers can be identified” (Thierer, 2004, p. 279; Whitt, 2004) and “there is no standard, universally accepted way to describe the relevant layers of Internet architecture” (Whitt, 2004, p. 606), as illustrated in figures below:
Figure 3.5: A Three-Layer Model of Telecommunications Networks

Source: van Cullenburg and Verhoest (1998, p. 177)

Figure 3.6: A Five-Layer Model of the TCP/IP Suite


Figure 3.7: TCP/IP Layers Within Communications System Layers by Benkler (2000)

Source: Solum and Chung (2004, p. 848)
Despite differences in the number of layers proposed to illustrate the Internet architecture, Thierer (2004) claims that most layer models divide the communication structure into at least four distinct layers, as shown in Table 3.1 below. Subsequently, Table 3.2 presents the definition of each layer. As explained by Lessig (2001) asserted that these are “different layers within a communications system that together make communications possible” (p.23).

Table 3.1: Comparison of Four-Layer Models

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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Content Layer</td>
<td>Content Layer</td>
<td>Content/Transactions Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Applications Layer</td>
<td>Application Layer</td>
<td>Applications Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Logical/Code Layer</td>
<td>Operational Layer</td>
<td>Logical Network Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physical/Infrastructure Layer</td>
<td>Physical Layer</td>
<td>Physical Network Layer</td>
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Table 3.2: Understanding Four-Layer Model

<table>
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<th>Layers Definitions and Examples</th>
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<tr>
<td>4. Content/Transaction Layer</td>
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<tr>
<td>*It is the final layer in the stack, involves the information delivered to and from users as part of the applications running over communications networks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>**The data available by means of the Internet and transactions enabled by the Internet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>***For examples: speech, communications, text, music, video, music.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Applications Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*It is where most of the functions familiar to end-users appear. Basic voice telephony is an application, as is Internet access, IP telephony, video programming, remote access to corporate local area networks, alarm monitoring and so forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**The software applications that make Internet content available and that enable Internet transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***For examples: e-mail, word processors, Voice-Over Internet Protocol (VoIP), web browsers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Logical Network/Code Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*It includes the management and routing functions that keep information flowing smoothly within and across networks. The classic example is the telephone addressing system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**The centralized resources and functions, standards and protocols, and Internet Service Provider (ISP) functions essential to Internet operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***For examples: TCP/IP, HTTP, FTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Physical/Infrastructure Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*It is the underlying networks: wireline (copper), cable, fiber, terrestrial wireless and satellite. This includes switching as well as transport, from the local loop to the long-haul backbone networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**The computer equipment and telecommunication networks over which the Internet operates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***For examples: DSL, cable, satellite, Wi-Fi, fiber optics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


As argued by Whitt (2004), “the Network Layers Model can help reveal, clarify, and resolve thorny issues related to the legal upheaval caused by the advancing IP world” (p.593). In more detail, Cannon (2003), echoed by Shin (2006, p. 51), argued that the layers model
allow policymakers and analysts to classify and segregate issues in the physical/infrastructure layer (such as common carrier regulation, spectrum policy, multiplexing), as different from those in the logical network/code layer (such as open access), as different from those in the content layer (such as content diversity, intellectual property, gambling, libel, defamation). “By conceptualising the policy as layers, the [policymakers and] analysts are enabled to identify markets, clarify issues, create boundary regulations that are effective, and, in so doing, target solutions where issues reside without interfering with other industries and opportunities”. (p.195)

Thierer (2004) acknowledged that “the layers model is an important analytical tool that could help lawmakers rethink and eventually eliminate the increasingly outdated policy paradigms of the past, which pigeonholed technologies and providers into discrete industrial regulatory categories” (p.277). But, he further interrogated: “Should the layers model be taken a step further and be formally enshrined as a new regulatory regime? And should a layer-breaker be considered a law-breaker?” (p.277).

3.5.3 To Allow or to Prevent Cross-Layer Expansions

Thierer’s (2004) query about whether a ‘layer-breaker’ should be considered as a ‘law-breaker’ (p.277) leads to a dichotomy debate concerning ‘open’ versus ‘closed’ regulatory systems; on whether cross-industry (vertical) expansions should be allowed or prevented. Table 3.3 below compares ‘open’ to ‘closed’ regulatory systems along with issues related to them. The ‘open’ regulatory system basically proposes the idea of “a broadband network without any proprietary code, applications, or software included”. On the contrary, the ‘closed’ regulatory system promotes privately-held wireless properties, advocates proprietary software, and is strongly related to the concept of ‘intelligent network’ as a broadband network with particular proprietary code, applications, or software included (275-276).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘OPEN’ Regulatory System</th>
<th>VS</th>
<th>‘CLOSED’ Regulatory System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open spectrum</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Privately-held wireless properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open source</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Proprietary software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open access or Net neutrality</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Private carriage for telecom or broadband networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumb pipes</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Intelligent networks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Thierer (2004, p. 276)
Lemley and Lessig (2001), as proponents of the ‘open’ regulatory system, argued that “the government should resist efforts by cable companies to leverage their control over cable lines into control over adjacent markets”, such as when cable companies vertically expand to the ISP market, commonly by conducting bundling strategies. They believe that these strategies will potentially eliminate competition among ISPs; “prices will increase and innovation will be harmed” (p.928). Similarly, Whitt proposed that cable and telco BSPs should: (1) be required to make their networks available to rivals on a wholesale basis or, (2) not be allowed to vertically integrate into other layers (cited in Thierer, 2004, p. 280). In the same camp, Gilder (2000) stressed the importance of ‘dark fiber’ and ‘stupid storage’, by proposing the “Law of Conduits and Content”:

This law comes in the form of a commandment to divorce content from conduit. The less content a network owns the more content flows through it. If you are a content company, you want your content to travel on all networks, not just your own. If you are a conduit company, you want to carry everyone’s content, not restrict yourself to your own...The dumber the network the more intelligence it can carry. (p.269)

In addition, proponents of layer models also emphasized the way the ‘open’ regulatory system preserves the "end-to-end" network design of the Internet:

The end-to-end argument says that rather than locating intelligence within the network, intelligence should be placed at the ends: computers within the network should perform only very simple functions that are needed by lots of different applications, while functions that are needed by only some applications should be performed at the edge. Thus, complexity and intelligence in the network are pushed away from the network itself. (Lessig, 2001, p. 34)

In this way, according to Solum and Chung (2004), "the layers concept is implicit in the end-to-end argument" (p.836).

On the other hand, proponents of the ‘closed’ regulatory system, such as Yoo (2004) claimed that:

What network neutrality advocates have failed to recognize is how allowing last-mile broadband providers to differentiate their product offerings can help prevent declining-cost industries from devolving into natural monopolies...[Therefore] imposing network neutrality could actually frustrate the emergence of platform competition in the last mile. (pp.61-63)
Similarly, Andrew Odlyzko perceived open regulatory system as harmful to the business of service providers; “Can they extract enough money from their customers to pay for broadband, if broadband is just a pipe?”. Above all, as argued by Thierer (2004):

    The most important reason to reject dumb pipe mandates lies in the investment disincentives for both existing and potential infrastructure operators...why a network operator or potential operator would ever want to invest another penny of risk capital in a sector that was essentially governed as a monolithic commons or public good. (p.289)

Thus, scholars and policymakers globally are in disagreement about cross-layer (vertical) expansions, whether the practices should be permitted or prohibited. Before making a choice among the two regulatory systems, ‘open’ or ‘closed’, policymakers need to conduct a thorough study for assessing the degree of across-industry concentration in particular markets and how the strategies by dominant players have impacted competition.

3.5.4 From a Segmented to a Centralized Regulatory Agency

Technological and industrial convergence have created overlapping regulatory areas and even disputes between regulatory agencies in communication sectors. As argued by Hills and Michalis (1997, p. 221), “where there is convergent technology, the very number of regulatory actors involved brings overlap between regulatory agencies and public disputes between television and telecommunications regulators” (p.221). Regulatory convergence, therefore, has been argued by scholars as necessary for reducing jurisdictional overlaps, redundancy and conflicts (García-Murillo, 2005, p. 20; García-Murillo & MacInnes, 2001, p. 432).

Garcia-Murillo and MacInnes (2001) defined regulatory convergence mainly as the need for centralization of regulatory agencies in communication sectors:

    Regulatory convergence refers to the increasing centralization of regulatory authority towards a system based on functional units instead of industry divisions. The objective is to have similar issues centralized in one office instead of being divided across bureaus. (p.432)

As depicted by the International Telecommunication Union (2012) below:
Lehr and Kiessling (1998) also endorsed the necessity for “a centralized regulatory authority” especially in light of industrial convergence and the growing significance of the Internet (p.118). Lehr and Kiessling (1998) argued that a centralized regulatory authority will (1) significantly promote competition, especially at the local level, (2) facilitate deregulation or liberalization in communication sectors, and (3) be relevant in today’s era when the Internet has dismissed geographic boundaries (pp.112-116).

Lehr and Kiessling (1998) further highlighted that a centralized regulatory authority is especially crucial when there are coordination, spillover and/or network externalities within the industries (p.107). In the past, these externalities were common particularly in the telecommunication sector. However, digitalization of communication technologies nowadays has made the externalities relevant and applicable to both the telecommunication and media sectors. Globalization and industrial convergence, then, have considerably increased the potential for coordination, spillover and/or network

---

31 “Coordination externalities arise when activities in one domain need to be coordinated with activities in another domain…Spillover externalities occur when activities in one domain produces costs or benefits in another…Network externalities arise because the value subscribers place on network access is usually increasing in the size of the total subscribership. Network externalities make a larger network more valuable than a smaller one.” (Lehr & Kiessling, 1998, p. 107).
externalities within the telecommunication and media industries. Triple-play and multi-platform strategies have been increasingly conducted by telecommunication companies, which clearly involve coordination, spillover and network externalities across industrial sectors.

To date, centralized regulatory authorities have been established in some developed countries. As described by Dwyer (2010):

Several countries have dedicated, purpose-built ‘convergent’ regulatory agencies to oversee Broadcasting, Telecommunications (including the Internet) and Radio Communications industry sectors...Other regulatory agencies were in some respects already convergent, at least to the extent that their sectoral regulation (for telecommunications, radiocommunications and broadcasting) were nominally housed within the same agency. (p.14).

In the UK, the Office of Communications (Ofcom) is an example of “purpose-built convergent regulatory agencies” which has been established to replace the functions of five previously separated regulatory agencies:

The government believes that a single regulator will be better able to adapt to technological convergence and consequent market changes than the fragmented regime it replaces, providing a comprehensive, coherent and joined up approach to regulation, promote greater clarity and certainty, and avoiding the inefficiencies associated with the jurisdictional overlap of multiple regulators. (Vick, 2006, p. 28)

Another example of “purpose-built convergent regulatory agencies” is the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), who simultaneously oversee the broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet and Radio Communications Industries in Australia. On the other hand, there are the Italian Autorità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni (AGCOM), the Canadian Radio-Television Communications Commission (CRTC) and the US’s Federal Communications Commission (FCC) agencies that fall into the latter category.
3.6 Towards Communication Policy Reform in Indonesia

In the case of Indonesia, since 2009, the Ministry of Kominfo has considered the necessity for reforming policies that govern the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors due to convergence. The Minister of Kominfo, at that time Muhammad Nuh, issued Ministerial Decree No.145 (2009) which mandates a team of policymakers to assess and decide whether:

1. The existing Laws of Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Electronic Information and Transaction should be merged into a single new law on convergence.
2. The existing Laws of Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Electronic Information and Transaction should be kept separated, while their content are harmonized.
3. The existing Laws of Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Electronic Information and Transaction should be kept separated, while their descendant regulations are harmonized.

In 2010, the Ministry of Kominfo proposed the Telematics Convergence Bill in 2010. Woro Indah Widyastuti, Advisor to the Minister of Kominfo on Technological Affairs, asserted that the existing laws can no longer accommodate the technological and industrial changing caused by convergence (personal communication, March 3, 2015). Correspondingly, Henry Subiakto, Advisor to the Minister on Mass Media and Communications Affairs, claimed that due to technological convergence, ideally the Indonesia communication sectors should be regulated under only one law, a Convergence Law or Communication Law (personal communication, December 17, 2013). This view reflects an aim towards fundamental reform of communication policies by the Ministry.

The DPR accommodated the proposal of the Telematics Convergence Bill by listing it as a priority of the 2010 National Legislation Program (Prolegnas). However, the DPR also listed the amendment of Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) as another legislation priority in that year (People's Representatives Assembly Decree No.41B, 2010). Indeed, the DPR has favoured an incremental approach by gradually amending (1) the Broadcasting Law, (2) the Telecommunication Law, and (3) the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, rather than enacting a new law in response to convergence (People's Representatives Assembly, 2010).
The prolonged policy processes for either passing a new law or amending the existing laws forced the Ministry of Kominfo to issue a number of Ministerial Regulations to deal with industrial convergence in communication sectors, such as Ministerial Regulations on IPTV, digital TV migration and OTT services. This is a type of incremental approach through a lower legislative form.

Clearly, communication policy reform has been on its way in Indonesia. It should be noted that, even though political and regulatory systems tend to be stable, dramatic political and regulatory reforms remain possible and tend to succeed during critical junctures of state. Collier and Collier (1991) defined a critical juncture as “a period of significant change, which typically occurs in distinct ways in different countries (or other units of analysis) and which is hypothesized to produce distinct legacies” (p.29). However, as argued by Capoccia and Kelemen (2007) “critical junctures are rare events in the development of an institution: the normal state of an institution is either one of stability or one of constrained, adaptive change” (p.368). Bertrand (2004) asserted that critical junctures commonly occur during regime changes, “when political institutions and the principles of national models are renegotiated” (p.20), which are “defining moments when new paths are set” (p.24).

In the case of Indonesia, a study by Bertrand (2004) revealed three critical junctures that had occurred and significantly altered the political and regulatory systems. The first critical juncture occurred between 1945 and 1950, during the formation of Indonesia’s national model. It is the period when the concept of ‘Indonesia’ was debated, agreed, and institutionalized. The next critical juncture took place around 1957, when the Old Older regime started to abandon the liberal democratic system and shifted to a more centralized system of authoritarianism. This authoritarian system was then continued by the succeeding regime, the New Order (1966-1998), causing significant tensions from groups that had been excluded by the government policies. Escalating economic, political, and social tensions resulted in the third critical juncture, the Indonesia Reformation, which took place in 1998 (p.5). As presented in Figure 3.9 below, the current communication laws in Indonesia are the products of the third critical juncture; the Indonesia Reformation (1998).
Figure 3.9: Critical Junctures and Communications Policies in Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st Critical Juncture: The Indonesian Independence</th>
<th>2nd Critical Juncture: Authoritarian System</th>
<th>3rd Critical Juncture: The Indonesian Reformation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>The 1945 Constitution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Press Law 21/1982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Press Law 1/1984</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Film Law 40/1999</td>
<td>Broadcasting Law 40/1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Film Law 40/2005</td>
<td>Broadcasting Law 40/2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Film Law 40/2005</td>
<td>Broadcasting Law 40/2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Broadcasting Bill</td>
<td>Convergence Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments/ Proposed Laws</th>
<th>Indonesian Critical Junctures</th>
<th>No Regulation Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limitation of Liability</td>
<td>Limitation of Liability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electronic Information &amp; Transaction Law 31/2006</td>
<td>Electronic Information &amp; Transaction Law 31/2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convergence Act</td>
<td>Convergence Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In line with my aim to analyse the policy process for reforming Indonesian communication policies toward regulatory convergence, McChesney (2013) argued that communication policy reform tends to be succeed if two or all three types of critical junctures listed below take place at the same time:

- There is a revolutionary new communication technology that undermines the existing system;
- The content of the media system, especially the journalism, is increasingly discredited or seen as illegitimate; and/or
- There is a major political crisis—severe social disequilibrium—in which the existing order is no longer working, and there are major movements for social reform. (p.67)

In Indonesia and many countries globally, the first type of critical juncture is now occurring in which the digitalization of communication, especially with the invention of the Internet, has blurred the boundaries of previously separated sectors of media, telecommunication, and Internet. At the industrial level, cross-industry (vertical) expansions have taken place in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors, which have led to digital conglomerations which the existing communication policies fail to regulate. Regarding the second type of critical juncture related to the credibility and legitimacy of journalism, the situation obviously differs among countries. In the case of Indonesia, as explained in Chapter 2, the ‘media war’ during the 2014 Presidential Election campaign provides irrefutable evidence on media bias and partisanship in Indonesian today. Having two types of critical junctures have simultaneously occurred, will they be sufficient to guarantee the success of communication policy reform in Indonesia?

3.7 Conclusion

While Chapter 2 discusses how the laws for the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors have failed to prevent cross-industry expansions, Chapter 3 provides a deeper understanding of the different regulatory traditions that for decades have governed Indonesian media and telecommunication sectors. Indeed, until today, a vertical or silo regulatory model has remained in place for governing the convergent media, telecommunication and Internet industries in Indonesia. As a consequence of this regulatory model, segmented regulatory agencies were established to oversee
Indonesian communication sectors, and unfortunately have been often in dispute with each other.

In the media sector, a heavy censorship approach has been applied to both the broadcasting and film industries. Any program that is going to be broadcast even has to pass censorship assessments by both the KPI and LSF, which, in my view, is an unnecessary redundancy. On the other hand, the Press Law is strongly against censorship and licensing revocation. Due to the different regulatory traditions, there were disputes between the Press Council and KPI regarding TV news program licence revocations.

Regarding media ownership issue, the Broadcasting Law restricts within-industry concentration, as well as cross-industry concentration involving the broadcasting and print media companies. The method used to prevent ownership concentration in the Broadcasting sector is to prohibit transfer of Broadcasting License (IPP), whether through transaction or inheritance. In addition, foreign ownership has also been restricted to protect local identity and interests. The argument underlying this prohibition is that the radio spectrum is considered a limited resource and a public domain. In contrast, however, transaction and inheritance of shares are legal according to the Limited Liability Company Law. This legal contradiction has made media ownership restriction in Indonesia not very effective.

Regarding the telecommunication sector, it has been governed under the common carrier principle and has followed the global liberalization trend. Even though the telecommunication industry also harnesses the radio spectrum, its regulation does not apply ownership restriction. In the telecommunication sector, concentration of ownership is indeed encouraged, and foreign ownership is even welcomed. Disharmony in the regulation of the radio spectrum has raised critiques and demand for amendment of the Telecommunication Law.

With the arrival of the Internet, jurisdictional overlaps among communication policies and conflicts between regulatory bodies in Indonesia have become increasingly prominent. Since the enactment of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law and the Pornography Law, not only media content, but also telecommunication content has been
Dirjen Aptika has actively blocked Internet sites and the Police Department has arrested people that violate the laws. The Press Council has raised concern about the Internet site blocking activity by Dirjen Aptika, warning that it should not be applied to press sites.

Disputes between regulatory bodies that control Indonesian communication industries, besides being rooted in the different regulatory traditions, are also related to their different institutional structures. These regulatory bodies were established in a particular period of time, with distinct political backgrounds, which determined their institutional independence from the executive government intervention. Indeed, the post-reform period has witnessed the executive’s intention to regain centralistic control over the Indonesian communication sector through the Ministry of Kominfo. This leads to a persistent struggle of authority between the Ministry of Kominfo and KPI.

Since 2009, clearly, there have been efforts by the Ministry of Kominfo and DPR to reform Indonesian communication policies. However, the Ministry of Kominfo and DPR have been in dispute regarding how the policy process should be conducted; while the Ministry of Kominfo has aimed toward fundamental reform by enacting a new law, the DPR has opted for incremental adaptation by gradually amending the existing laws. Faced with a prolonged policy process for either enacting a new law or amending the existing laws in today’s post-reform period, the Ministry of Kominfo finally decided to go for incrementalism by issuing a number of Ministerial Regulations.

Therefore, this thesis aims to critically examine these drafts of policies proposed by the executive (Ministry of Kominfo) and legislature (DPR) in response to convergence; how have these proposed policies accommodated the layers principle? Do the proposed policies adopt ‘open’ or ‘closed’ regulatory systems? Are these proposed policies aimed towards the establishment of a centralized regulatory agency? Finally, this thesis investigates the political and bureaucratic challenges for regulatory convergence in Indonesia.
CHAPTER 4

Communication Policy Process in Indonesia: The Potential for a Deadlock and Regulatory Capture

4.1 Introduction

As mentioned in Chapter 1, this thesis is situated in the field of communication policy research. Communication policies are unique for being simultaneously social and economic regulations and having particular policy principles, such as public interest, competition, media diversity and universal service (Latzer, 2009, p. 413; Napoli, 2003). On the other hand, communication policies are similar to any other public policies in the way they undergo a cyclical and yet highly political policy process. Therefore, for the purpose of policy analysis, it is crucial for a researcher to elaborate established public policy theories, as strongly recommended by Papathanassopoulos and Negrine (2010):

To discover the factors that influence communications policy, however, one has to go beyond the conventional view of media and communication studies and try to combine with policy studies. This is because communications policy is a product of politics, economics and culture: interest groups and corporate bodies press for congenial policies, politicians and civil servants jockey for influence over outcomes, political problem occurs during policy implementation, and so on. (p.3).

This chapter begins with a discussion of the stage models of the policy process. The stage models help to identify the different dimensions and the actors involved in the process of policy making. Next, Easton’s political system model is described to enhance our understanding of the political nature of policy process. Since different countries tend to have distinct political and legislation systems, I will then specifically discuss the Indonesian political and legal traditions, considering their determinant influences upon policy process in the country. More critically, the final section discusses Indonesian ‘Berlusconian’ politics in the post-reform era. A number of media and telecommunication tycoons have become prominent political actors, have developed close relationships with the
executive, while also controlling the legislature. In this way, these tycoons have the potential to influence communication policy process in Indonesia. It is my contention that the current political structure and legislative system have been a challenge for the effort to reform Indonesian communication policies towards regulatory convergence.

4.2 Policy Process as Cyclical

Traditionally, the policy making process has been understood as “a series of stages in which ideas and policy proposals are compared systematically against clear value criteria and progress is made rationally towards a political goal” (Burton, 2006, p. 180). Harold Lasswell, a prominent communication scholar who is also a pioneer of policy research, initiated the understanding of policy process as involving a series of steps in a decision-making process (cited in Howlett & Giest, 2013, p. 17; Jann & Wegrich, 2007, p. 43). The stage model has been acknowledged for its practicality in helping researchers to identify different dimensions of the policy process (Hudson & Lowe, 2004, p. 6).

Lasswell (1951, 1956) suggested a linear seven-stage model of policy process. It begins with (1) ‘intelligence’ about a problem, followed by (2) ‘promotion’ of the issue, (3) ‘prescription’ of what should be done, (4) ‘innovation’ of a policy, (5) ‘application’ of the policy, (6) ‘termination’ when the problem has been solved, and finally (7) ‘appraisal’ of the policy impacts (cited in Hudson & Lowe, 2004, p. 6; Jann & Wegrich, 2007, p. 43). Lasswell’s model has been criticized for being linear and sequential, whereas real world decision-making usually does not follow this sequence of discrete stages (Jann & Wegrich, 2007, pp. 43-44).

Succeeding scholars, therefore, have modified the linear stage models by curving the progression into a circle and term it ‘the policy cycle’ (Colebatch, 2006, p. 6). The most common cyclical policy process model is the one that comprises the five stages of (1) agenda-setting, (2) policy formulation, (3) decision making, (4) implementation, and (5) evaluation, with the potential for termination (Howlett & Giest, 2013, p. 17; Jann & Wegrich, 2007, p. 43).
The ongoing progress of regulatory convergence in Indonesia reflects the cyclical nature of the policy process. Since 2009, the government, under Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s leadership, came to realize that technological developments have increasingly blurred the line between the broadcasting and telecommunication sectors. Technological transformations have further challenged the working boundaries between the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) and the Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Body (BRTI). Therefore, the Minister of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo), at that time Mohammad Nuh, issued Ministerial Decree No.145 (2009) which mandates a team of policymakers to formulate the ‘Broadcasting and Telecommunication Convergence Bill’. The team should study and assess whether:

1. There is a need to enact a new law of convergence replacing the current Broadcasting Law, Telecommunication Law, and Electronic Information and Transaction Law; or

2. There is no need for a new law, but the Broadcasting Law, Telecommunication Law, and Electronic Information and Transaction Law need to be amended and harmonized; or

3. There is no need for a new law nor amendment to the Broadcasting Law, Telecommunication Law, and Electronic Information and Transaction Law, but their derivative regulations need to be modified and harmonized.

As a result, by 2010, the succeeding Minister of Kominfo, Tifatul Sembiring, publicly announced the proposal of ‘Telematics Convergence Bill’. Clearly, there has been a modification of the title of the bill. Between 2010 and 2011, Tifatul Sembiring managed...
to lobby the People’s Representatives Assembly (DPR) to list the bill as a priority of their National Legislation Programs or Prolegnas (People's Representatives Assembly Decree No.2B, 2011; People's Representatives Assembly Decree No.41B, 2010).

While accommodating the Ministry of Kominfo’s proposal of Telematics Convergence Bill, the DPR proposed gradual amendments of the (1) Broadcasting, (2) Telecommunication, and (3) Electronic Information and Transaction Laws. Therefore, since 2010, the DPR has also listed the amendment of the Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) as a priority of their Prolegnas. By 2012, the DPR decided to drop the Telematics Convergence Bill from the priority list of Prolegnas, while continuing the process to amend the Broadcasting Law (People's Representatives Assembly Decree No.8, 2012). A critical aspect of the amendment is the legalization of digital broadcasting migration and the acknowledgment of multiplex operators as new players in the Indonesian broadcasting industry. Unfortunately, amendment of the Broadcasting Law has lasted for years, yet it has not shown the slightest indication of reaching an end by 2017.

Concerning the prolonged policy process for amending the Broadcasting Law, the Ministry of Kominfo issued a number of ministerial regulations between 2011 and 2013 for the implementation of digital TV migration. As mentioned in Chapter 2, the government needed to quickly provide a legal standing for digital TV migration, in order to obtain ‘digital dividend’, to increase broadband services and to fulfil the demand for more FTA TV channels. The ministerial regulations on digital TV migration were enacted for a while, enabling the Ministry of Kominfo to grant a number of multiplexing licences to private broadcasting institutions, until they were all cancelled by the District Administrative Court of Jakarta Decision No.119 (2014) and High Administrative Court Decision No.140 (2015).

The incremental approach endorsed by the DPR has proven to be time consuming yet tends to partially solve various problems or issues induced by technological and industrial convergence. Therefore, since 2014, under the leadership of the newly elected president, Joko Widodo, the new Minister of Kominfo, Rudiantara, has re-introduced the discourse about the Telematics Convergence Bill (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, 2014). So far, the policy process of the bill has lasted for seven years.
Obviously, the policy process to reform Indonesian communication policies towards regulatory convergence has been cyclical. There has been disagreement between the executive and legislature on how this aim should be achieved; whether through fundamental reform or incremental adaptation of communication policies. It is critical to further question particular factors that have inhibited the policy process toward regulatory convergence in Indonesia. For that purpose, we need to go beyond the cyclical model, acknowledging the political nature of policy process and the significant influence of actors’ interests, institutions and ideas.

4.3 Policy Process as Political: Between Actors’ Interest, Institutions and Ideas

In the field of public policy study, three approaches have been developed to understand factors that prominently influence policy process: (1) the actors’ interests, (2) the institutional and (3) the force-of-ideas (Howlett, Ramesh, & Perl, 2009, p. 50; Künzler, 2012, p. 57). Ideas and interests are considered as ‘exogenous’ (external) factors, whereas institutions are the one ‘endogenous’ (internal) factor (R. Baldwin, Cave, & Lodge, 2012, p. 40). This study takes the view of Poteete (2003) that ideas, interests and institutions are the three interplaying forces in the policy process equally critical to be examined:

Ideas inform expectations about causal relationships and guide interpretations of interests. People strive to promote their interests when attempting to influence decisions about policy; the desire to retain office encourages responsiveness to lobbying efforts. Institutions mediate both ideas and interests by determining who has the authority to actually choose and implement policy. Institutions also structure the interests’ political actors have to attend to technical or professional ideas when choosing policies and deciding whether to implement them. (p.531).

Subsequently, policy scholars have adopted Easton’s political system model for explaining the political nature of policy process; in which policy inputs are processed and shaped within particular political systems into certain policy outputs. As presented in Figure 4.2, the combination of Easton’s political system model and the cyclical model of policy process helps to conceptualize the complex political nature of policy process (M. Hill, 1997b, p. 142). In this model, actors’ interest and ideas determine policy inputs which are then processed through particular legislation systems to become policy outputs.
Birkland (2011) claimed that most depictions of Easton’s model tend to treat the political system as a ‘black box’. However, he asserted that it is critical for policy analysts to open up the ‘black box’ and examine thoroughly how its internal working actually impacts policy outputs (p.27). Since this thesis aims to examine policy process for regulating the Indonesian convergent communication sectors, then it is critical for the researcher to open up the ‘black box’; understanding the evolving political and legislation systems of Indonesia.

The following sections discuss the degree of legislative authority held by the Indonesian executive and legislature. More critically, I address the potential of media and telecommunication tycoons to influence the communication policy process in Indonesia. Correspondingly, Singh and Raja (2010) argued that “although convergence is a universal phenomenon, its implications and appropriate policy responses vary by country, depending on the prevailing circumstances and legacy factors” (p.21).
4.4 The Indonesian Policy Hierarchy & Procedures

One major challenge for examining any public policy in Indonesia is the limited extent of research on the policy process in the country. As pointed out by Cribb (1998), “the process of policy formulation [in general] within the Indonesian government is still poorly understood, for few observers have been able to show in detail the process by which policy is created” (p.72). Even until today, “finding English translations of primary law sources for Indonesia is challenging...The availability of complete, accurate, and updated English versions of the [Indonesian] laws is rather haphazard” (Laiman, Reni, Lengkong, & Ardiyanto, 2015).

To understand the current policy hierarchy in Indonesia, we should refer to article 7 of Legislation Law No.12 (2011):

1. The 1945 Constitution of Indonesia Republic
2. People’s Consultative Assembly (henceforth MPR) Decrees
3. Laws or Government Regulations in Lieu of Laws
4. Government Regulations
5. Presidential Decrees
6. Regional Regulations

As can be seen from the list, the Constitution (1945) is at the top of the Indonesian legal system, to which all other forms of legislation should adhere. As described by Pasaribu (2006), all contents of the Constitution (1945)—its chapters, articles and even its opening paragraphs—determine the politics of law in Indonesia; the Constitution (1945) is the basis for any descendant policies (p.2).

During the Old Order era (1945-1966), the Constitution (1945) was replaced by others, until the government issued a presidential decree for its re-enactment in 1959 (Laiman et al., 2015). Subsequently, during the New Order era (1966-1998), the Constitution (1945) had been made ‘sacred’ against any effort of replacement or amendment (Nasution, 2010, p. 11 & 21; Pasaribu, 2006, p. 3). However, since the Indonesian Reformation (1998), the Constitution (1945) had been amended four times; in 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002. According to Dirhamsyah (2006), the amendments have significantly altered the Indonesian legal system:

Since its independence in 1945, Indonesia has had a very complex hierarchical legal system. It has one of the most formidable legislative frameworks in the world...However, the
hierarchical legal system changed significantly in 2000, after the fall of President Soeharto in 1998, when major legal reform was enacted. (p.69)

Correspondingly, Pasaribu (2006) asserted that “along with these amendments, Big Bang Reform has occurred” on the Indonesian legislation system (p.3).

In accordance with the Constitution (1945), a number of social and industrial laws have been enacted to govern specific sectors. Nugroho, Siregar, et al. (2012) illustrated the law-making process in Indonesia in Figure 4.3 below. As can be seen from the figure, the legislation process starts from a planning stage known as Prolegnas; an abbreviation of Program Legislasi Nasional or the National Legislation Program. Prolegnas, as explained by Kawamura (2010), is the process whereby “the DPR draws up a list of bills to be deliberated for the five year term,...whose priority list of bills to be deliberated upon is updated every year” (p.31). According to Sherlock (2008), Prolegnas is a policy planning tool in Indonesia, by which the executive and legislature consult on the agenda of proposed bills and make decision on which bills to prioritize for the upcoming year (p.178). In reality, however, the DPR has more authority to decide particular bills to be included in or excluded from Prolegnas.

![Figure 4.3: Law Making Process in Indonesia](source)

Another critical point to note is that the law-making process in Indonesia has evolved as a consequence of the amendments to the Constitution (1945). Prior to the amendments, the executive government held considerable power to pass new laws. After the
amendments, the DPR has become more powerful than the executive in the law-making process. The current legislation system in Indonesia, according Nasution (2010), reflects ‘dual legitimacy’ between the executive and the legislature. Consequently, “tensions in the relations between the parliament (DPR, Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or People’s Representatives Assembly) and the [executive] government that might lead to deadlock are always a possibility in Indonesia today” (p.32).

4.5 The Declining Legislative Authority of the Executive versus the Growing Legislative Power of the Legislature

Cribb (1998) described the almost absolute political and legislation authority held by the Indonesian executive during the New Order era (1966-1998):

> Indonesia is a unitary state under a constitution that concentrates power in the hands of the president. The president appoints the cabinet, as well as the provincial governors, and is empowered to issue a wide range of presidential instructions and government regulations that do not need the legislative authority of the parliament. In Indonesian political practice, laws passed by Parliament are usually rather general statements of principles and requirements and seldom contain regulatory machinery; this is left to the president and to the government departments. (p.71)

Correspondingly, Haggard (1998) asserted that the New Order government had been the single determinant policy actor (p.95).

Kawamura (2010) provided an insightful argument that the New Order’s political and legislative power had been granted by the Constitution (1945) prior to its amendments. According to Kawamura (2010), before the amendments, the Constitution (1945) stipulated that “the President shall be invested with the power to draw up legislation in concurrence with the House of the People’s Representatives,” meaning that only the executive has the right to draft legislations, to be passed by the DPR. In addition, the Constitution (1945) granted the President the power of veto; bills which are passed by the DPR but are not ratified by the President will not be submitted again during the same period of the DPR. Moreover, the president held the right to issue Government Regulations in lieu of law in case of emergency, which needed to be ratified by the DPR in the succeeding session. In brief, before the amendments of the Constitution (1945), “the
president thus held various legislative powers, meaning that the president was dominant over parliament so far as legislative activities were concerned” (p.11).

Following the Reformation that took place in 1998, the Constitution (1945) underwent four stages of amendment. These amendments, according to Kawamura (2010), reflect democratization in Indonesia with the main target of reducing the executive’s legislative authority; “Presidential powers have been reduced dramatically since democratization, one of the most important targets being the legislative powers” (p.11). Kawamura (2010) described how the first amendment of the Constitution (1945) deprived the President of the right to establish laws while still maintaining the right to propose bills; it stipulates that “the House of People’s Representatives shall hold the authority to establish laws”, whereas “the President shall be entitled to submit bills to the House of People’s Representatives” (p.12).

Regarding the President’s power of veto, as explained by Kawamura (2010) it was deleted in the second amendment of the Constitution (1945). Consequently, any bill passed by the DPR will automatically come into effect in 30 days, with or without ratification by the President (p.12). This is evident in the case of Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), in that the DPR was able to declare it, even though President Megawati Sukarnoputri declined to give her assent (Kitley, 2008, p. 354). Therefore, Kawamura (2010) argued that the Indonesian President today no longer has a veto for expressing his or her disapproval of particular bills passed by the parliament. Nevertheless, the President still can participate in the deliberations on bills, in which bills cannot be passed to parliament without presidential approval (p.13).

While legal reform has dramatically reduced the executive’s legislative authority, on the other hand, it has elevated the legislative power of the legislature (DPR). As illustrated by Fealy (2001), “since Soeharto’s downfall [in 1998], the DPR has greatly increased its powers, especially in relation to the executive. The most obvious change is that relating to its legislative powers” (p.104).

During the New Order era (1966-1998), according to Sherlock (2008), “all legislation was initiated by the executive government and rubber-stamped by the DPR. It was extremely
rare for a bill to be drafted by the legislature during the Soeharto regime” (p.168). Correspondingly Cribb (1998) described the DPR under the authoritarian regime of New Order as a passive-submissive institution, having no legitimacy in the policy process:

Parliamentary elections are held every five years, but the role of the People’s Representative Assembly is largely confined to reviewing and passing legislation presented by the executive government. The dominant party in parliament, Golkar, is very much the party of the government, acting as an electoral vehicle and as a framework for recruiting political support for the government, but largely lacking an independent identity or ideology. For the most part, therefore, government policy on the environment, and on other matters, is formulated within the executive branch of government. (p72)

In the post-reform era, following the amendments of the 1945 Constitution, there has been a gradual increase in the DPR’s legislative power. Sherlock (2008) described that almost all of the bills passed by the DPR between 1999 to 2004 were initiated by the executive government. At that time, only a small number of bills were initiated by the DPR and few of them were passed (p.168). In the following years, as shown in the study by Kawamura (2010), the DPR initiated an increasing number of bills (see Table 4.1 below). Nowadays, as argued by Sherlock (2008), “the DPR as an institution has ambitions to do more than simply review legislation initiated by executive government: it wants to create its own legislation and be a major influence in the direction of national policy” (p.161).

Table 4.1: Number of Established Laws Proposed by the Executive and Legislature in Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws Proposed by Government</td>
<td>61 (%)</td>
<td>48 (%)</td>
<td>94 (%)</td>
<td>67 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics &amp; Justice</td>
<td>17 28%</td>
<td>3 6%</td>
<td>18 19%</td>
<td>10 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>10 16%</td>
<td>14 29%</td>
<td>23 24%</td>
<td>21 31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society &amp; Religion</td>
<td>2 3%</td>
<td>1 2%</td>
<td>1 1%</td>
<td>6 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>3 5%</td>
<td>4 8%</td>
<td>8 9%</td>
<td>9 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>2 3%</td>
<td>1 2%</td>
<td>4 4%</td>
<td>4 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Regional Government</td>
<td>20 33%</td>
<td>23 48%</td>
<td>36 38%</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification</td>
<td>7 11%</td>
<td>2 4%</td>
<td>4 4%</td>
<td>17 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws Initiated by MPs</td>
<td>5 (%)</td>
<td>3 (%)</td>
<td>28 (%)</td>
<td>86 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics &amp; Justice</td>
<td>3 60%</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
<td>13 46%</td>
<td>12 14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>1 20%</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
<td>7 25%</td>
<td>6 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society &amp; Religion</td>
<td>1 20%</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
<td>3 11%</td>
<td>8 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Regional Government</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
<td>3 100%</td>
<td>5 18%</td>
<td>60 70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kawamura (2010, p. 29)
Of particular interest to this thesis, the declining legislative authority of the executive government and the growing legislative power of the DPR have significantly affected the making of policy in regards to regulatory convergence. As confirmed by Henry Subiakto, Advisor to the Minister of Kominfo on Mass Media and Communications Affairs, at the time the government proposed the Telematics Convergence Bill, the DPR proposed amendment of the Broadcasting Law. With the amendment proposal being listed in Prolegnas, the government has no choice but to follow DPR’s decision: “Pemerintah harus menghargai DPR. Nah di Prolegnas, DPR mengajukan begitu, ya harus disetujui oleh pemerintah. DPR sekarang kan agak powerful juga” [The government should respect the DPR. What the DPR has proposed in Prolegnas, the government must agree to. The DPR now is rather powerful] (personal communication, December 17, 2013).

Correspondingly, Woro Indah Widyastuti, Advisor to the Minister of Kominfo on Technological Affairs, explained that while policymakers within the Ministry perceived the enactment of a convergence law as crucially necessary, the Ministry decided to follow the DPR’s decision to gradually amend the broadcasting and telecommunication laws. The strategy is to have the DPR immediately start a policy process for regulating technological and industrial convergence, no matter how they are going to do it:


[Currently, the DPR and Kominfo prioritized amendments of telecommunications and broadcasting laws. Our consideration is how to do it (the policy reform) smoothly. The main thing is to give it a go. If the DPR said "These laws need to be revised," and we replied "yes", that sound much better. Rather than we propose a new law of convergence, the response will be: "What is convergence? Ooh this legislation will impact everything". Already, there will be a quarrel again.] (personal communication, March 3, 2015)

It is apparent that policymakers within the Ministry of Kominfo perceived that ideally a convergence law needs to be enacted in response to the phenomenon of technological
and industrial convergence. This view is indeed in line with the growing discourse of regulatory convergence globally, as explained in Chapter 3. However, the DPR which currently has stronger legislative authority has favoured incrementalism, so the executive government has been institutionally forced to follow.

4.6 Derivative Policies as the Executive’s Authoritative Apparatuses

Even though the executive government has experienced declining authority in the law making process, for the purpose of law implementation, the President can still enact Government Regulations. Meanwhile, the ministers, who are considered to be the assistants of the President, can issue Ministerial Decrees and Regulations.

The New Order regime (1966-1998) has been known and criticized for extensively use these derivative policies in exerting its authoritative power. As argued by Cribb (1998), since Indonesian laws tend to be general statements of principles and requirements, it is left to the President and his ministers to enact Government Regulations and Ministerial Decrees/Regulations as the practical regulatory machineries (p.71). As a consequence, according to Ure (1995), “Indonesia’s industrial laws fall into a hierarchy: laws by consent of the President, regulations issued by the government in the name of the President under ministerial signature, and decrees of Ministers” (p.53).

In the post-reform era, especially following the Indonesian legal reform, Ministerial Decrees and Regulations have weak legal standing. Neither Ministerial Decrees nor Ministerial Regulations are listed within the Legislation Law No.12 (2011). Laiman et al. (2015) argued that the list of regulations within the Legislation Law No.12 (2011) is not exhaustive, as it does not include other kinds of regulations, such as Ministerial Decrees and Regulations. In addition, Dirhamsyah (2006) claimed the problematic status of Ministerial Decrees and Regulations is rooted in the contradictory articles within the People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR) Decree No.3 (2000):

Inconsistencies can be seen in the contradictory and conflicting articles of the MPR Decree. Articles 2 and 3 make it clear that the ministerial decree is no longer a legal instrument in the new Indonesian legal system. However, these articles contradict Article 4.2 which states that the regulations or decrees of ministries and other governments’ committees do not conflict
with higher laws or acts. It would seem therefore, that the decrees of ministerial and other governments’ committees still exist in the Indonesian legal system. This creates confusion as to the status of a ministerial decree in the hierarchy of Indonesian legal system. (p.77-78)

Despite having uncertain legal standing, a significant number of Ministerial Decrees and Regulations have been enacted in Indonesia, including those issued by the Minister of Kominfo. Figure 4.4 below illustrates the number of Kominfo Ministerial Decrees and Regulations issued between 2010 and 2016. It includes a Ministerial Regulation on IPTV (2010), Ministerial Regulations on Digital TV Migration (2011-2013) and a Ministerial Regulation on Over-the-Top (OTT) services (2016).

![Figure 4.4: The Number of Kominfo Ministerial Decrees and Regulations (2010-2016)](image)

This study further revealed that issuing Ministerial Decrees or Ministerial Regulations has been favoured by the Ministry of Kominfo, as compared to proposing a new law or amending the existing laws. As explained by Henry Subiakto, proposing a new law and amending those existing has proven to be a complex policy process, involving many regulatory institutions, and is also time consuming especially due to the work of the DPR which he claimed to be unprofessional. Meanwhile, issuing Ministerial Decrees or Regulations tends to be quicker and flexible, since the policy process is only at the level of ministry. However, Mr. Subiakto highlighted that a Ministerial Decree or Regulation cannot stand alone. It can only be issued when there is a law that mandates for its
enactment (personal communication, March 23, 2016). Issuing Ministerial Decrees or Regulations is a type of incrementalism at a lower legislative form.

4.7 Professionalism Constraints of the Indonesian Legislature

Sherlock (2008) criticized the DPR’s determination to direct Indonesian national policies as “its institutional capacity does not yet match its ambitions” (p.161). The author claimed that “the chamber was full of inexperienced members…the Secretariat was still largely unreformed…” (p.168) and that the procedure for decision-making has been opaque:

The DPR relies on outside sources of policy ideas and legislative drafting, but procedures for making connections are unsystematic and ad hoc. It is easy for input from one randomly obtained source to become an official initiative of the DPR before it is reviewed by the rest of the parliament. At the Secretariat level, there is little capacity to check the quality of draft bills from a political, policy or technical drafting point of view. At the political level, decision-making by ‘consensus’ rather than majority votes creates pressure on parties to agree to bills regarding which they have no policy. In subsequent debate the respective position of parties is unclear and contradictory, with information given to the public on the personal initiative of individual leaders rather than the party collectively. Coordination between party organisations and their members in the DPR members is often poor. (pp.161-162)

Correspondingly, Fealy (2001) argued that:

For most part, its [legislation] performance has been patchy…Although there are dozens of lawyers in the DPR, no member has expertise in drafting legislation…The DPR Secretariat General has until recently had few staff available with the necessary expertise to assist MPs in drawing up bills. (pp.105-106)

The capacity of DPR members in policymaking, especially in relation to regulatory convergence, was also criticised by Woro Indah Widyastuti:


[When we propose a regulation, we face the parliament. Do all MPs understand about convergence? Or at least, are they keen in this area? Only a handful of people. Most of them get 'whispers' from outsiders. As a result, when they echoed the 'whispers' and were confronted back, they cannot respond. We experience a similar situation when discussing the amendment of Broadcasting Law, they did not understand. What they know is politics. Very few of them are experts in a specific field, such as broadcasting. Their focus is not on how to best regulate this industry, so that everyone can live comfortably. But they think more about their political goal that the executive government should not be in charge, that's it! So, it is more about going against the executive government.] (personal communication, March 3, 2015)

Additionally, Sherlock (2008) claimed that DPR unprofessionalism is rooted in Prolegnas itself, which has turned into a mechanism to pass unfinished business of its predecessors:

Yet despite the formation of a new government under an amended Constitution, and despite great changes to the parliament, the new DPR began its life burdened with a backlog of unfinished business left by the old chamber...The idea of Prolegnas as a planning tool...was that it would be a process by which executive government and the parliament would consult on the agenda of proposed bills and give priorities for law-making in the upcoming period. In practice, however, Prolegnas has become a 'laundry list' of bills with no indication of relative priority or importance...One result of this practice is that the parliament is swamped by an unrealistically large number of bills that recent history has repeatedly shown it is unable to pass. The DPR itself thus gives ammunition to its constant critics in the media and NGOs who charge members of parliament with being lazy and incompetent. (p.178)

4.8 Tycoons’ Influences Upon the Indonesian Political and Legislation Systems

In discussing industrial policies, it is critical to consider the potential influences of tycoons on the policy process as the proposed policies will potentially impact their business interests. Haggard (1998), in his study on the correlation between business, politics and
economic policy in East Asian countries, including Indonesia, argued that “the East Asian model is typically seen to include close business-government relations as a defining element” in the policy-making process (p.78). In the case of Indonesia, the nature of business-government relations and its political structures have been evolved through several stages, in which the notion of ‘ethnic politics’—the polarization between what scholars (e.g. Godley & Lloyd, 2001; Hoon, 2006; Pandiangan, 2003; Sen, 2006) refer to as ‘Chinese-Indonesians’ and ‘indigenous-Indonesians’—has been prominent through those transitions (Haggard, 1998, p. 89; Robison, 2009, p. 271).

During the New Order regime (1966-1998), Chinese-Indonesian businessmen had been offered a more favourable business environment, as compared to the indigenous. A number of scholars pointed out how centralism and economic policies of the New Order had served the monopolistic interests of Chinese businessmen, facilitating them to transform into highly diversified conglomerates dominating the private commercial sector (Chua, 2008, p. 109; 2009, p. 201; McLeod, 2000, p. 150; Robison, 1986, p. 273). As a result, a small group of Chinese-Indonesian businessmen had transformed into economically powerful tycoons during that time, including Liem Sioe Liong (Salim Group), Bob Hasan, Eka Tjipta Wijaya (Bimantara Eka Santosa), William Soeryadjaya (Astra International) and Prajogo Pangestu (Suryadinata, 2015).

While supported to be economically dominant, Chinese-Indonesian businessmen were, on the other hand, politically muted as well as socially limited (Chua, 2009, p. 201). Heryanto (1998) refers to this phenomenon as “the paradox of the Chinese dominance of the economy, and their pariah status in the cultural and political spheres” (p.97). Correspondingly, Sen (2006) argues:

Through much of post-colonial history and particularly during the so-called ‘New Order’ (under General Suharto), Indonesian citizens of ethnic Chinese descent have been caught in a strangely ambiguous position: they have enjoyed enormous economic power while at the same time being threatened with politico-cultural effacement. (p.171)

Lacking direct political participation and being culturally marginalized forced Chinese Indonesian businessmen at that time to depend on the bureaucrats and become ‘bureaucracy's ideal partners’ as they could not challenge the authority or the state elite
In order to influence industrial policies, therefore, Chinese-Indonesian businessmen were required to build personal, ‘clientelistic’ and symbiotic relationships with politicians, military leaders and prominent figures of the government. As Haggard (1998) described:

The authoritarian nature of the regime, the structure of political institutions linking government and business, and the organizational and the economic weakness of the Indonesian private sector all serve to increase the relative power of state actors. The dominant political party (Golkar\(^\text{32}\)) did not play a role in mediating business interests, rather, business representation was channelled through state-corporatist organizations and more importantly through informal, personalistic —if it can be called that—that favoured state elites directly (managers of state-owned enterprises, the military, and the president’s family and, ironically, the very large Chinese firms) that the government’s policy was nominally designed to contain. (p.95)

Chua (2009) claimed that these mutually beneficial relationships between Chinese-Indonesian businessmen and the government resulted in ‘predatory capitalism’ (pp.201-202).

Following the Indonesia Reformation (1998), a series of policies has been enacted to gradually end social and cultural discrimination against Chinese-Indonesians (Hoon, 2004, ¶4; Hoon, 2008, p.180; Suryadinata, 2000b, p.64). At the political level, Indonesia has transformed from authoritarianism to parliamentarianism, in that a significant number of political parties has been established and influential political figures have emerged. As a consequence, power is no longer centralized, it is indeed regionally and institutionally decentralized. According to Chua (2009), this political development “was a major setback for Indonesia’s big business conglomerates”:

The time of guaranteed political protection, or at least favouritism, was over and a new era of great uncertainty had begun. Without their main patron - President Suharto, the architect and integral facilitator of the New Order patronage networks - they suddenly lacked the reliable political backing necessary to uphold the well-established symbiotic arrangements between capital and the state. (p.203)

\(^{32}\text{Golkar in an abbreviation for Golongan Karya, it is an incumbent political party in Indonesia.}\)
In his study Chua (2009, p. 207) quoted comments from Chinese-Indonesian businessmen on how the end of the New Order’s centralized authoritarianism has been harmful to their business. For example, Eddie Lembong stated that “the situation now is difficult. Power is scattered and not concentrated, which makes it complicated for business people to deal with”. Correspondingly, Tomy Winata, the boss of Artha Graha, declared:

During the New Order, everything was easy for Chinese big business: There was one pot of money, contracts and opportunities, and the pot was with the Cendana; now the pot is spread to thousands of people. The political landscape has changed a lot and is more complex than before. Now the social cost of doing business in much higher.

Besides decentralization of power, the Indonesia Reformation (1998) has also provided an equal right for both indigenous and Chinese-Indonesians to direct political participation. As described by (Tan, 2005); Tan (2008), “since the beginning of the reform period, organizations initiated by ethnic Chinese have emerged in the political arena and as pressure groups” (p.18). The author provides several examples of political parties or mass organizations initiated by Chinese-Indonesians, such as Partai Bhineka Tunggal Ika (PBI), Indonesia Tionghoa (INTI) and Solidaritas Nusa Bangsa (SNB).

The post-reform era “has [also] been marked by the rise of private sector entrepreneurs [whether they are Indigenous, Chinese or Arab descents] in political parties and public office. It’s common for political parties and their leaders to forge formal relationships with wealthy donors and business tycoons” (Warburton, 2014). These relationships are needed because doing politics in Indonesia is very costly, as it is described by Budisantoso, a member Nasdem political party:

In America campaigns are not as expensive as in Indonesia, they can simply invite people to watch it on TV or read it in a newspaper, and most will. We however, have to mobilise the masses, feed them, and pay for their transport...So the cost of doing politics in Indonesia is very high, beyond our capacity. The rules on...party contributions are not appropriate, businesses can only give up to 7 Billion Rupiah (690,000 AUD). (cited in Reuter, 2014)

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Nasdem is an abbreviation of National Democrat political party.
Correspondingly, Aspinall (2014) revealed that as Indonesian voters have increasingly become ‘pragmatic’ or ‘transactional’, almost all the election candidates have used the distribution of money, gifts or other material benefits as a central campaign strategy.

Meanwhile, there are three sources of legitimate funding for political parties in Indonesia; (1) members’ contributions, (2) funding from the state and (3) donations. However, according to the study by Reuter (2014), these legal sources of income can cover less than 15% of the political parties expenses. The author revealed three common funding models to cover the remaining 85% of political parties’ expenses. First of all, there is the phenomenon of “partai milik pribadi”, in which billionaires establish political parties as a political tool to gain power within the House of representative or to run for presidency. Examples are Gerindra, Nasdem, and Hanura political parties. Secondly, there is the phenomenon of “sewa kendaraan”, in which established political parties are hired to serve as a ‘political vehicle’ for rich individuals. As an example, Golkar is the political vehicle for Aburizal Bakrie. Finally, there is the phenomenon in which political parties are maintained by elite families who have significant economic power. For example, Megawati sustains PDI-P, which is the successor of Soekarno’s PNI.

To sum up, in the post reform era, the Indonesian tycoons, both Chinese-Indonesians and Indigenous-Indonesians, are directly involved in politics, especially as they have the economic power to fund political parties. Consequently, there is the potential for political parties to be used by those tycoons to influence industrial policies in line with their business interests. As Ufen (2009) noted, “entrepreneurs presumably dictate (or ‘influence’) the stance of parties on specific issues” (p.164). Correspondingly, Warburton (2014) claimed that “business expansion and ego are what motivates these tycoons’ foray into public office. The democratic era offered them more opportunity to access the state and, hence, more opportunity for expansion of their business empires”.

34 Gerindra is an abbreviation for Gerakan Rakyat Indonesia political party.
35 Hanura is an abbreviation for Hati Nurani Rakyat political party.
36 PDI-P is an acronym for Partai Demokrasi Indonesia-Perjuangan.
37 PNI is an acronym for Partai Nasional Indonesia.
4.9 Media & Telecommunication Magnates in Indonesian ‘Berlusconian’ Politics

In discussing press and politics in Indonesia, Herlambang, an Indonesian press freedom activist, claimed that Indonesia today has experienced ‘Berlusconian’ politics, in that media tycoons have used their economic power and media outlets to influence Indonesian politics (Oktara 2016). Silvio Berlusconi, as explained by Eli M. Noam (2009), is an Italian media magnate who “used his media empire to achieve policy power and public office” (p.3).

In media studies, concentration of ownership has been believed to generate media power. According to Freedman (2014), media power should not be understood in a vacuum. Instead, media companies exert their power to symbolically construct reality or knowledge are in relationships with other economic, political and social institutions and processes within any given society:

What I will attempt to show is that media power...refers to a set of relationships that help to organize the development of the symbolic resources that play a vital role in social reproduction and that, in conjunction with other institutions and processes, help to structure our knowledge about, our ability to participate in and our capacity to change the world. (p.30)

Besides having symbolic power to shape public discourse, the accumulation of wealth itself has given media magnates considerable economic power to be directly involved in the political arena. Meier and Trappel (1998) pointed out the tendency for “market power expands to political power”:

As the economic strength of media conglomerates develops, their position in society at large increases. Media conglomerates develop from merely economic factors in public life into powerful institutions in society and eventually increase their political power. (p.39)

In Indonesia today, almost all media tycoons have been directly involved in politics. As explained in Chapter 2, their media conglomerates vertically expand their businesses to the telecommunication sectors through industrial convergence. Their strong economic and symbolic power has enabled them to develop close relationships with bureaucrats, to fund political parties or mass organizations, to obtain strategic positions in political parties, to chair strategic governmental positions and even to be presidential or vice-
presidential candidates in Indonesia. In the following sections, the prominent roles of the media and telecommunication magnates in the post-reform Indonesian politics are discussed.

4.9.1 Aburizal Bakrie

Aburizal Bakrie, is a Arab descent, widely known by his nickname ‘ARB’ or ‘Ical’, and was chairman of Bakrie Global Ventura from 1999 to 2004, a family enterprise that was founded by his father in 1942. During a decade of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s leadership, Aburizal Bakrie had been part of the executive government. He was appointed Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economy between 2004 and 2005, and subsequently Coordinating Minister for People’s Welfare between 2005 and 2009. Based on the wealth report he submitted to the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), by 2004 Aburizal Bakrie was the richest minister with a net worth of 860 billion Rupiah (Eworaswa, 2004).

Image 4.1: Aburizal Bakrie Gave a Speech in 2012 Golkar National Leaders Meeting

Source: Solihin (2012)

In 2014, Aburizal Bakrie was a presidential candidate of the Golkar political party. Unfortunately, Golkar ranked the second in the 2014 legislative election, gaining only 18.4% votes (Electoral Commission, 2014). To further compete in the presidential election, Golkar built a coalition with Gerindra, PAN,38 PKS,39 PPP40 and PBB,41 declaring

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38 PAN is an acronym for Partai Amanat National.
39 PKS is an acronym for Partai Keadilan Sejahtera.
40 PPP is an acronym for Partai Persatuan Pembangunan.
41 PBB is an acronym for Partai Bulan Bintang.
the establishment of *Koalisi Merah-Putih* or the Red-and-White Coalition and promoting Prabowo Subianto and Aburizal Bakrie as the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Since then, Aburizal Bakrie has been Chairman of the *Red-and-White Coalition* (Koalisi Merah Putih, 2014) and therefore Prabowo’s right-hand-man (Nurhasim, 2013).

Aburizal Bakrie has been widely known for using his media outlets, under *Visi Media Asia*, to support his political ambitions. As mentioned in *Chapter 2*, his media companies publicly proclaimed the victory of Prabowo and himself in the 2014 Presidential Election, before the Election Commission made public the official results, a move which turned into an embarrassment, as his rivals actually won the election.

![Image 4.2: Aburizal Bakrie (left) Shakes Hands with Prabowo Subianto (right)](source: Putra (2014))

After its downfall in the 2014 presidential election, the *Red-and-White Coalition* decided to stand in opposition to the executive government. This coalition was a strong opposition as it controlled 52.14% votes of the DPR, compared to the executive government that controlled only 36.97% votes (Leonal, 2014; Triono, 2014). Consequently, Aburizal Bakrie, as the leader of the opposition, has had a significant political power in Indonesia.

### 4.9.2 Surya Paloh

Surya Paloh is an Acehnese and the magnate of the *Media Indonesia* Group. Surya Paloh was formerly a member of the *Golkar* political party, who in 2009 competed against Aburizal Bakrie for chairmanship. Following his failure at that, Surya Paloh established the
National Democratic party (Nasdem) in 2012 and used it as a vehicle for his 2014 presidential bid (Warburton, 2014). Nasdem according to Reuter (2014), is an example of 'partai milik pribadi'; a political party which has been established by a billionaire as a political vehicle to gaining power in the DPR or to run for presidency.

**Image 4.3: Surya Paloh Gives a Speech at a Nasdem Event**

Source: Salim (2013)

**Image 4.4: Surya Paloh (middle) Hugs Joko Widodo (left)**

Source: Fiansyah and Wedhaswary (2014)

Nasdem gained only 6.7% votes in the 2014 Legislative Election (Electoral Commission, 2014), which consequently thwarted Surya Paloh’s ambition to run for presidency. Nasdem then decided to join Koalisi Indonesia Hebat or the Great Indonesia Coalition together with PDI-P, PKB42 and Hanura to support Joko Widodo, famously known as Jokowi, in his presidential bid. Jokowi openly asked the broadcasting magnate to quickly start an ‘air strike’ to support his presidential candidacy (Fiansyah & Wedhaswary, 2014). As mentioned earlier in Chapter 2, media outlets under the Media Indonesia Group

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42 PKB is an acronym for Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa.
publicly proclaimed the victory of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla before the Election Commission (KPU) formally announced the election result.

Following Joko Widodo’s victory, it was reported by mainstream media outlets that Surya Paloh’s men dominate the cabinet: (1) Tedjo Edy Purdijatno as Coordinating Minister of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs; (2) Siti Nurbaya as Minister of Environment and Forestry; (3) Ferry Mursyidan Baldan as Minister of Land and Spatial Planning; and (4) Prasetyo as Attorney General (Van, 2014). Surya Paloh denied having any political agreement with Jokowi regarding the appointment of four NASDEM political figures to chair governmental positions (Maulidar, 2014).

4.9.3 Chairul Tanjung

Chairul Tanjung is a Javanese and the head of the CT Corp conglomerate. He was listed by Forbes as the fifth richest magnate in Indonesia and among the world’s billionaires (Forbes, 2014b). Chairul Tanjung’s close relationship with the former president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, was frequently suspected as being used to smooth his business manoeuvres, including the problematical acquisition of IndoVision from Telkom Indonesia (see Chapter 2).

Indeed, Chairul Tanjung had strategic governmental positions during the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Between 2010 and 2014, he was Chief of Komite Ekonomi Nasional (KEN) or the National Economic Committee. KEN is a non-ministerial body whose task is to assist and give advice to the President regarding macroeconomic policies. Subsequently, in 2014, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono appointed him Coordinating Minister of Economy.

Image 4.5: Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (left) and Chairul Tanjung (right)
4.9.4 Hary Tanoesoedibjo

Hary Tanoesoedibjo, also known by his nickname ‘HT’, is a Chinese Indonesian and the media mogul of Global Mediacom. He began his direct political participation in 2011 when he joined Nasdem, the political party established by Surya Paloh (Vit, 2011). However, this was only until 2013, as he got into a dispute with Surya Paloh and decided to leave Nasdem (Asril, 2013). Afterwards, Hary Tanoesoedibjo joined Hanura, a new political party which promoted Wiranto, a former military general, and himself as presidential and vice-presidential candidates for the 2014 Presidential Election. The fact that Hanura gained only 5.3% votes in the Legislative Election (Electoral Commission, 2014) thwarted his ambition to further compete in the 2014 Presidential Election.

Image 4.6: Wiranto (left) Holds Hand with Hary Tanoesoedibyo (right)

By the end of 2014, Hary Tanoesoedibjo publicly declared he was out of Indonesian politics. He then founded a mass organization called Perindo, which in the beginning of 2015 was transformed into a political party. Hary Tanoesoedibjo then appointed himself as the political party chairman. Perindo is another example of ‘partai milik pribadi’. Indeed, Hary Tanoesoedibjo has intentionally used Perindo as part of his strategy to compete in the 2019 Indonesian presidential election. It is very obvious that Hary Tanoesoedibyo has harnessed his media outlets to build his political profile, as well as the profile of his political party. Image 4.7 below illustrates how SindoNews.com, which belongs to Media Nusantara Citra (MNC), has been heavily used to report the political programs of Perindo.
Image 4.7: SindoNews.com Coverage of Perindo Political Events

Sosok HT Jadi Daya Tarik Pemuda Bergabung ke Perindo


Buyut Ucapkan Selamat kepada DPO Perindo Kabupaten Bekasi

Buyut Ucapkan, namun belum diketahui tanggal resmi diadakannya acara tersebut.

Kader dan Anggota Rokkuso Dua Bersama Perindo Bekasi

Ketua Umum Perindo, Harry Tassosoesoko, mengucapkan selamat kepada kader-kader bertugas di Kabupaten Bekasi.

HT Ajak Tekno Masyarakat Kalimantan Tengah Perluaskan Kerjasama

HT Ajak Tekno Masyarakat Kalimantan Tengah untuk menciptakan kinerja yang lebih baik dalam penyelesaian masalah.

Pendidikan di Indonesia Harus Tumbuhkan Pengawara Produktif

Chairman & CEO MMC Group Harry Tassosoesoko (HT) menekankan bahwa pendidikan di Indonesia harus memproduksi pengawara yang memiliki keterampilan yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat.

HT Minta Pemerintah Tindak Tegas Penyebab Pelaku

Ketua Umum Partai Perindo, Harry Tassosoesoko (HT) menekankan pentingnya penindakan yang tegas dalam penyelesaian kasus-kasus yang terkait dengan terorisme.

HT: Bangun Kedaulatan Pangan, Energi, dan Industri Strategis

Ketua Umum Partai Perindo, Harry Tassosoesoko (HT) menekankan pentingnya peningkatan keterampilan dalam bidang pangan, energi, dan industri.

HT: Turun Pasar Belanja untuk Kasus Pelanggaran Masyarakat Bawah

Ketua Umum Partai Perindo, Harry Tassosoesoko (HT) menekankan pentingnya peningkatan keterampilan dalam bidang pangan, energi, dan industri.

HT Resmikan Kantor Perindo Kalimantan Tengah

Ketua Umum Partai Perindo, Harry Tassosoesoko (HT) menekankan pentingnya peningkatan keterampilan dalam bidang pangan, energi, dan industri.

HT: Mewakili B物资an Baru untuk Kebutuhan Listrik dalam Negeri

Ketua Umum Partai Perindo, Harry Tassosoesoko (HT) menekankan pentingnya peningkatan keterampilan dalam bidang pangan, energi, dan industri.

Perindo Ingat Masyarakat Indonesia Melalui Proses Politik

Ketua Umum Partai Perindo, Harry Tassosoesoko (HT) menekankan pentingnya peningkatan keterampilan dalam bidang pangan, energi, dan industri.

4.9.5 Dahlan Iskan

Finally, there is Dahlan Iskan, a magnate from Jawa Pos Group. Dahlan Iskan is among those media moguls who got strategic governmental positions during the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Between 2011 and 2014, he was Minister for State-owned Enterprise. Approaching the 2014 Presidential Election, Dahlan Iskan was promoted as presidential candidate by the Democrat political party. Unfortunately, Democrat only gained 10.2% votes in the Legislative Election (Electoral Commission, 2014), and therefore cannot continue competing in 2014 Presidential Election. The Democrat political party decided not to join either the Red-and-White Coalition nor the Great Indonesia Coalition, as it did not support Prabowo-Aburizal Bakrie nor Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla.

From the above explanation, it is obvious a number of tycoons from the Indonesian media and telecommunication sectors have had prominent positions within political parties and consequently have become influential figures in the parliament. During the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, some of them had even been appointed to chair strategic governmental positions.

Today, under the leadership of President Joko Widodo, the executive has maintained close, yet mutual, relationships with media and telecommunication magnates. My interview with a prominent figure from the Presidential Palace, who requested his/her identity be concealed, revealed that the current executive government is not concerned with concentration of media ownership. The executive government has in fact harnessed the symbolic power of media magnates for maintaining political stability. “Kita ini kembali ke era Orde Baru, bahkan lebih parah lagi” [We are returning to the New Order era, indeed even worse]. Regularly, on a weekly basis, the Communication Team of the President invites all mainstream media editors for a ‘briefing’ on news topics to be published. The briefing has been claimed to be a practice of Governmental Public Relations. Additionally, every month, the President himself invites media magnates and editors for a lunch. My respondent claimed that mainstream media in Indonesia is no longer in opposition to the government, no longer being the watchdog of democracy. Media magnates have been so close to the executive, while at the same time controlling the legislature (personal communication, September 17, 2016).
In this way, it is arguable that these media and telecommunication tycoons have the potential to influence the industrial policy process in Indonesia. Concern about the potential of regulatory capture is therefore justified. As explained by Bó (2006), the capture theory of regulation has both broad and narrow interpretations:

According to the broad interpretation, regulatory capture is the process through which special interests affect state intervention in any of its forms... According to the narrow interpretation, regulatory capture is specifically the process through which regulated monopolies end up manipulating the state agencies that are supposed to control them. (p.203)

Capture theory views the political process as dominated by interest groups and considers that regulation tends to benefit particular groups who manage to ‘capture’ policy process. A critical point to consider is that regulation tends to benefit producers more than workers or consumers. This is because producers are more concentrated as a group, more economically powerful, and more interests in common, compared to workers and consumers. It is highly likely that producers justify regulations on the grounds that they are in the consumer interest, but, nevertheless, the actual motivation for the lobbying of regulators is in their own interests (Baldwin, Cave, & Lodge, 2012, p. 44; Booth, 1997, p. 684).

As an example, Aburizal Bakrie demanded the DPR and the Red-and-White Coalition revise 122 industrial laws in Indonesia: “Ada 122 undang-undang yang harus kita tinjau kembali”. These include laws that govern the mining, banking and telecommunication sectors, where his conglomerate operates. In his view, the existing laws have deviated from the state’s objectives and are excessively liberal (Prihandoko, 2014; Wardi, 2014). Further, Aburizal Bakrie criticized foreign investments in many strategic industrial sectors in Indonesia. This proposal for regulatory intervention can be seen as a strategy by incumbents to create an entry barrier for foreign competitors that potentially disadvantage their business.

My interviews with prominent figures of the Press Council, reveal the view that due to the current political situation helds by media leaders, it is too risky to amend or revise laws governing the Indonesian media industries, including the Press Law No.40 (1999). That is why, even though technological and industrial convergence have brought particular issues
in the press industry which the existing Press Law cannot accommodate, such as the emergence of converged newsroom and citizen journalism sites (see Chapter 2), the Press Council is in a firm stand for not amending the Press Law (Personal interviews, Ninok Laksono, 18 February 2014 and Agus Sudibyo, 4 March 2015).

4.10 Conclusion
When studying Indonesian communication policies and the process for regulatory reform, it is critical to understand the country’s political and regulatory systems, since these institutions, in conjunction with actors’ interests and policy ideas, have significant impacts upon the public policy process.

After Reformation took place in 1998, a series of amendments was done on the Constitution (1945) which significantly altered the political and legislative systems in Indonesia. The executive government is no longer the dominant policymaker and the DPR does no longer passively respond to policy proposals. Instead, while the executive government legislative authority tends to be declining, the DPR legislative power has grown considerably. It has been argued that dual legitimacy in the current Indonesian legislative system tends to lead to a deadlock in the policy process.

These political developments have been a significant challenge for the effort to fundamentally reform Indonesian communication policies towards regulatory convergence. While the executive government has aimed to enact a new law on convergence, the DPR has favoured incrementalism by gradually amending the Broadcasting Law, the Telecommunication Law and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law. In the face of the DPR dropping the Telematics Convergence Bill and maintaining amendment of the Broadcasting Law in their 2012 Prolegnas, the executive government has had no option but to follow the incremental process.

Another potential challenge for the communication policy process in Indonesia is DPR professionalism. There has been a concern that most MPs lack capacity in the law making process, especially in relation to communication policies. The DPR professionalism
problem is also rooted in Prolegnas itself, which has become a mechanism by which predecessors pass unfinished works to successors.

Due to the prolonged policy process involved in either enacting a new law or amending the existing laws, the executive government tends to exert its power through Governmental and Ministerial Regulations. Indeed, the Minister of Kominfo has issued a number of Ministerial Regulations to deal with the phenomenon of Industrial convergence, such as the Ministerial Regulations on IPTV and Digital TV. However, it should be noted that Ministerial Regulations have an ambiguous legal standing. Thus enacting policies for dealing with the industrial convergence phenomenon in the form of Ministerial Regulations can be legally problematic.

Finally, any study of Indonesian industrial policies needs to consider the potential for regulatory capture. This is because the Indonesian political system in the post-reform period has given tycoons considerable opportunity to be directly involved in the political arena, as they become the main financial supporters for political parties.

Media and telecommunication magnates, in particular, currently have considerable influences upon Indonesian politics, including Aburizal Bakrie, Surya Paloh, Chairul Tanjung and Hary Tanoesoedibjo. They are not only economically powerful to finance political parties, but also have the symbolic power to influence the public agenda through their media outlets. These media and telecommunication magnates chair political parties and therefore have determinant influence on the legislature. They have also developed mutually beneficial relationships with the executive. In this kind of political system, a concern about the potential for regulatory capture in the communication policy process is justified.
PART 3
RESEARCH FINDINGS
CHAPTER 5

Telematics Convergence Bill: 
Governing ‘Telematics’, Overlooking ‘Mediamatics’

5.1 Introduction

As mentioned earlier, in 2010 the Indonesian Ministry of Communications and Informatics (Kominfo) announced the proposal of Telematics Convergence Bill. The policy process of the bill was actually started in 2009 under the leadership of President Susilo Bambang Yodhoyono, with Mohammad Nuh as Minister of Kominfo issuing Ministerial Decree No.145 (2009). The policy process of the bill was continued by the succeeding Minister, Tifatul Sembiring, until the government decided to revisit the draft in 2012. Today, under the leadership of the newly elected president, Joko Widodo, the current Minister of Kominfo, Rudiantara, has brought back the discourse of the Telematics Convergence Bill (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, 2014). So far, the policy process of the bill has lasted for seven years.

It is argued in this thesis that this proposal of the Telematics Convergence Bill is as an effort by the executive government to fundamentally reform Indonesian communication policies due to technological and industrial convergence. As stated by Nugroho, Siregar, et al. (2012):

> For better or worse, technological innovation has become one of the main factors affecting the policymaking in media sectors. A clear example of how policymakers are forced to regulate the media as a consequence of emerging technologies is the current Convergence Bill. The diffusion of various communication tools into one single platform is the main reason why policymakers in Indonesia are now attempting to compose a new umbrella law on ICT and its uses. (p.66)

This chapter examines the Indonesian Telematics Convergence Bill. The researcher obtained drafts of the bill from the Ministry of Kominfo and BRTI, both versions being
almost the same. Through document analysis, the content of the bill is examined by posing several questions: what problems or issues of industrial convergence are perceived as crucial and are going to be regulated through the bill? How are those problems or issues going to be regulated? What problems or issues related to industrial convergence have been overlooked and therefore ruled out? How will the enactment of the bill potentially impact public interest, competition, media diversity and universal service? Subsequently, data from semi-structured interviews with figures from regulatory bodies are used to further explain how the understanding of Indonesian policymakers regarding the issue of technological and industrial convergence has shaped the formulation of the bill. Finally, this chapter discusses particular bureaucratic and political challenges that have inhibited the policy process of the bill.

5.2 Governing ‘Telematics’, Not ‘Mediamatics’

To begin with, the use of the term ‘telematics’ within the bill reflects that a strong telecommunication perspective drove its formulation. It should be noted that the Ministry of Kominfo, in 2009, initially aimed to formulate the “RUU Konvergensi Telekomunikasi dan Penyiaran” or the Convergence of Telecommunication and Broadcasting Bill (Communication and Informatics Ministerial Decree No.145, 2009). The proposed name for the bill literally linked the two increasingly interrelated sectors of telecommunication and broadcasting in the era of convergence. After a year, however, what was actually proposed to the People’s Representatives Assembly (DPR) was the “RUU Konvergensi Telematika” or the Telematics Convergence Bill. In my view, the title change, by replacing ‘telecommunication and broadcasting’ with the term ‘telematics’, should not be taken lightly. Instead, I argue that it is a result of a policy process which had been dominated by a telecommunication perspective.

The term ‘telematics’ is within the web of terminology and has been interchangeably used to refer to the phenomenon of technological convergence in the telecommunication sector. As argued by Fuller and Souther (1999), scholars’ references to the phenomenon of “the convergence of computers, computer networks, and electronic communications such as ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) land lines and satellite communications” are often entangled in a web of terminology such as ‘information and
communication technologies’, ‘informatics’, ‘telematics’, ‘the information superhighway’, and so on” (p.287). The term ‘telematics’ was initially introduced by Nora and Minc (1978) in L’informatisation de la société to refer to "the growing overlap of computers and telecommunications" (Chamoux, 1988, p. 296). The terminology, according to Latzer (2009), represents the first step of technological convergence which is marked by the digitalization of telephony (TELEcommunications) following the development of computer technology (inforMATICS); TELE + MATICS = TELEMATICS. The second step of technological convergence, according to Latzer (2009), involves the media sector. The term ‘mediamatics’ has been used to refer to the convergence of digitalized mass MEDIA with teleMATICS; MEDIA + MATICS = MEDIAMATICS (p.415). The steps are illustrated in Figure 5.1 below.

The derivation of this terminology explains why the term ‘telematics’ is more common in the field of telecommunication, computing and Internet, but not so much in the media sector. Various definitions of the term ‘telematics’ highlight its relationship to the telecommunication, computing and Internet sectors, and exclude the media sector. For example, Horrocks and Bellamy (1997) define ‘telematics’ as “the technical convergence and integrated application of information processing and telecommunications technologies” (p.377). Correspondingly, Van Cuilenburg and McQuail (2003) assert that “computer and telecommunications are converging to telematics” (p.197).

In Indonesia, the term ‘telematics’ is translated into ‘telematika’, an abbreviation for ‘telekomunikasi’ (telecommunication) and ‘informatika’ (informatics). The term ‘telematika’ has entered policy vocabulary and become an issue since the end of 1990s.
In 1997, the New Order government issued Presidential Decree No.30 (1997) about the establishment of an Indonesian Telematics Coordination Team (TKTI\textsuperscript{43}). TKTI was established for assisting the government in formulating policies to foster as well as control telematics development in Indonesia. While the decree does not literally define the term ‘telematika’, the structure of TKTI gives a sense of the dominant view of the telecommunication sector as compared to the media sector in the discourse of telematics in Indonesia. Among the fourteen ministers who are the members of TKTI, it is the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications who was appointed to be Vice-Chairman. Meanwhile, the Minister of Information, the media regulator at that time, was only being a member. TKTI was also responsible for supervising a project called ‘Nusantara-21’ or ‘Telematika Indonesia’:

The objective of Telematika Indonesia was to develop national telecommunications in 300 districts throughout the country. The concept is one of an "information highway," integrating infrastructure on the available networks using satellite, fiber optic cables, TV cables, cellular and broadcasting technologies. (Bahweres, 2001)

It was since 2000, a misconception about the term ‘telematika’ started to develop. The term has been understood to comprise not only the telecommunications and informatics, but also the broadcasting sector. For example, in 2000, an association known as Mastel changed the abbreviation of its name from Masyarakat Telekomunikasi Indonesia into Masyarakat Telematika Indonesia in order to expand its work scope, not limitedly focus on the telecommunication sector, by also covering the field of information technology, communications and broadcasting (Indonesian Telematics Society, 2015). Subsequently, President Abdurrahman Wahid issued Presidential Instruction No.6 (2001) about the development of telematics in Indonesia. The Presidential Instruction defines ‘telematika’ as encompassing the telecommunication, media and informatics sectors. Thus, prior to the formulation of Telematics Convergence Bill, there has been misconception about the term ‘telematics’ among the Indonesian policymakers and bureaucrats.

To understand why the title of the bill was changed into ‘Telematics Convergence’, it is critical to investigate who has been actually involved in its formulation. For this purpose,

\textsuperscript{43} TKTI is an acronym for Tim Koordinasi Telematika Indonesia or the Indonesian Telematics Coordination Team.
the Communication and Informatics Ministerial Decree No.145 (2009) provides information about the team of policymakers appointed to formulate the Telecommunication and Broadcasting Bill. Among the 56 policymakers involved in the team, most of them are telecommunication regulators from the Ministry of Kominfo, BRTI and the Telecommunication Regulation Committee (KRT\textsuperscript{44}). Only three figures from the Ministry of Kominfo appear to have a media industry and policy background. More staggeringly, none of them represents media regulatory bodies, especially the KPI. The KPI Chairman, Judhariksawan, confirms that KPI has never been invited to participate in the formulation of the bill. Judhariksawan claims that this was highly likely due to the Ministry’s perception that KPI’s authority is now limited to broadcasting content surveillance, that KPI has nothing to do with infrastructure and radio frequency regulations which is the main aspect of the bill (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

While the Kominfo Ministry showed little intention to involve media regulatory bodies, such as the KPI, Press Council, and LSF, the media regulators themselves showed little intention to intervene in the policy process of the bill. The Chairman of KPI, Judhariksawan, admits only having a glimpse of the bill and not understanding in detail what it is actually about (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

As for the Press Council, my interviewee, Ninok Laksono, asserts that each regulatory body should not interfering with each other business, especially if they are not formally invited; a form of ‘bureaucratic politeness’. Nevertheless, the Press Council always maintains good relationships with other regulatory bodies, so that informally its members have discussion with figures from other regulatory bodies about particular issues. Ninok Laksono shows less little concern about the Press Council’s minor role in the formulation of the bill, since he believes that even in the era of convergence, the work of the Press Council is less likely to be in touch with either with BRTI who control the telecommunication sector or Ditjen Aptika (a bureau within the Ministry of Kominfo) who control the Internet sector (personal communication, February 18, 2014).

\textsuperscript{44} KRT is the acronym for Komite Regulasi Telekomunikasi or the Telecommunication Regulation Committee. It is a bureau inside the BRTI.
The absence of media regulators in the formulation of the Telecommunication and Broadcasting Bill reflects the persistent lack of coordination among regulatory bodies that oversee the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. Nugroho, Siregar, et al. (2012) asserted that the lack of coordination is rooted in ‘ego sektoral’:

In the specific context of Indonesia, the reason why the lack of cooperation among public institutions happens is often termed ‘ego sektoral’ (or sectoral ego). In the media domain,...the KPI stands on its own with its own principles, while the Ministry of Communication and Informatics has its own interest and standpoint...On the other hand, institutions like the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) or Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) may have no interest in seeing the public sphere as something that must be protected and regulated. (p.51)

Disregarding the media regulators, the Ministry of Kominfo only involved BRTI and KRT, both of which are directly under its structural and hierarchical orders, in the formulation of the bill. Figure 5.2 illustrates the organizational relationships between the Kominfo Ministry, KRTI and KRT.

Figure 5.2: The Organizational Structures of Kominfo Ministry, BRTI and KRT

Source: Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Body (2010)
Regarding the involvement of BRTI and KRT in the formulation of the bill, Nonot Harsono, a member of KRT-BRTI, clarifies that BRTI itself consists of figures from two Directorate Generals of the Kominfo Ministry, plus six members of KRT which are appointed by the Minister. Nonot Harsono says that it was policymakers from the two Directorate Generals that had predominantly formulated the bill, while the six members of KRT responded with suggestions and considerations (personal communication, October 15, 2015). Based on this explanation, it is justified to argue that the formulation of the bill was dominated by policymakers or bureaucrats of the Ministry. Any objective contribution by BRTI was very limited, since there were only six figures from KRT who were actually outside the Ministry. As explained in Chapter 3, BRTI has been criticized for its extensive ex-officio membership and chairmanship (Ure, 2008, p. 275).

Having mostly telecommunication policymakers formulated the bill, understandably, the scope of the bill has been narrowed to regulate telematics only; i.e. the convergence between telecommunication and informatics. The bill is not aimed at covering a wider issue of mediamatics; i.e. the convergence between media and telematics. In fact, the term ‘mediamatics’ appears to be not commonly used by policymakers within the Ministry. In my interview with Henry Subiakto, Advisor to the Kominfo Minister on Mass Media and Communications Affairs, about the focus of the bill on telematics and not mediamatics, Mr. Subiakto responds by asking me to explain the meaning of the term ‘mediamatics’ (personal communication, February 26, 2016).

I argue that the bill title changing from ‘telecommunication and broadcasting convergence’ to become ‘telematics convergence’ reflects an effort to narrow the bill’s regulatory scope; regulating the impacts of convergence on the telecommunication sector only. The bill’s narrow regulatory scope was also noted by the Indonesian Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU). The KPPU was concerned about article 1 and 2 of the bill which define ‘telematics convergence’ as technological and industrial amalgamations in the telecommunication and information technologies sectors. This understanding, according to KPPU, narrows the meaning of convergence which is generally understood as technological and industrial integrations involving the telecommunication, information technologies and broadcasting sectors. The KPPU further noted that the narrow definition of convergence offered by the bill would bring
negative implications for the development of communication sectors, in terms of establishment, technological innovation, services, and competition (p.15-16).

The use of the term ‘telematics’ in the bill was also criticized during its public consultation on 20th October 2010, for being uncommon and ambiguous. It was perceived to lead to conceptual problems in the future. Therefore, it was suggested to replace the term ‘telematics’ with the more widely accepted term of ‘Information and Communication Technology’ (ICT). A critique was also addressed to how the bill neglects regulation of the broadcasting sector, disregarding the fact that convergence has impacted not only on the telecommunication sector, but also on the broadcasting industry (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2010).

In the next section, a deeper analysis of the content of the bill shows how it has been constructed mainly to deal with the impacts of convergence on the telecommunication sectors through partial adoption of the layer model. The bill regulates only three layers of the communication industries, namely (1) physical/infrastructure layer, (2) logical/network layer and (3) applications layers. By limiting governance to only these three layers, the bill has consequently become more like a revision of the telecommunication law, rather than a new law of convergence.

5.3 Partially Adopting the Layer Model, Resembling Telecommunication Laws

As explained in Chapter 3, the layers principle, which is originated from the field of Internet policy, has been increasingly recommended by scholars as a policy model for convergent communication sectors (e.g. van Cuilenburg & Verhoest, 1998, p. 171 & 176; Whitt, 2004, p. 590). Even though different layer models have been developed and even though there is disagreement on the number of layers that should be identified, most layer models divide the communication industries into at least four distinct layers of (1) physical/infrastructure, (2) logical/network, (3) applications and (4) content/transaction (e.g Thierer, 2004, p. 277; Whitt, 2004, p. 621).

The Telematics Convergence Bill, however, was designed to only partially adopt the layer model. Article 8 of the bill divides commercial telematics services into three categories:
(1) *Fasilitas Jaringan Telematika* (Telematics Network Facility), (2) *Layanan Jaringan Telematika* (Telematics Network Service) and (3) *Layanan Aplikasi Telematika* (Telematics Application Service). Figure 5.3 illustrates the three layers that are regulated by the Telematics Convergence Bill:

At the bottom layer, there are the Telematics Network Facility providers, defined in article 1(7) as companies that provide facilities and network elements so as to form a network to deliver a variety of telematics applications. This category refers to the physical/infrastructure layer, where companies provide various elements of the communication infrastructure, such as telecommunication tower, digital TV multiplexing, copper wire, fiber optics, satellites, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, etc. Secondly, there are the Telematics Network Service providers, defined in Article 1(8) as companies that provide basic connectivity and bandwidth to support diverse applications and enable communication between networks. This category refers to the logical/network layer where ISPs and BSPs play a role in providing IP related services. Finally, there are the Telematics Application Service providers, which according to Article 1(9) refer to companies that provide telematics applications to support business activities and dissemination of content and information. This category represents the applications layer where companies providing Over-The-Top (OTT) services operate.

By accommodating only those three layers, the bill is restricted for regulating only the telecommunications and Internet sectors in Indonesia. As explained by Whitt (2004), that the lower layers target the telecommunication industry, those who provide communication infrastructures and networks (p.592). Correspondingly, a critique was
addressed during the public consultation of the bill on 20\textsuperscript{th} October 2010, that the bill is alike a revision of the telecommunication law, rather than a new law on convergence (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2010). Similarly, the KPPU asserted that the regulatory scopes of the bill are similar to the Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999) with the addition of the telematics application services (p.16).

Indeed, the bill heavily upholds telecommunication regulatory tradition to mandate common carriage and universal service principles, which according to Eli M. Noam (1997) "have been two pillars of telecommunications policy" (p.955). As explained by Eli M. Noam (1994), "common carriage means nondiscriminatory conduit service by a carrier, neutral as to content, users, and usage" (p. 320). In this way, as argued by Eli M. Noam (1994), the common carriage principle has guaranteed freedom of speech in the telecommunication sector (p.320). Correspondingly, Article 27(a) of the Telematics Convergence Bill states that the determination of telematics service rates should be based on the principle of being fair and non-discriminatory. Subsequently, Article 31(c) states that the rights and obligations of interconnection between telematics providers are based on the principle of non-discrimination. As for the universal service principle, according to Mueller (1993), it is “one of the most commonly cited principles of telecommunications policy” (p.352). Eli M. Noam (1997) further explains that “universal service aims to spread telecommunications across society and geography; ...seeks to create equality of outcome by supporting the service to some users; ...[and] is allocative” (p.955). In the case of the Telematics Convergence Bill, Article 38 mandates that the executive government is responsible for universal service implementation, while requiring telematics providers to pay for a ‘universal service fund’\footnote{According to Lombardi (2014), “the universal service fund is basically a surcharge placed on all phone and Internet services” (p.258).}

5.4 Controlling Multinational OTT Players, Protecting National Economic Interests

The design of the Telematics Convergence Bill, which partially adopts the layer model, shows that it mainly targets the telecommunication and Internet industries in Indonesia. The bill has also been perceived to resemble the Telecommunication Law. Since Indonesia already has Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999), then the following question is why
does the executive government think that it is necessary to propose a bill similar to the existing Telecommunication Law? What problems or issues related to convergence that have not been regulated by the existing law?

The answer concerns the emergence of OTT services, which, at the moment, have been dominated by multinational corporations, such as Google, BlackBerry, WhatsApp, Skype, Facebook, Twitter, Netflix, Uber, etc. As argued by Nonot Harsono, a member of KRT-BRTI, OTT business has not yet been regulated yet under the current Telecommunication Law (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2012b). Correspondingly, Woro Indah Widyastuti, Advisor to the Kominfo Minister on Technological Affairs, asserts that convergence gave birth to OTT services, which have not been regulated in the current Telecommunication Law (personal communication, March 3, 2015).

The executive government perceives the current OTT business model as economically disadvantageous to the state since these multinational corporations have harvested considerable revenue from the Indonesian market without giving any financial contribution to the state (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2012b). In addition, the executive government is also concerned about protecting the national telecommunication industry from the economic pressure brought by the multinational OTT business model. As expressed by Nonot Harsono, the Ministry of Kominfo and BRTI have worked together to formulate a policy to govern the multinational OTT business in order to sustain the national telecommunication industry (personal communication, March 13, 2015).

For their part, Indonesian telecommunication operators perceive the current OTT business model as economically detrimental to their business. As discussed in Chapter 2, the more people access OTT services, the bigger the network load carried by telecommunication operators. Meanwhile, OTT players do not share their profits with telecommunication operators in the country where their applications are accessed (Asih, 2012). Hasnul Suhaimi, the President Director of XL Axiata, demanded OTT players share their profit with telecommunication operators (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2012b).
On the other hand, multinational OTT players, such as Google, object to the idea of profit sharing. Michelle Guthrie, the Managing Director of Google in Southeast Asia claimed that while Google’s business model is highly dependent on digital ads revenue, their earning from the Indonesian market has been considerably low. Given Google’s limited revenue in Indonesia, she believed that profit sharing would not solve the economic problem faced by national telecommunication operators (Asih, 2012).

This battle of economic interests between the executive government and national telecommunication operators and multinational OTT players has led to the discourse on the necessity of a convergence law in Indonesia. Telecommunication incumbents and regulatory bodies have strongly endorsed the enactment of a convergence law to regulate OTT business in Indonesia (Darmawan, 2008; Noor, 2012b; Widjaya & Ngazis, 2012).

The Telematics Convergence Bill was designed to deal with this problem. The bill mandates that OTT services at the applications layer can only be provided by Indonesian citizens or Indonesian legal entities (Article 8 to 9). As a consequence of this proposed policy, multinational OTT providers will be required to establish Indonesian legal entities so that their services can be offered in the Indonesian market. The main aim underlying this policy is to enable the executive government to charge all telematics providers that compete in the Indonesian market with a telematics concession fee, which is calculated based on the percentage of the companies’ gross revenues (Article 12).

In addition, the bill mandates interconnection between telematics providers and sets the interconnection fee (Article 31). The idea of interconnection has long been promoted by both the Ministry of Kominfo and BRTI as a solution to the clash between multinational OTT players and national telecommunication operators. A figure from the Ministry of Kominfo, Muhammad Budi Setiawan, argued that interconnection is the most feasible solution at the moment, in which there will be revenue sharing between OTT players and telecommunication operators (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2012a). Correspondingly, Nonot Harsono claimed that telecommunication operators deserve to receive adequate compensation from OTT players. While telecommunication operators charge OTT players based on the amount of bandwidth used, OTT players generate
income from digital ads. In this way, customers still can access OTT services for free (Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2013).

Thus, the formulation of the Telematics Convergence Bill has been predominantly shaped by a desire to control the multinational OTT business; to serve both the economic interests of the state and the national telecommunication industry. Taxing OTT players, especially giant corporations like Google, Facebook and Netflix, has indeed been the executive government’s focus up until today. For this purpose, the Ministry of Kominfo has intensively worked with the Ministry of Finance, especially the Taxation Directorate General. Until the end of 2016, it was reported that Google refused to pay the amount of tax set by the executive government. Muhammad Haniv, a prominent figure of the Taxation Directorate General calculated that for 2015 alone Google should be charged 3 trillion Rupiah. The executive government offered a reduction to 1 to 2 trillion Rupiah, while also suspending Google’s tax arrears. On the other hand, Google Asia-Pacific claimed that their tax should be between 337 to 405 billion Rupiah. Muhammad Haniv confirmed a deadlock in tax settlement between the executive government and Google, but the Taxation Directorate General still offered room for discussion as Google themselves have actively approached the executive, including the current President Joko Widodo (Andi, 2016; Ariyanti, 2016).

Having the DPR discharged the Telematics Convergence Bill from the priority list Prolegnas in 2012, the Ministry of Kominfo has prepared a Ministerial Regulation on OTT services since February 2016. The Ministerial Regulation is planned to be enacted by March 2017 which includes the liability of OTT players to establish Indonesian Permanent Establishments (PEs), to adhere to Indonesian taxation policy and to obey Indonesian content regulation. The Kominfo Minister, Rudiantara, asserted that OTT players who violate the policy will be blocked (Indonesian Telematics Society, 2016, 2017). As explained in Chapter 4, issuing Ministerial Decrees/Regulations has been perceived by the executive government as a solution for the dual legitimacy in the Indonesian legislation system, where enacting a new law or amending the existing laws has proven to be equally time consuming with a certain degree of political risk.
5.5 Excluding the Content Layer: Overlooking Content Regulation

Iosifidis (2002) is among many scholars who advocate “the continuing importance of content regulation” in the converged media age, especially for “ensuring that public interest content reaches users in the multi-channel era” (p.40). The author further argues that content regulation is “primarily national in nature”; for “being directly and closely related to the cultural, social and democratic needs of a particular society” (p.40).

In the case of the Telematics Convergence Bill, unfortunately, it was designed to intentionally rule out the content layer. It says nothing about content regulation; neither content prohibition nor classifications. It does not specify rules and responsibilities for content providers, neither individuals nor the media industry. More critically, the bill does not address the issue of media diversity which is commonly regulated through media cross-ownership restriction. According to the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (2012), excluding the content layer is an expected consequence of the bill’s narrow definition of convergence, which includes only telecommunication and information technologies sectors (p.16).

In my view, the absence of content regulation in the Telematics Convergence Bill, to a certain degree, is also caused by the limited involvement of media regulators during its formulation. As I mentioned earlier, it was telecommunication policymakers that were mostly drafted the bill. Among 56 members of the team that formulated the bill, there were only three figures from the Ministry of Kominfo who appeared to have a media industries and policies background. For example, there was Henry Subiakto, Advisor to the Kominfo Minister on Mass Media and Communications Affairs, who was appointed to be in charge of overseeing the formulation of the bill (Communication and Informatics Ministerial Decree No.145, 2009). With his understanding of media policy tradition, on several occasions, he emphasized the need for content regulation in the era of technological and Industrial convergence. During the interview, he highlights that it is communication content that will significantly shape the future generations of Indonesia, and therefore communication content crucially needs to be regulated especially through the Telematics Convergence Bill. Unfortunately, his suggestions were not accommodated by the team (personal communication, December 17, 2013). With only a few policymakers promoting media policy tradition within the team, it is not surprisingly that media policy
tradition, which has strong emphasis on content regulation, is not accommodated in the formulation of the bill.

My interview with Henry Subiakto further revealed political reasons behind the exclusion of the content layer from the bill, namely maintaining political stability and avoiding clashes between regulatory bodies:


[Actually, this is a form of cowardice of the government. This is my argument. They said, “Let’s supervise the technology alone by setting the licensing procedure. Regarding content, if it is related to broadcasting let the KPI be in charge, if it is related to press affairs leave it to the Press Council, if it is Internet content then BRTI or Ditjen Aptika will handle it”. That’s it. The Convergence Bill has really eliminated the content aspect, completely leaving it unregulated. I raised a protest at that time; “why not dare to regulate content?” They replied, “Well, it is better to avoid clash, it will lead to clashes with the DPR, KPI, Press Council, etc.”] (Personal communication, December 17, 2013)

The fear of regulating communication content in Indonesia is not without reason. Since the reformation (1998) restored freedom of speech, freedom of expression and freedom of press to Indonesian society (Ghoshal, 2004, p. 507; Hadiprayitno, 2010, p. 378; Indrayana, 2008), any effort to regulate communication content in Indonesia can swiftly lead to political tensions within the community.

Indeed, this was the case when the Ministry of Kominfo unveiled the draft of the Ministerial Regulation on Multimedia Content, also known as ‘RPM Konten Multimedia’ in 2010. This Ministerial Regulation was drafted following the exclusion of the content layer from the Telematics Convergence Bill. Articles 3 to 7 of this proposed policy list prohibited content which is (1) pornographic, (2) violating decency standard, (3)
portraying physical and intellectual harassments, (4) presenting hoax or misleading information, (5) promoting hatred based on ethnicity, religion, race and class, (6) containing threats, (7) disclosing private information, and (8) breaking copyright policy. Under this regulation, it will become the ISPs’ responsibility to control and censor multimedia content (Ministry of Communications and Informatics, 2010). Straightaway after the Ministry announced the draft of the Ministerial Regulation, strong objections and criticisms were raised by figures from human rights organizations, media organizations, media regulatory bodies, even political parties concerned about its potential to abolish freedom of speech and the press in Indonesia (Darmawan, 2010; Press Council, 2010; Prodjo, 2010; Sarie, 2010; Suryanto, 2010). Prioritizing political stability, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono straightaway ordered the Kominfo Minister to stop the policy process of ‘RPM Konten Multimedia’ (Henry Subiakto, personal communication, December 17, 2013).

Even though the Ministerial Regulation on multimedia content was proposed to substitute for the exclusion of content layer from the Telematics Convergence Bill, its focus was limited to content prohibition, by imposing surveillance and censorship responsibilities to ISPs. The proposed content policy contained nothing pertaining to the issue of media diversity, which is very worrisome in an era of technological and industrial convergence and can be regulated through media cross-ownershi restriction. Instead, further analysis of the content of the Telematics Convergence Bill revealed its relaxed policy for within-industry (vertical) and cross-industry (vertical) expansions.

5.6 Relaxed Policy on Cross-Layer Expansion
As explained in Chapter 2, the most worrying issue related to industrial convergence is cross-industry or vertical expansions which potentially increase across-industry concentration in the communication sectors. The trend of cross-industry (vertical) expansions has challenged existing regulatory regimes which used to discretely govern the media, telecommunication and Internet industries. As explained in Chapter 3, there has been a debate among scholars and policymakers about whether cross-layer expansions are to be welcomed or rejected. Should regulation for converged

In the case of the Indonesian Telematics Convergence Bill, article 14 states that it is permissible for telematics providers to provide more than one type of telematics service, under the condition that providers strictly separate the accounting systems of each service. Subsequently, article 30(1-2) states that any telematics provider can perform mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances with other telematics providers after obtaining Minister’s approvals. Which is followed by article 30(4) about the executive government’s plan to enact a new Government Regulation for the purpose of merger, consolidation or takeovers assessment.

Obviously, the bill has been designed to allow horizontal and vertical expansions; adopting the ‘closed’ regulatory system. Thierer (2004) is among those scholars who advocated a ‘closed’ regulatory system, perceiving vertical integration as a key factor needed for a competitive and robust communication industry:

> Far from being antithetical to innovation and competition, however, vertical integration can play a vital role in ensuring the development of a more robust broadband marketplace and should not be restricted through an overly rigid application of the network layers model or Net neutrality mandates. (p.277-278)

On the other hand, other scholars noted the potential mischief for allowing cross-layer expansions or vertical integrations, especially with regard to competition. Gilder (2000) endorsed the Law of Conduits and Content:

> This law comes in the form of a commandment to divorce content from conduit. The less content a network owns the more content flows through it. If you are a content company, you want your content to travel on all networks, not just your own. If you are a conduit company, you want to carry everyone’s content, not restrict yourself to your own. Companies that violate this rule...tear themselves apart. The dumber the network the more intelligence it can carry. (p.269)

Correspondingly, Lessig argued that “a dumb pipe is critical, meaning that it would be best for BSPs not to provide any integrated content or applications over the lines they own for fear of discrimination against independent suppliers” (cited in Thierer, 2004, p. 281).
While the debate over the advantages and disadvantage of cross-layer expansions is ongoing globally, a question particularly relevant to the Indonesian Telematics Convergence Bill is how its relaxed policy on cross-layer expansions will further impact ownership structures in the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet industries. As was thoroughly discussed in Chapter 2, the current silo regulatory frameworks have allowed media and telecommunication incumbents to vertically extend their dominations. A few conglomerations have been transformed into ‘megacarriers’ that control communication infrastructures and networks through their telecommunication companies, while also being dominant content providers though their media subsidiaries. It has been argued that in the current oligopolistic media and telecommunication markets, it is difficult for new players to survive the competition. Having small media and telecommunication competitors driven away from the market or taken over by larger conglomerations, media diversity in Indonesia is under threat. Unfortunately, the impacts of cross-industry (vertical) integrations in communication sectors on competition and media diversity have tended to be underestimated by the Ministry of Kominfo. Believing in the power of the Internet to automatically guarantee media diversity, Henry Subiakto claims that media ownership restriction in today’s era of convergence is irrelevant (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

Regarding competition regulation in today’s convergence era, Iosifidis (2002), noted a growing tendency to rely on competition policy, as well as on the prominent role of a competition authority for the supervision across all converged sectors (pp.30-31). Correspondingly, the KPPU (2012) reminded the Ministry of Kominfo on the increasing roles that competition authorities should be given in overseeing the convergent communication industries (pp.13-14). The KPPU further criticized the executive government’s plan to enact a new Government Regulation for the assessment of merger, consolidation or takeovers, as there has been Government Regulation No.57 (2010) as the derivative regulation of Prohibition of Monopolistic and Unfair Business Competition Law No.5 (1999). These policies have detailed how KPPU, as the Indonesian competition authority, should conduct assessment on mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances between business entities (pp.19-20).
In brief, the adoption of the ‘closed’ regulatory system reflects how the Telematics Convergence Bill was designed to accommodate a telecommunication regulatory tradition which commonly has very limited concern for ownership concentration. It also reflects an insufficient understanding among the policymakers who formulated the bill of the impacts of cross-industry (vertical) expansions on competition and media diversity.

5.7 Restoring Control Over Communication Sectors to the Executive Government

Analysis of the content of the Telematics Convergence Bill further revealed how the bill was designed to restore control of the Indonesian communication industries to the executive government, through the Ministry of Kominfo. First of all, the bill adopts a heavy licensing regime and grants the Minister of Kominfo considerable rights to oversee telematics businesses and issue various telematics licences, as listed in Table 5.1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Telematics arrangement which includes policy enactment, regulation, supervision, and control shall be implemented by the Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Minister acts as a person administratively in charge of telematics in Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>All telematics services, whether at the infrastructure, Network or Applications Layers, must obtain permits from the Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Minister carries out the function of setting policy, regulation, supervision, and control of the use of radio frequency spectrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The use of radio frequency spectrum must be with permit from the Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The use of satellite orbits must be with permit from the Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24(2)</td>
<td>The numbering system for telematics services shall be determined by the Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24(4)</td>
<td>Determination and allocation of telematics numbers are conducted by the Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30(2)</td>
<td>Minister’s approval shall be obtained prior to any merger, acquisition and strategic alliances between telematics providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34(3)</td>
<td>The Minister to check the accuracy of accounting/recording of telematics services usage.</td>
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</table>

In response to these licensing issues Henry Subiakto claims that it is nowhere around the world where licences are issued by state-auxiliary institutions, rather, the executive government issues licences. This should especially apply to Indonesia which he claims to has a unique political system rooted in article 32 to 33 of the Constitution (1945):

Article 32: Sectors of production which are important for the country and affect the life of the people shall be controlled by the State.

Article 33: The land, the waters and the natural resources within shall be controlled by the State and shall be used to the greatest benefit of the people.
Based on these articles, he asserts that the radio spectrum should be understood as part of the ‘natural resources within’ and therefore should be controlled by the state, not by the public as is common in western societies. Since the Ministry of Kominfo represents the state, therefore, the authority for issuing permits should be in the hands of the Minister. Only in this way, his argument goes, can the use of this ‘natural resources within’ can be maximized for the greatest benefit of the people (personal communication, December 17, 2013).

Subsequently, article 39(1) of the bill mentions that the Minister ‘can’ bestow its authorities to a certain regulatory body. Later on, following critiques of the bill, the word ‘can’ was deleted so that the bill currently mandates for the Minister to share its authorities with a particular regulatory body. Indeed, Henry Subiakto confirms that the bill mandates the Minister to share authorities with a regulatory body or commission (personal communication, December 17, 2013). The following question arises: with which regulatory bodies will the Kominfo Minister share his authorities? Will it be the BRTI or KPI?

The answer is neither of them. Instead of working together with the existing regulatory bodies and harmonizing their overlapping duties, regrettably article 39(1) of the bill unveils the executive government plan to establish a new regulatory body for overseeing the convergent communication sectors in Indonesia. In this way, it appears that the bill was constructed by overlooking the necessity for a centralized regulatory agency in the era of convergence, as has been widely argued by scholars (e.g. Dwyer, 2010, p. 14; García-Murillo, 2005, p. 20; Garcia-Murillo & MacInnes, 2001, p. 432; International Telecommunication Union, 2012, p. 97).

Establishing new regulatory institutions, instead of consolidating the existing ones is not something particular to Indonesia, it is indeed the very nature of bureaucracy itself. The tendency of bureaucracy to grow is addressed by ‘Parkinson’s Law’ or ‘The Rising Pyramid’ (Parkinson, 1957), which postulates: “(1) an official wants to multiply subordinates, not rivals, and (2) officials make work for each other” (p.2). Garcia-Murillo and MacInnes (2001) pointed out that even “the FCC reorganization efforts have tended to increase the number of Bureaus, such as the two newly created Consumer Information and
Enforcement Bureaus, instead of having consolidation” (p.449). In the case of Indonesia, unfortunately, it has experienced what Evers (1987) referred to as ‘runaway bureaucratization’ (p.666). Up until today, runaway bureaucratization has been a persistent problem in Indonesia, in that the government, under the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yodhoyono and Joko Widodo, has continually aimed for bureaucratic reform (Domestic Affairs Ministry, 2011; Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, 2015).

Of more crucial concern is the institutional structure of the proposed regulatory body, which was designed to resemble BRTI. As stated in article 39(3) of the bill, the proposed regulatory body should consist of a regulatory committee and a governmental institution. Subsequently, article 39(4-5) prescribes that a governmental official assigned by the Minister will chair the new regulatory body; an ex officio chairman. Clearly, the new regulatory body has been designed along similar lines to BRTI, disregarding criticisms of its lack of independence from the executive government interventions (Ure, 2008, p. 275).

It appears that the formulation of the Telematics Convergence Bill has been considerably driven by the executive government’s interest in regaining control over the Indonesian communication sectors. As discussed in Chapter 4, the executive government control over the media and telecommunication industries was significantly reduced immediately after the Reformation took place in 1998. In the following years, however, there have been efforts by the executive government to regain control over the media and telecommunication sectors. By 2003, BRTI, which is structurally under the Ministry of Kominfo, was established to control the telecommunication sector. By 2005, the authority of KPI in controlling the broadcasting sector had been significantly reduced and passed to the Ministry of Kominfo. Today, the Telematics Convergence Bill proposes the establishment of a new regulatory body which is structurally under the Ministry of Kominfo’s control.

In my view, restoring control of the Indonesian communication sectors to the executive government through the Ministry of Kominfo is problematical, especially due to the current political situation where media and telecommunication magnates have been mutual allies to the executive. As was thoroughly discussed in Chapter 4, magnates of
Indonesian media and telecommunication industries have become influential political figures. They have developed close relationships with the executive, in that some of them has been appointed to become ministers and advisors to the President. They have also controlled the legislature through their political parties. Reflecting on the current political situations and concerning fair-competition in communication sectors, I believe that what Indonesia needs is a centralized regulatory body to simultaneously oversee the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors which is institutionally independent from the executive government’s and capitalists’ interventions.

5.8 Telematics Convergence Bill Lacks Political Support

Referring back to the Communication and Informatics Ministerial Decree No.145 (2009), it mandates a team of policymakers to assess and decide whether:

1. The existing Laws of Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Electronic Information and Transaction should be merged into a single new law on convergence.

2. The existing Laws of Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Electronic Information and Transaction should be kept separated, while their contents are harmonized.

3. The existing Laws of Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Electronic Information and Transaction should be kept separated, while their descendant regulations are harmonized.

However, until today, it still unclear whether the bill will be a new law replacing the existing ones or merely an additional law to the existing. The Ministry has not yet firmly decided and publicly announced its view regarding this issue. Figures within the Ministry appear to have different views on this matter.

Henry Subiakto asserts that if the bill was enacted, it will replace the existing communication laws only on technical licensing procedures, but in terms of content regulation, it will not replace those existing laws. He is personally dissatisfied with the current draft, as he believes that ideally there should be one law governing the entire communication sectors in Indonesia, namely the Convergence Acts or Communications Acts, while the regulatory institutions overseeing the sectors should converge into, what he calls, a Communications Commission (personal communication, December 17, 2013).
Meanwhile, my interview with another prominent figure from the Kominfo Ministry, Anang Latief, revealed that until a hearing meeting with the DPR in 2010, representatives of the Kominfo Ministry could not definitely answer the question of whether the bill was aimed at replacing the existing laws or being an additional law. Anang Latief says that it is politically too risky to say that the bill will replace all of those existing ones (personal communication, January 6, 2014).

The political risk for fundamental reform of communication policies, especially if it adopts the layer model, was pointed out by Whitt (2004), who claimed that “a more straightforward objection is a political one, namely that layered approach is simply too extreme a change to garner political support to make the necessary legal and regulatory revisions” (p.619). Correspondingly, Nakahata (2002) argued that from a technological perspective, the layers model “makes eminent sense. [But] from an institutional perspective, it is also a fundamental, radical change” (p.130).

Given that the Ministry is uncertain about the future position of the bill, the growing understanding among policymakers and within the wider society is that the bill is aimed to replace the existing laws governing the Indonesian communication sectors. The DPR also understands that the bill will replace Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999), Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), and Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008). That is why the DPR does not support its enactment. Roy Suryo, a member of DPR, argued that if the new law is aimed at replacing those existing laws, it will give a bad image to the state, and the policy process is going to take a very long time. Instead, the DPR suggested the executive government prioritize enforcement and harmonization of the existing communication laws. Only if it is truly necessary, then revisions or amendments of those existing laws are permissible (People's Representatives Assembly, 2010).

Consequently, at the same time as the Ministry of Kominfo proposed the Telematics Convergence Bill, the DPR passed an amendment to the Broadcasting Law as a priority of 2010 Prolegnas. Since 2012, the DPR has dropped the Telematics Convergence Bill from Prolegnas's priority, while continuing to prioritize the amendment of the Broadcasting Law. As discussed in Chapter 4, the DPR has gained increasing legislative power following a series of amendments to the 1945 Constitution in the post-reform era. The DPR now
has considerable power to decide which proposed policies are to be listed in *Prolegnas* for further deliberation to become laws, and which are not. Henry Subiakto confirms that the DPR today is rather powerful in the policy making process, in that the executive government should respect and follow them (personal communication, December 17, 2013).

In addition, Woro Indah Widyastuti claims that lack of support of the bill was caused by lack of understanding about convergence among policymakers in both the executive and legislature. Within the executive, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights disagreed with the Ministry of Kominfo’s plan to enact a new law on convergence, which potentially replaces the existing laws on broadcasting, telecommunication and Internet. They said “*jangan seperti inilah*” [it does not necessarily have to be this way]. Meanwhile, within the DPR, there were very few policymakers that have sufficient understanding about ‘convergence’ and how it has significantly altered the structures of the Indonesian media and telecommunication industries. Mrs. Widyastuti claims that most DPR members got ‘whispers’ from outsiders about convergence. This is why, when these MPs made statements about convergence and were confronted, they could not reply back. With this background, proposing a new law and naming it ‘convergence’, which is uncommon among policymakers in Indonesia, tends to lead to rejection. So, it has been very difficult to enact a new law on convergence, although she believes the law should be there (personal communication, March 3, 2015).

Up until now, the Ministry of Kominfo has followed the DPR decision to prioritize amendments of broadcasting and telecommunication laws. Woro Indah Widyastuti explains that the Ministry’s consideration is to keep the policy process running smoothly. The strategy is to have the DPR immediately start a policy process concerning convergence in the media and telecommunication sectors. Regarding whether it will be a new law on convergence or merely amendments of the existing laws does not matter anymore (personal communication, March 3, 2015).
5.9 Conclusion

This study found that the formulation of the Indonesian Telematics Convergence Bill has been predominantly shaped by a telecommunication perspective, follows the telecommunication regulatory tradition and is driven by state and telecommunication incumbents’ economic interests. From the outset, it was mostly telecommunication policymakers from the Ministry of Kominfo that formulated the bill. Media regulators, such as KPI, Press Council and LSF were absent from the policy process. The bill was initially aimed to regulate the convergence between telecommunication and broadcasting. During its formulation, however, bureaucratic and political factors altered the regulatory scope of the bill to narrowly cover the telecommunication and Internet sectors only and altered its title to become the ‘Telematics Convergence Bill’.

The content of the bill suggests that it was designed to partially adopt the layers model; regulating only the physical/infrastructure, logical/network and applications layers, while ruling out the content layer. Again, political and bureaucratic considerations were behind this partial adoption; to maintain political stability and avoid clashes between regulatory bodies.

With the partial adoption of the layer model, the bill was designed mainly to regulate the emerging OTT players, which are dominated by multinational corporations, such as Google, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Netflix, etc. The main purpose has been to charge OTT players with tax and interconnection fees, as well as forcing them to adhere to content regulation in Indonesia. In this way, the bill mainly serves the economic interests of the state and national telecommunication operators.

In addition, the bill sets a relaxed policy on cross-industry (vertical) expansions, neglecting growing concern about the tendency of industrial convergence to increase ownership concentration in the media, telecommunication and internet sectors. Clearly, the bill adopts the traditional telecommunication regulatory tradition with its low concern for the ownership concentration issue.

In terms of regulatory bodies, the executive government’s desire to regain control over the Indonesian communication sectors has been more resilient than their spirit to create
a centralized independent regulatory agency. As a consequence, instead of working with the existing regulatory bodies and aiming towards their centralization, the bill proposes the establishment of a new regulatory body that is directly under the Kominfo Ministry hierarchical structure.

Finally, the current legislation system in Indonesia has been a challenge for enacting a new law on convergence. In the post-reform era, the DPR has increasingly gained legislative power, as compared to the executive government. Unfortunately, the DPR favoured incrementalism, instead of fundamental reform of communication policies. The DPR did not support the Ministry of Kominfo’s plan for enacting a new law, but preferred gradual amendment to Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999) and Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008).
CHAPTER 6

Amendment of the Broadcasting Laws:
Restructuring the Industry & Regulatory Body

6.1 Introduction
As mentioned earlier, while the executive government, through the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo), aimed to enact a new law on convergence, the Indonesian legislature (DPR) opted for gradually amending three laws that currently govern the Indonesian communication sectors, namely Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999) and Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008) (People's Representatives Assembly, 2010).

The incremental policy process started in 2010 as the DPR listed both the Telematics Convergence Bill and the amendment of Broadcasting Law No. 32 (2002) in their priorities of the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) (People's Representatives Assembly Decree No.41B, 2010). However, by 2012, the DPR decided to drop the Telematics Convergence Bill from the list, while continuing the policy process for amending the Broadcasting Law (People's Representatives Assembly Decree No.8, 2012).

When the DPR proposed their draft of the Broadcasting Law, the Ministry of Kominfo responded by producing Daftar Inventaris Masalah (DIM) or a Problems Inventory List regarding the draft. As explained by Buyung Syaharuddin, a prominent figure from the Broadcasting Directorate of the Ministry of Kominfo, the ministry listed 858 points in the DIM of the Broadcasting Law and disagreed with 756 points (personal communication, March 4, 2015).

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46 DIM is an acronym for Daftar Inventaris Masalah or Problems Inventory List. It lists all points of the proposed policies that the government and the DPR are agree and disagree with.
This chapter aims to examine the drafts of the Broadcasting Law proposed by the DPR and the Ministry of Kominfo. Both drafts are compared and analyzed based on the following questions; what aspects or problems related to industrial convergence in the broadcasting sectors that were perceived as crucial to be regulated? How are those aspects or problems going to be regulated? What aspects or problems that have been overlooked and therefore left unregulated? How do the drafts of the Broadcasting Law address principles of communications policy such as public interest, competition and media diversity? Subsequently, data from semi-structured interviews with figures from regulatory bodies are used to further explain how the understanding of Indonesian policymakers of the impacts of technological and industrial convergence in the broadcasting sectors has shaped the formulation of the drafts. Finally, since the amendment of the Broadcasting Law has been prolonged until today, this chapter discuss particular bureaucratic and political challenges that have stalled the process.

6.2 Maintaining the Silo Regulatory Model

The DPR has preferred an incremental approach in response to convergence issues, by gradually amending the Broadcasting Law, the Telecommunication Law and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law. In this way, the DPR has preserved the current vertical or silo regulatory frameworks governing the Indonesian communication sectors. In opposition to this, due to convergence, “there was a call for more horizontal regulation, whereby common regulatory frameworks would replace the existing sector-specific regulations for broadcasting, telecommunications and information technology. The ideal was that regulations should be technology neutral” (Storsul & Syvertsen, 2007, p. 276).

Regrettably, the tendency for communication policymakers to favour incrementalism has been common globally. As asserted by Bar and Sandvig (2008), even in the US:

...policy-makers looking to resolve convergence challenges have favored incremental adaptation of past rules rather than fundamental redesign of the policy regime. They have chosen either to treat a new medium with the policy previously applied to whatever it seemed to resemble, or to adjust through the accretion of exceptions and additions. (p. 532)

Solum and Chung (2004) claimed that while incrementalism is an ineffective approach for regulating the increasingly IP-centric communication environment, it tends to be
favoured by policymakers due to their lack of understanding about the complexity of the Internet architecture:

> Judges, legislators, and regulators are relatively ill prepared to understand Internet architecture in a subtle, fine-grained way. For this reason, they are more likely to make good decisions by respecting the layers principle as a general rule than by attempting a case-by-case assessment of the effects of particular regulations on the transparency of the Internet. (p.859)

This argument is corresponding to a claim made Woro Indah Widyastuti, Advisor to the Kominfo Minister on Technological Affairs, that very few DPR members understand about the impacts of ‘convergence’ at both technological and industrial levels. According to Mrs. Widyastuti, most DPR members got ‘whispers’ from outsiders about convergence and when their statements about convergence were confronted, they could not reply back.


[Engineers and politicians speak in different worlds. We need to look for a common ground. It is critical for everyone keep learning. As engineers, we know a bit about politics, even though we do not apply it. But politicians do not necessarily understand engineering.] (personal communication, March 3, 2015).

Maintaining silo regulatory frameworks, according to Shin (2006), would result in difficulty in handling the emerging problems or issues related to technological and industrial convergence:

> Such issues would involve not only program content issues, but also other issues are interwoven with, for example, economic agenda of rates, technical issues of network interconnections, and regulatory concerns of effective competition and universal service. Reluctance to change regulatory models brings about ineffective legacy regulations and forces unproductive semantic distinction or a static definition-based approach towards emerging technologies. (pp.46-47)

In the following section, I discuss a semantic challenge in amending Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) for the era of convergence; pivoting on how ‘broadcasting’ should be redefined in a way that is exclusively different from ‘telecommunication’.
6.3 Redefining ‘Broadcasting’ for the Digital Era

As explained in Chapter 2, digital migration will consequently alter the broadcasting traditional value-chain. In this current situation, as argued by Loon (2004), scholars and regulators need to rethink and redefine the term ‘broadcasting’: “Given all these technological developments and changes in business strategies, the question arises what, in today’s world, can still be classified as ‘broadcasting’ and, consequently, to which service traditional broadcasting regulation would still apply” (p.177). Correspondingly, the International Telecommunication Union (2012) asserted that convergence in the media, communications and device industries has led to broader market definitions, such that “the definition of the relevant television market needs to be redefined and hence the applicability of the spectrum and broadcast rights/obligations changes. Also the licensing procedures need to be aligned” (p.34)

In the case of Indonesia, a redefinition of ‘broadcasting’ has been one of the first issues arising from the amendment of the Broadcasting Law. The current Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) defines ‘broadcast’ as a message or series of messages in the form of sounds (audio), images (visual), or sounds and images (audio-visual) or in the form of graphics, characters, either interactively or not, which can be received via broadcast receiver equipment, see article 1(1). Subsequently, ‘broadcasting’ has been defined as an activity of broadcast transmission using equipment on land, at sea or in space whether the delivery uses radiofrequency spectrum in the air, cable, and/or any other medium to be received simultaneously and concurrently by a society with broadcast equipment, see article 1(2).

The two drafts of broadcasting law proposed by the DPR and Kominfo Ministry, while maintaining the definition of ‘broadcast’, differ in defining ‘broadcasting’. The difference is in regard to the notions of ‘simultaneity’ and ‘concurrency’ of broadcasting. The DPR maintains that broadcasting is that which is received simultaneously and concurrently by a society with broadcast equipment. By contrast, the Ministry of Kominfo removes the concepts ‘simultaneous’ and ‘concurrent’ from their definition of ‘broadcasting’, acknowledging the emergence of Video-on-Demand (VOD) services.
As argued by Henry Subiakto, Advisor to the Minister of Kominfo on Mass Media and Communications Affairs, broadcasting today is different from a decade ago, likewise its definition. A decade ago, ‘broadcasting’ was defined as simultaneous transmission by using electromagnetic wave. Now, it is not that limited. IPTV is not simultaneous, it is very individual and on-demand. Should VOD be included as part of broadcasting or not? (personal communication, December 17, 2013). Correspondingly, Blackman (1998) pointed out that an essential impact of technological convergence on the broadcasting sector is the rise of interactive broadcasting services, such as Video-on-Demand (p.164). Similarly, Lin (2013) argued that “the development of IPTV has led to the transition from ‘broadcast’ to ‘on demand,’ from ‘push’ to ‘pull’, in that it calls for new regulatory frameworks” (p.675).

The redefinition of ‘broadcasting’ proposed by the Ministry of Kominfo, therefore, considered the emergence of new interactive services, such as mobile TV and IPTV, that offer Video-on-Demand (VOD). The redefinition has been perceived as necessary to strengthen the legal stance of the new broadcasting law for regulating interactive broadcasting services in the future. In fact, the current Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) has been considered irrelevant for regulating IPTV services, such that the Ministry Kominfo needed to issue the Communication and Informatics Ministerial Regulation No.11 (2010) specifically about IPTV. Regarding Internet TV or OTT video services, such as YouTube, until today they remain unregulated in Indonesia. As pointed out by Henry Subiakto: “Internet TV tidak ada yang mengawasi! Sama sekali tidak ada yang mengawasi dan tidak ada mekanisme untuk mengakomodir komplain-komplain masyarakat” [No one control Internet TV! There is completely no control upon Internet TV and completely no mechanism to accommodate public complaints against the services] (personal communication, March 3, 2015).

More interestingly, as mentioned by Henry Subiakto, the effort by the Ministry of Kominfo to redefine ‘broadcasting’ in a convergence era which is increasingly interactive and personal, no longer simultaneous and concurrent, was challenged by telecommunication policymakers within the ministry who at the same time discussed the amendment of Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999). They complained that the redefinition of ‘broadcasting’ made it become similar to the current definition of ‘telecommunication’;
Telecommunication is every transmission and reception of information in the form of signs, signals, writing, images, voices and sounds through wire, optical, radio or other electromagnetic systems (Telecommunication Law No.36, 1999).

Thus, we who tried to redefine ‘broadcasting’ a bit more in advance, in order to anticipate convergence, have also been challenged by our colleagues within the ministry who currently have discussed the draft of the new Telecommunication Law.

“Lah jadi sama dong ini nanti?! Jadinya akan diatur dengan dua UU yang berbeda, padahal barangnya sama?!” (personal communication, December 17, 2013)

Henry Subiakto further explains that if the definitions of ‘broadcasting’ and ‘telecommunication’ are not mutually exclusive, there will be an overlapping regulatory territory between KPI and BRTI (personal communication, December 17, 2013).

Since technological convergence has increased the variability of broadcasting transmission and receiver equipment, as well as its degree of interactivity, consequently, the definition of ‘broadcasting’ has become more and more similar to ‘telecommunication’. The development of digital broadcasting technologies has further eroded the boundaries between broadcasting and telecommunication, as the multiplexing technologies will allow broadcasters to offer telecommunication services. Shin (2006) asserted, “the most troubling question is whether DMB [Digital Multimedia Broadcasting] is broadcasting or telecommunication. Or should DMB carry public interest justification or might DMB be under competition law, on the grounds that it is?” (p.44).

“Does it belong to the telecommunication industry or is it a functional extension of broadcasting?” (p.46). Eli M Noam (2006) confidently argued that “TV regulation will become telecom regulation”:

Thus, the regulation of the television system will not fade away. Nor will it become a new-style “converged” regulation that amalgamates various media. Instead, it will simply shift to the newer underlying delivery pathway, the telecom (and cable) infrastructure on which the broadband internet is riding. Television regulation will therefore end up resembling in many
important respects old-fashioned telecom-style regulation, and the present debate over net-neutrality is a harbinger of more to come.

In the case of Indonesia, however, instead of understanding and facilitating the inevitable process of convergence whether at the conceptual, technological or industrial levels, policymakers, especially from the telecommunication sector, have tended to impede and resist the transformation. Their approach reflects a belief that ‘broadcasting’ and ‘telecommunication’ should be maintained as different concepts, having distinct technologies and within separated industrial sectors. This lack of understanding about the impacts of technological and industrial convergence in the broadcasting and telecommunication sectors has led to the dispute in the redefinition of ‘broadcasting’ for the digital era.

6.4 Who owns Radio Spectrum? The Public or the State?
A sharp dispute between the DPR and Ministry of Kominfo in their drafts of the Broadcasting Law is centres on the ownership of radio spectrum: whether it belongs to the public or the state. This dispute is so critical that it will lead to a more political question; who has the rights to control radio spectrum and issue spectrum licences for the broadcasting and telecommunication sectors.

Reviewing the origins of radio spectrum regulation, Aitken (1994) asserted that:

In most countries, when the value of the radio spectrum became apparent to civil and military authorities, the immediate reaction was to declare that the spectrum was exclusively state property. Access to the spectrum came to be restricted to organizations that were either departments of government or crown corporations. (p.688)

However, the US has taken a different regulatory approach from the very beginning. As illustrated by Aitken (1994):

In the United States…the radio spectrum was considered part of the public domain and therefore the property of all the people. Access to the spectrum was the right of every citizen, as for many years access to the public lands had been…No bureau of government had the authority to deny a license, or in other words to deny a citizen’s right of access to the spectrum. (p.688)
According to Aitken (1994), radio spectrum licensing that had existed in the US up to 1927 was merely for a registration purpose (p.688). It was the enactment of the Radio Act of 1927 that legalized the right to deny access to the spectrum for the first time (p.689). Since then, as asserted by Hazlett (1990), the notion of “public interest, convenience and necessity” has been applied as a licensing standard in the US broadcasting policies (p.134).

The US radio spectrum regulatory model has been adopted by many countries globally, especially through the creation of public service broadcasting. “It is well known that broadcasting in Britain is based on the principle of public service, though what exactly that means, on close inspection, can prove elusive” (Scannell, 2001, p. 11). “In the French media landscape the values associated with the mission of public service are most strongly embedded in the public broadcasting companies” (Kuhn, 2010, p. 158).

In Indonesia, its Broadcasting Law (2002) was formulated by significantly adopting the American broadcasting regulatory model. Article 1(8) of the law defines radio spectrum as electromagnetic waves used for broadcasting which transmit in the air and space without an artificial conductor, which is a public domain and a limited natural resource. Subsequently, article 33(3) entails that the procurement of broadcast licences should be based on public interest, convenience and necessity. The law has also institutionally transformed TVRI from a state-owned TV station to a public TV station (Armando, 2014, p. 402; Hollander et al., 2009, p. 43; Wahyuni, 2006, p. 157).

Regarding the amendment of Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), the DPR proposed a draft which maintains the notion of ‘public domain’ and even strengthens it by posing a concept ‘public property’; Spektrum Frekuensi Radio adalah sumber daya alam terbatas, serta merupakan ranah dan milik publik, yang dipergunakan untuk kebutuhan penyelenggaraan penyiaran. The use of the additional term ‘public property’, here, is arguably unnecessary, as it has been covered by the notion ‘public domain’:

As the concept was first recognized in the United States, the public domain embodied affirmative rights of the public to the unrestricted access and use of public domain material. These rights were encapsulated in the twin concepts of publici juris ("of public right") and public ownership (or public property), both of which eventually coalesced into the general rubric of the public domain, meaning the domain of things belonging to the public...Although publici juris and public property have receded
from legal discourse in favor of the public domain, they do resurface now and then, as in Feist. (Lee, 2003, p. 102 & 116).

The Ministry of Kominfo took an opposing stance by eliminating the term ‘public domain’ from their definition of radio spectrum. Henry Subiakto claims that the DPR view on radio frequency as public domain has been strongly influenced by activists and academics who follow spectrum scarcity theories. Henry Subiakto questions “who is the public?” and “who represent them?”, two critical questions that have been debated by western scholars and policymakers for decades (see Aufderheide, 1999, pp. 5-8; Besley & Nisbet, 2011, pp. 647-648; Bohman, 2004, p. 58). He argues that while the notion ‘public domain’ suits the American regulatory system, the concept is unconstitutional in Indonesia as it is nowhere to be found in Constitution (1945). Instead, he proposes an understanding of radio spectrum as part of the declaration that “the land and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and shall be used for the greatest prosperity of the people”; article 33(3) of the Constitution. Therefore, radio frequency should be understood as a state asset rather than a public domain. Henry Subiakto then challenges those who want to change this understanding to first amend the Indonesian Constitution (personal communication, December 17, 2013).

In my view, to claim that the term ‘public’ is unconstitutional in Indonesia is unjustifiable. It should be noted that Indonesia itself is a ‘republic’, a concept which originated from the notion res publicae or ‘public things.’ As argued by Lee (2003), “in a republic, ultimately the power of governance lies in the hands of the people” (p.119). Correspondingly, even though the 1945 Constitution does not literally mention the term ‘public’, it says ‘the people’ to refer to Indonesian citizens. While the constitution mandates the state to control natural resources, including radio spectrum, it also decrees that the exploitation of natural resources should be “for the greatest prosperity of the people”. In this way, it can be argued that the 1945 Constitution acknowledges the existence of ‘public’ and upholds the policy principle of ‘public interest’. Correspondingly, Lee (2003) explained that the term ‘public domain’ is closely related to the concept ‘the people’ and indeed the very concept of a ‘republic’:

As originally understood, the public domain is the "domain of things public," meaning the domain of all things belonging to the people as a matter of public right, a notion that traces back to the very concept of a republic (res publicae). (p.98)
Lee (2003) further pointed out the tendency of those in power to reject the term since “the concept of the public domain establishes a limit on government power” (p.102):

The primary function of the public domain is to delineate restraints on the government’s power to grant monopolies in the form of intellectual property. These restraints are considered necessary to guard against the huge potential for abuse created when government has unlimited power to grant exclusive rights (p.117) ...The public domain protects against government abuses in granting monopolies by dispersing the power to control public domain material among the public at large... Although the government can grant exclusive rights over a wide variety of materials, its power is circumscribed by the public's superior rights in the public domain (p.118).

Returning to the case of radio spectrum regulation in Indonesia, maintaining the notion ‘public domain’ is therefore semantically critical to prevent the abuse of power by the ruling regime in granting spectrum rights exclusively to particular groups or companies they favour. Especially in the current digital age, radio spectrum has become one of the most important natural resources, so that radio spectrum regulation remains critical to ensure adequate spectrum for all new technologies and players (Iosifidis, 2002, p. 34). Unfortunately, the Indonesian executive government has eliminated the term ‘public domain’ in their draft of the Broadcasting Law, mainly to justify the self-appointment of the Ministry of Kominfo as the radio spectrum regulator in Indonesia.

6.5 Who is Rightful to Control Radio Spectrum?

The Persistent Struggle of Authorities between Kominfo Ministry and KPI

The sharp dispute about who owns radio spectrum has been extended to a heated debate on who has the right to control radio spectrum in Indonesia. As the 1945 Constitution gives a mandate to the state to control natural resources, including radio spectrum, the following questions arise: Who is rightful to represent the state in controlling radio spectrum? The Ministry of Kominfo or KPI?

Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), in article 6, states that while the state controls radio spectrum to be used for the greatest prosperity of the people, a broadcasting commission shall be established for the management of national broadcasting. Article 7 then pronounces that the broadcasting commission will be referred to as Komisi Penyiaran...
Indonesia or KPI, which is supervised by the DPR in carrying out its functions, duties, powers and obligations.

As mentioned in Chapter 3, “the independent Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia – KPI) is one of a range of institutions established in the so-called reform period to contribute to the separation of powers in Indonesian governance” (Kitley, 2008, p. 352). Indeed, KPI is structurally detached from the executive, but under the legislature. This institutional development is in contrast to the situation prior to the Indonesia reformation which was marked by the establishment of regulatory bodies as part of Ministries and having ex-officio membership and chairmanship.

Wahyuni (2006) claimed that Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) originally gave a mandate to the KPI as the main regulator of the Indonesian broadcasting sector (p.154). Article 7(2) of the law pronounced that KPI as an independent state institution regulates matters concerning broadcasting. Article 8(2) further listed the KPI authorities which ranged from setting the broadcasting program standard, formulating rules and establishing a broadcasting code of conduct, overseeing the implementation of those rules, code of conduct and broadcasting program standards, imposing sanctions for violations of those rules, codes of conduct and broadcasting program standards.

However, the following articles within the law also conflictingly demanded ‘cooperation’ between KPI and the executive government. As asserted by Kitley (2008), the KPI and the executive government were required to consult and reach consensus before making decisions related to radio spectrum arrangements, within-industry ownership concentration, cross-industry ownership concentration, broadcasting licensing procedures, administrative sanctions for violations, etc. Regrettably, as argued by Kitley (2008):

The practicalities of consultation and reaching consensus, and what steps could be taken if the parties could not agree were not advanced in the Act. This procedural vagueness was a serious impediment to the creation of greater transparency and accountability over broadcasting regulation. (p.355).

As explained in Chapter 3, the Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) was brought up for a judicial review in 2004, in that the Constitutional Court finally decided to return broadcasting
authorities to the Ministry of Kominfo and positioned KPI as the advisory body to the executive government (Wahyuni, 2006, p. 153). Following the decision, the Indonesian broadcasting sector witnessed dual legitimacy by the Kominfo Ministry and KPI, as argued by Kitley (2008):

> These seemingly arbitrary and impulsive changes had been expensive, created uncertainty and no doubt contributed to TV owners’ jaundiced view about regulation now by not one but two regulators – the Department of Communication and Information Technology (KOMINFO) and the KPI. (p.353)

Judhariksawan, the Chairman of KPI, asserts that there has been too much of a struggle for authority between KPI and Kominfo Ministry, which caused various problems in the Indonesian broadcasting sector, including bureaucratic processes that take too long and licensing which is too intricate (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

Until today, the relationship between the Ministry of Kominfo and KPI has been tense. The tension was certainly pronounced when the researcher conducted interviews with figures from both regulatory agencies. Disharmony among regulatory bodies is a profound challenge for achieving regulatory convergence, as is the case of Korea:

> Although Korea is at the forefront of digital convergence trends, there are some important challenges that must have been addressed. Issues like determining technology standard, frequency allocation, and licensing can be relatively simple ones. The more troubling issue may be the conflict between Ministry of Information and Communication and Broadcasting sector (broadcasters and regulatory board). The tension between the two agencies becomes heightening as more new convergence services emerge and as they take an initiative and control over convergence. (Shin, 2006, p. 44)

In its draft of the Broadcasting Law, the DPR demanded the empowerment of KPI. Article 12(1) stated that the authorities of KPI range from issuing Broadcasting Licences (IPPs), formulating broadcasting regulations, overseeing broadcasting management, and imposing administrative sanctions for violations of broadcasting regulations. While KPI is to issue Broadcasting Licences (IPPs), the Ministry of Kominfo remains the one to issue Spectrum Licences. As explained by Judhariksawan, from the very beginning, empowering KPI was the DPR’s main goal. Initially, the DPR planned for limited revision only on articles of the Broadcasting Law that related to KPI authorities. However, due to suggestions that
a lot more articles also needed revisions, the DPR decided on an amendment instead (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

According to Buyung Syaharuddin, the Ministry of Kominfo disagreed with the DPR’s proposal to grant KPI the right to issue Broadcasting Licences and formulate broadcasting regulations. According to the Ministry of Kominfo, KPI’s authority should be focused on formulating Broadcasting Program Standards and overseeing their implementation. Therefore, in its draft of Broadcasting Law, article 1(22), the Ministry of Kominfo changed the name of KPI which was previously an acronym for Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia (the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission) to become KPIS, Komisi Pengawas Isi Siaran (Broadcasting Content Supervisory Commission) (personal communication, March 4, 2015).

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Kominfo defined Broadcasting Licences (IPP) as licences that are granted by the executive government to broadcasting institutions for the management of broadcasting (article 1). Then, the rights to issue both Broadcasting licences (IPPs) and Spectrum Licences are granted to the Minister of Kominfo (article 55). As explained by Henry Subiakto (personal communication, December 17, 2013) and Buyung Syaharuddin (personal communication, March 4, 2015), the justification for granting these rights to the Minister is, again, article 33 of the 1945 Constitution which states that the land, the waters and the natural resources within shall be controlled by the State and shall be used to the greatest benefit of the people. Since radio spectrum is part of the ‘natural resources within’, therefore it should be controlled by the state, which is represented by the executive government through the Minister of Kominfo (personal communication, December 17, 2013).

Judhariaksawan acknowledged that Constitution (1945) and Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) declare that radio spectrum should be controlled by the state. However, he criticized the way the Ministry of Kominfo has legally narrowed the meaning of the ‘state’ to refer to the executive government, and even to limitedly refer to the Minister of Kominfo, through a number of Government Regulations and Ministerial Regulations. In his argument, the term ‘state’ is not comparable to the term ‘government’ (personal communication, February 6, 2014).
The struggle for authorities between the Ministry of Kominfo and KPI is also reflected in the derivative policies that were designed for the amended Broadcasting Law. The Ministry of Kominfo, in their draft, mentions in several articles that derivative policies for the amended Broadcasting Law will be mostly in the form of Ministerial Regulations. Meanwhile, the draft of the DPR states that derivative policies will be mostly in the form of KPI Regulations. As explained in Chapter 4, Indonesian laws tend to be general statements of principles and requirements, the more practical regulatory machineries are regulated though derivative policies, such as Government Regulations and Ministerial Regulations (Cribb, 1998, p. 71). In the case of Ministerial Regulations, they have an ambiguous legal standing (Dirhamsyah, 2006; Laiman et al., 2015), especially if the law does not literally require their existence for law implementations. As for KPI Regulations, these are not mentioned anywhere as one of Indonesian legislative forms.

After all, the current dispute regarding who is rightful to represent the state in controlling radio spectrum and who is rightful to formulate the derivative policies of Broadcasting Law are a continuation of the persistent struggle of interest between the Ministry of Kominfo and KPI. According to Wahyuni (2006), ever since the formulation of Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), there have been a conflicting interests between those who support the Ministry of Kominfo or KPI as the primary regulator of the broadcasting sector. The executive government and the national private broadcasters supported the Ministry of Kominfo to be the primary regulator, whereas local private broadcasters and civil society organizations endorsed KPI to be the primary regulator (p. 154). Today, this conflict of interests has been the major issue that obstructs the policy process for amending Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002).

6.6 Endorsing Broadcasting Migration, Acknowledging Multiplex Operators

As explained in Chapter 2, the Indonesian FTA TV industry has been forced towards digital migration, since technological convergence has increased the need for broadband services. Globally, Analogue Switch-Off (ASO) and Digital Switchover (DSO) have been considered to be a solution to this situation. In fact, digital broadcasting uses multiplexing technology which allows one frequency to carry multiple services, known as the “1-to-N relationship” (International Telecommunication Union, 2012, p. 30).
As described by the International Telecommunication Union (2012), transition from analogue to digital broadcasting is marked by the presence of a ‘multiplex operator’ as a new function or player within the industry (p.30). Its presence has consequently altered the broadcasting licensing framework. In the analogue broadcasting system, every broadcasting company simultaneously owns three rights altogether (1) spectrum rights, (2) broadcast rights, and (3) operating rights (p.28-29). In the era of digital broadcasting, however, those three rights can be granted to different players within the new value chain, as illustrated in Table 6.1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of right</th>
<th>DTTB and MTV Value Chain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content Creator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectrum right</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast right</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating right</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Telecommunication Union (2012, p. 31)

In the case of Indonesia, both drafts of Broadcasting Law proposed by the DPR and Kominfo Ministry acknowledged and endorsed digital TV migration. However, the main obstacle for implementing digital TV migration is that the current Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) only acknowledges four broadcasting institutions eligible to be granted Broadcasting Licences (IPP). Those are Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP⁴⁷), Private Broadcasting Institution (LPS⁴⁸), Community Broadcasting Institution (LPK⁴⁹), and Subscription Broadcasting Institution (LPB⁵⁰). These broadcasting institutions are also required to obtain Broadcast Rights (*Hak Siar*) for every programs that are going to be broadcast. After all, the law does not acknowledges ‘multiplex operators’ as part of the Indonesian broadcasting system (Budiman, 2013, p. 19), especially as the one to hold spectrum licences. In response to the legal absence, both drafts acknowledged multiplex operators as part of the Indonesian broadcasting industry.

However, the DPR and the Ministry Kominfo have different views regarding the position of multiplexing services in the broadcasting industry and regarding who can provide

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⁴⁷ LPP is an acronym for *Lembaga Penyiaran Publik*, meaning Public Broadcasting Institution.
⁴⁸ LPS is an acronym for *Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta*, meaning Private Broadcasting Institution.
⁴⁹ LPK is an acronym for *Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas*, meaning Community Broadcasting Institution.
⁵⁰ LPB is an acronym for *Lembaga Penyiaran Berlangganan*, meaning Subscription Broadcasting Institution.
multiplexing services. The DPR categorizes multiplexing as a new broadcasting service, after radio and television, so that all four broadcasting institutions are considered eligible to become multiplex operators (Figure 6.1). Meanwhile, the Ministry of Kominfo does not clearly define the position of multiplexing services, but they put a restriction that only Public (LPP) and Private Broadcasting Institutions (LPS) are eligible to become multiplex operators (Figure 6.2).

In my view, multiplexing services should not be placed in the same category as radio and television. Multiplexing is technological infrastructure that facilitate not only the transmission of radio and television programs, but also other interactive communication services. As illustrated in Figures 6.3 and 6.4, multiplexing is indeed in a different layer from radio, television and other communication platforms. While multiplexing service is
at the physical/infrastructure layer, radio, television and other communication services are at the application and content layers. While multiplex operators provide infrastructure for radio and television companies, radio and television companies provide content to their audiences.

Table 6.3: Layered Structure of Head-End Transmitting System for DTV Broadcasting

![Layered Structure of Head-End Transmitting System for DTV Broadcasting](image1)

*Source: Song et al. (2015, p. 18)*

Table 6.4: Layered Structure of User Terminal System for DTV Broadcasting

![Layered Structure of User Terminal System for DTV Broadcasting](image2)

*Source: Song, Yang, and Wang (2015, p. 18)*
Neither of the drafts clarifies the changing players’ roles in the digital broadcasting industry, in which multiplex operators will act as infrastructure providers, while digital broadcasters are being content providers. This division of player roles is critical as it determines their type of licensing, as well as their rights and obligations. Commonly, the common carriage and universal service principles are applied to the physical/infrastructure layer, while content regulations are applied to the applications and content layers.

As proposed by the ITU, multiplex operators are those who are going to be granted spectrum rights, while digital broadcasters are going to be granted broadcasting rights. Unfortunately, neither of the two drafts of the Broadcasting Law clearly specifies the difference between licences that are going to be granted to multiplex operators and broadcasters. The drafts acknowledge two forms of licences; Spectrum Licences and Broadcasting Licences (IPP), in that both multiplex operators and broadcasters are required to obtain the two type of licence. In my view, policymakers need to make it clear that Spectrum Licences are for multiplex operators, while Broadcasting Licences are for broadcasters.

6.7 On the Issue of Competition and Ownership Concentration
As explained in Chapter 2, the most concerning issue related to industrial convergence is cross-industry (vertical) integrations between media, telecommunication and Internet companies, which potentially leads to across-industry concentration in communication sectors. In this section, I discuss how the incremental approach chosen by the DPR has maintained sector-specific regulations and therefore cannot comprehensively regulate across-industry (vertical) expansions in communication sectors.

The current Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) only makes a general statement on the restriction of within-industry and cross-industry concentration. More detail about within-industry concentration by private TV companies is regulated through Government Regulation No.50 (2005). For the radio industry, article 31 states that one legal entity can have only one radio station. Subsequently, the percentage of radio station ownership is limited as follows:
Table 6.2: Ownership Restriction for Radio Stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Legal Entities</th>
<th>The Maximum Percentage of Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; to 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; legal entities</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; to 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; legal entities</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; to 21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; legal entities</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent legal entities</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government Regulation No.50 (2005)

For the television industry, article 32 states that one legal entity can have a maximum of two FTA TV stations located in two different provinces. Subsequently, the percentage of FTA TV station ownership is limited as follows:

Table 6.3: Ownership Restriction for FTA TV Stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Legal Entities</th>
<th>The Maximum Percentage of Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; legal entity</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; legal entity</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; legal entity</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent legal entities</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government Regulation No.50 (2005)

While the spirit of the Broadcasting Law is to prevent ownership concentration, incumbents get around this ownership policy by establishing a number of subsidiary companies and using each of them to apply for two TV Broadcasting Licences (IPP) in different provinces. Through this strategy, these broadcasting incumbents have managed to have many local TV stations throughout Indonesia, see Figure 2.4 in Chapter 2 and Table 6.2 below.

Table 6.4: Ownership of FTA TV Stations in Indonesia by 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conglomerations</th>
<th>Subsidiaries</th>
<th>Number of FTA TV Stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Mediacom</td>
<td>MNC &amp; iNewsTV</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT Corp</td>
<td>Trans Corp</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elang Mahkota Teknologi Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakrie Global Ventura</td>
<td>Visi Media Asia</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Indonesia Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawa Pos Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kompas Gramedia Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Raw data were obtained from the Ministry of Kominfo

Moreover, the Government Regulation No.50 (2005), article 33, puts restriction on media cross-ownership between the Private Broadcasting Institution (LPS), the Subscription Broadcasting Institution (LPB) and a print media company, in that in the same region, the maximum media cross-ownerships permissible are:
Again, the strategy by broadcasting incumbents is to develop a number of subsidiary companies so that they can exceed this cross-ownership restriction. For example, *Global Mediacom* through its subsidiary companies in total owns 83 local FTA TV stations, 3 pay TV companies, 22 radio stations, 7 print media, 1 triple-play service and 2 news portal (Global Mediacom, 2015; Nugroho, Putri, et al., 2012, p. 39).

Obviously, the existing ownership policy has been ineffective to prevent within-industry and cross-industry expansions by broadcasting incumbents. Learning from the failure to restrict media ownership concentration in Indonesia, the root of the problem is that conglomerations were allowed to establish subsidiary companies for their new media outlets and these subsidiary companies were considered as different legal entities, regardless of the fact that they are under the same conglomerations. Therefore, in the draft of the Broadcasting Law, the Ministry of Kominfo proposed a stricter rule: If there are two or more legal entities and/or individuals who become shareholders in Private Broadcasting Institutions (LPS) have shareholding relationships, family relationships (horizontally and vertically up to the second degree), and/or cooperation to achieve a common goal (acting in concert), then those two or more shareholders are considered to be one party (Buyung Syaharuddin, personal communication, March 4, 2015).

Regarding media cross-ownership, the draft of Broadcasting Law by the Ministry of Kominfo only restricts cross-ownership between the Private Broadcasting Institution (LPS) and the Subscription Broadcasting Institution (LPB). Meanwhile, the draft by the DPR restricts cross-ownership between the Private Broadcasting Institution (LPS) and print media companies. So far the consideration has been to restrict ownership concentration limitedly in the content layers, targeted only at content providers. There has not been any consideration of how cross-layer ownership needs to be restricted, for example, to prevent broadcasting institutions to simultaneously become multiplex operators (infrastructure providers) and digital broadcasters (content providers).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION A</th>
<th>OPTION B</th>
<th>OPTION C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Private radio station</td>
<td>1 Private TV station</td>
<td>1 Private radio station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pay TV service</td>
<td>1 pay TV service</td>
<td>1 Private TV station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 print media</td>
<td>1 print media</td>
<td>1 pay TV service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government Regulation No.50 (2005)
Cross-layer restriction is critical to prevent anti-competitive conducts by multiplex operators who are simultaneously being broadcasters. According to Cave (1997), multiplex operators have the potential to unfairly treat broadcasters by setting discriminatory pricing, excessive pricing and even refusal to supply multiplexing services (p.582). Unfortunately, as argued by Cave (1997), media regulators and competition authorities, while they used to be hostile towards horizontal monopolization, tend to be uncertain about how to respond to vertical integrations (p.581).

It is obvious that, due to incrementalism, during the amendment process of Broadcasting Law, there has not yet been any consideration of how cross-layer expansions should be regulated; or whether to allow or prevent broadcasting incumbents, that used to be content providers, to extend their business to the telecommunication sector, becoming infrastructure and network providers. Meanwhile, due to the increasing interdependency of the broadcasting and telecommunication sectors in the era of convergence, there has been a growing scholarly understanding of the necessity to maintain the separation of conduit and content providers, as argued by Gilder (2000, p. 269).

6.8 “Go Back Again to Zero”

In 2015, I interviewed Henry Subiakto and Buyung Syharuddin again, regarding the progress of the Broadcasting Law amendment. Staggeringly, after the new members of the DPR were inaugurated by 1st October 2014, the amendment process was restarted from the very beginning. As explained by Henry Subiakto, “ketika DPR periode 2009-2014 berhenti, ganti yang baru, maka RUU-nya dianggap tidak ada, harus balik lagi ke nol” [Since the 2009-2014 MPs retired, replaced by the new ones, then the discussed drafts of broadcasting law have been considered as not existing, we had to go back again to zero]. According to Henry Subiakto, by the end of 2014, the Ministry of Kominfo and DPR had actually agreed on 40 points, among the 858 points within the Problem Inventory Lists (DIM). Those achieved agreements have now been ignored. Henry Subiakto reported the tendency of the new members of the DPR to not acknowledge the policy process that had been done by their predecessors. (personal communication, March 3, 2015). Similarly, Buyung Syaharuddin informed me that it took a year for the Ministry and DPR to agree on the 40 points of DIM, regarding general terms and provisions. He reiterated that the policy
process would be restarted as the new MPs were inaugurated (personal communication, March 4, 2015)

This finding confirms the previous study by Sherlock (2008) about bureaucratic culture in the DPR that unfinished work of predecessors was inherited by the new members of parliament. However, this study also reveals the tendency of the new members of the parliament to not acknowledge progress that had been made by their predecessors. This is a significant bureaucratic challenge for law formation in Indonesia. Considering the tenure of MPs is five-years, so policy processes that involve the DPR need to be finished before the new members are elected and inaugurated. Otherwise, political negotiation that has been undergone during the policy process is useless.

It appears that the prolonged policy process for amending the Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) has benefited broadcasting incumbents mostly, since the amended version is aimed at legalizing digital TV migration. It is widely known that digital technologies allow a lot more TV channels, which means a lot more competitors to enter the competition. While analogue broadcasting technologies created an infrastructure bottleneck and gave birth to the notion ‘spectrum scarcity’, digital broadcasting technologies, to the contrary, eliminate that entry barrier and offer a more competitive market. As argued by Stiglitz (2012, p. 43) and McChesney (2013, p. 37), an increasingly competitive market is harmful for businesses. Capitalists require as little competition as possible to guarantee their success. Due to the postponement of the Broadcasting Law amendment, no new player can enter the competition whether a multiplex operator or digital broadcaster.

The postponement has also been beneficial for these incumbents, since the amended version is going to stringent ownership restriction in the broadcasting sector. Regarding ownership concentration, as argued by McChesney (2013), it is the nature of capitalism to always aim toward monopolistic or at least oligopolistic markets, which can be effectively achieved through within-industry (horizontal) and cross-industry (vertical) mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances (p.37).
6.9 Conclusion

The DPR favoured incrementalism as the approach to reform Indonesian communication policies to deal with the phenomenon of technological and industrial convergence. The incremental approach was started in 2010, through the amendment of Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002). It will be gradually followed by amendment of Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999) and Electronic Information and Transaction Law No.11 (2008). By choosing the incremental approach, the DPR has preserved the silo regulatory model that currently governs the Indonesian communication industries, neglecting the fact that these regulatory frameworks have failed to prevent cross-industry expansions and more crucially have triggered jurisdictional conflicts among regulators.

Besides being an ineffective approach, incrementalism has also proven to complicate the policy process for regulatory convergence. The earliest problem arising was in the redefinition of ‘broadcasting’. Due to technological convergence, it is now difficult, almost impossible, to redefine ‘broadcasting’ in a way that is exclusively different from ‘telecommunication’. Yet, policymakers in Indonesia tend to insist that the semantic differences between ‘broadcasting’ and ‘telecommunication’ should be maintained, because these definitions are related to a more political issue: the regulatory territories of KPI, BRTI and Kominfo Ministry.

Indeed, the struggle for authorities has been the major force that has driven the amendment of the Indonesian Broadcasting Law, rather than considerations about convergence impacts on the broadcasting sector. The DPR as the initiator of the amendment, from the very beginning has aimed to empower the KPI as the main broadcasting regulator in Indonesia. KPI was designed to issue Broadcasting Licences (IPPs), formulate various broadcasting regulations, oversee the implementation of broadcasting regulations and even to impose sanctions for violations of broadcasting regulations. On the other hand, the Ministry of Kominfo aims to continue its authority in controlling the radio spectrum by granting the right to issue Broadcasting Licences to the Minister. As for the KPI, its authority has been limited to oversee broadcasting content only, while its name was changed to become KPIS, as acronym for Komisi Pengawas Isi Siaran (Broadcasting Content Supervisory Commission).
The persistent power struggle between the Kominfo Ministry and KPI has obviously disadvantaged the effort to reform Indonesian communication policies towards regulatory convergence. Having the DPR opt for incremental adaptation means the segmented regulatory agencies will continue to exist. The idea of having a centralized regulatory agency simultaneously control the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors cannot be accommodated through incrementalism.

Another critical point of the amendment is the legalization of digital broadcasting migration. Both the DPR and the Ministry of Kominfo supported digital broadcasting migration and acknowledge the presence of multiplex operators as new players in the Indonesian broadcasting industries. Unfortunately, neither the DPR nor the Ministry of Kominfo clearly defined the position of multiplex operators as physical/infrastructure providers, different from digital broadcasters that provide content. It is critical to differentiate regulatory principles to be imposed on multiplex operators and broadcasters. Regarding licensing frameworks, neither the DPR nor the Ministry of Kominfo have clearly stated that it is multiplex operators that are going to hold spectrum licences, not broadcasters.

Finally regarding ownership restriction, the amended version of the Broadcasting Law was aimed to restrict more within-industry concentration. Regarding cross-industry ownership, restriction will only be applied to broadcasting companies who own print media companies. There is no restriction on cross-ownership of multiplexing and broadcasting companies. There is also no restriction on cross-industry expansions by broadcasting companies to the telecommunication and Internet sectors, which is increasingly common in Indonesia today.

Until today, the amendment process has been stalled. This study found that lack of understanding among policymakers about the impacts of convergence on the broadcasting sector, as well as the current legislation system in Indonesia which is marked by dual legitimacy of the executive and legislature, have contributed to the postponement.
CHAPTER 7

Ministerial Regulations on Digital TV Migration: Multiplexing Arrangement, Ownership and Competition

7.1 Introduction
As explained in Chapter 6, the policy process for amending Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002), led by the People’s Representatives Assembly (DPR) since 2010, has been prolonged. The critical feature of the amendment is the legalization of digital TV migration and acknowledgement of multiplex operators as new players within the Indonesian broadcasting systems. Unfortunately, up until now, the policy process for amending the Broadcasting Law shows no sign of approaching an end. In fact, since 2011, the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (Kominfo) has been considering the implementation of digital TV migration, to adhere to the Geneva 2006 Frequency Plan (GE06) Agreement which sets 17 June 2015 as the deadline for digital broadcasting migration worldwide.

The main problem for implementing digital TV migration in Indonesia is that the current Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) only acknowledges four types of broadcasting institutions able to hold spectrum licences: the Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP), the Private Broadcasting Institution (LPS), the Community Broadcasting Institution (LPK), and the Subscription Broadcasting Institution (LPB). Meanwhile, “compared to an analogue television service, the digital value chain has an extra function/player: the multiplex operator” (ITU or International Telecommunication Union, 2012, p. 30). Unfortunately, the term ‘multiplex operators’ or ‘multiplexing’ does not appear in the current Broadcasting Law and because of that their legal standing were questioned by the People’s Representatives Assembly or DPR (2013, p. 19). The Ministry of Kominfo has responded to this legal absence by enacting a series of Ministerial Regulations between 2011 and 2013 to provide legal standing for multiplexing companies in Indonesia.
Despite the use of similar technologies and the existence of ITU regulatory guidance for digital broadcasting migration, different countries have enacted different policies to regulate their digital TV migrations (Bonin, 2010; Brown, 2002; Galperin, 2002; Hart, 2010). As Galperin (2004) asserted, “the same innovation presented unique challenges and opportunities for market actors in different nations, resulting in distinct interest coalitions and policy strategies in support of alternative implementations” (p.5). This variation, according to the ITU (2012) “is mainly a political decision and depends on the policy objectives” (p.31). Thus, by examining Indonesian digital TV policies, this thesis contributes to the discussion of digital TV governance worldwide.

This chapter examines a series of Ministerial Regulations about digital TV migration that were issued by the Ministry of Kominfo between 2011 and 2013. Analysis of the content of the Ministerial Regulations is aimed to answer the following questions: what problems or issues of digital broadcasting have been perceived as crucial to be regulated? How are those problems and issues going to be regulated? What problems or issues of digital broadcasting have been overlooked and therefore left unregulated? Since the Ministerial Regulations had been enacted for some time, how have they impacted on (1) public interest, (2) diversity, (3) competition, and (4) universal service? Subsequently, data from semi-structured interviews with figures from regulatory bodies are used to further explain how the understanding of Indonesian policymakers on the specific issue of digital broadcasting, as well as of the broader issues of technological and industrial convergence have shaped the formulation of the Ministerial Regulations. Finally, I examine the problems arising from enacting policies in the form of Ministerial Regulations.

### 7.2 Demand for More Bandwidth to Broadband Services

Due to convergence, the Indonesian telecommunication industry demands more bandwidth for the provision of broadband services. As explained by Henry Subiakto, the Advisor to the Kominfo Minister on Mass Media and Communications Affairs, digital TV migration in Indonesia is not limited to the interests of the broadcasting industry but also extends to the telecommunications sector. According to Henry Subiakto, consumption of radio communication bandwidth in Indonesia extensively increased following the development of mobile communication technologies after the 1990s. On a daily basis
millions of Indonesian people consume a significant amount of bandwidth by accessing multimedia services, e-banking and e-commerce. By 2020, therefore, it is estimated that wireless broadband demand in Indonesia will reach 1250-1750MHz, a gap of 1000MHz from the current allocation of only 764MHz. If the bandwidth allocation for mobile communication is not increased, he claims that by 2020 Indonesian people might not be able to optimize the use of their mobile gadgets. In the worst-case scenario, mobile device ownership might be restricted. Therefore, he considers that digitalization of the TV industry in Indonesia is crucial as an effort to rearrange the usage of radio frequency. With digitalization, frequency allocation for the broadcasting sector can be saved for the purpose of carrying broadband service (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

Globally, technological convergence has created a demand for more spectrums to increase broadband service. As described by Papadakis (2007) that "convergence gives rise to new services and applications which are bandwidth intensive, requiring an existence of broadband infrastructure. Only with broadband access is the use of complex services (e.g. multimedia services) attractive or possible in the first place" (p.2).

Analogue Switch-Off (ASO) and Digital Switchover (DSO) in the broadcasting sector have been considered to be the solution to this situation. As explained by International Telecommunication Union (2012) while the analogue broadcasting system allows one frequency to carry only one service (1-to-1 relationship), the digital broadcasting system enables one frequency to carry multiple services (1-to-N relationship) (p.30). In this way, digital broadcasting migration will make available a range of spectrum, commonly referred to as ‘digital dividend’, that can be used to deliver broadband services.

7.3 Demand for More FTA TV Channels in Indonesia

In the Indonesian broadcasting industry, there has also been a strong demand for more Free-to-Air (FTA) TV channels. As mentioned in Chapter 1, television has continued to be the most popular media accessed by Indonesian society, despite the growing popularity of the Internet (Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association, 2012b; Redwing Asia, 2012b; Tapsell, 2014, pp. 206-207). FTA TV services have continued to have higher penetration than pay TV services (Melani et al., 2012, p. 52; Venture Consulting, 2011).
In line with these media habits, there has been a massive demand for FTA TV channels by local TV stations, while the analogue TV channels available are not sufficient to meet the demand. Buyung Syaharuddin, a prominent figure in the Broadcasting Directorate of the Kominfo Ministry, explains that of the fourteen analogue TV channels available in every capital city of the province, ten channels are used by private FTA TV stations and one is used by TVRI\(^{51}\) to broadcast programs nationwide. Consequently, only three analogue TV channels remain for local FTA TV stations in each provincial capital (personal communication, February 18, 2014).

Previously, the solution for this shortage of TV channels was by granting a Secondary Radio Broadcasting Licence or ISR Sekunder\(^{52}\). This policy allows the use of unoccupied analogue TV channels from cities around provincial capitals. This policy has enabled more than fourteen analogue TV stations to broadcast in some provincial capitals, such as in West Java and Central Java. However, the policy has not solved the problem as more and more local FTA TV stations demanded ISR Sekunder (Taqiyyah, 2009). According to Gatot S. Dewabroto, Chairman of Public Relations Department of the Kominfo Ministry, the demand cannot be accommodated anymore since there are already approximately 450 broadcasting licence applications in the queue (Ministry of Communications and Informatics, 2009).

As presented in Figure 7.1, by 2014 the Ministry of Kominfo had granted in total 858 Broadcasting Licences (IPP) for FTA TV services; of these 839 applications (97.7%) were lodged by private TV stations and only 19 applications (2.2%) were lodged by public TV stations. The blue bars show the total of 296 FTA TV stations that were granted Permanent Broadcasting Licences (IPP Tetap\(^{53}\)) or Adjusted Broadcasting licences (IPP Penyesuaian\(^{54}\)).

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51 TVRI is an acronym for Televisi Republik Indonesia, which is the only public television station in Indonesia.
52 Based on the Announcement of Kominfo Minister No. 196 (2008), Secondary Radio Broadcasting Licence (ISR Sekunder) is granted for broadcasting companies that hold eligibility recommendations from the KPI for using a channel that does not conform to the analogue master-plan and does not disrupt any other channels.
53 IPP Tetap is translated into Permanent Broadcasting Licence. The licence is granted for television companies that have passed the Broadcasting Trial Evaluation (EUCS). These licences have a ten-year validity period which can be extended.
54 IPP Penyesuaian is translated into Adjusted Broadcasting Licence. The licence is equal to IPP Tetap, but it is granted for television companies that have already obtained broadcasting licences prior to the enactment of Broadcasting Law No.32/2002.
Figure 7.1: Broadcasting Licences Demand by Public & Private FTA TV Stations by 2014

Source: Raw data were obtained from the Ministry of Kominfo
The blue bars show the total of 296 FTA TV stations that were granted Permanent Broadcasting Licences (IPP Tetap\textsuperscript{55}) or Adjusted Broadcasting licences (IPP Penyesuaian\textsuperscript{56}). The yellow bars show 192 FTA TV stations that have obtained Principal Broadcasting Licences (IPP Prinsip\textsuperscript{57}). Meanwhile, the grey bars show 211 FTA TV companies queued to obtain broadcasting licences.

7.4 Broadcasting Incumbents Dominate FTA TV Business in the Analogue Era

Even though the Indonesian broadcasting landscape seems to be robust, the figure does not necessarily reflect diversity of FTA TV ownership. Reviewing the history of FTA TV business in Indonesia, it began with the establishment of a governmental TV station, named TVRI, in 1962. TVRI was the only FTA TV service available to Indonesian society until 1981, and its funding and programming were heavily controlled by the executive government (Kitley, 2000, p. 21 & 46). The Indonesian broadcasting industry has been liberalized since the government enacted the Open Sky policy in 1986, which was followed by the establishment of ten private national FTA TV between 1987 and 2002, namely RCTI, SCTV, TPI, ANTV, Indosiar, MetroTV, TV7, Trans TV, Global TV and Lativi (Hollander et al., 2009, pp. 40-42). Due to acquisitions occurring between 2006 and 2008, the ownership of private national FTA TV stations was concentrated into six conglomerations.

\textbf{Figure 7.2: Indonesian Private FTA TV Market Share by 2009}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share (%)</th>
<th>Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37%</td>
<td>MNC Group owns (1) RCTI, (2) MNC TV and (3) Global TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>Trans Corp owns (4) Trans TV and (5) Trans7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Vivagrup owns (6) ANTV and (7) TVOne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>EMTeK Group owns (8) SCTV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Media Indonesia Group owns (9) MetroTV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Salim Group owns (10) Indosiar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{Sources: Venture Consulting (2011) with minor modification to colour and legend by author.}

\textsuperscript{55} IPP Tetap is translated into Permanent Broadcasting Licence. The licence is granted for television companies that have passed the Broadcasting Trial Evaluation (EUCS). These licences have a ten-year validity period which can be extended.

\textsuperscript{56} IPP Penyesuaian is translated into Adjusted Broadcasting Licence. The licence is equal to IPP Tetap, but it is granted for television companies that have already obtained broadcasting licences prior to the enactment of Broadcasting Law No.32/2002.

\textsuperscript{57} IPP Prinsip is translated into Principal Broadcasting Licence. The licence is granted for television companies to perform broadcasting trials for one year. This licence can be extended or upgraded into IPP Tetap depending on the results of a Broadcasting Trial Evaluation (EUCS).
The structure of the Indonesian FTA TV industry at that time was criticized for being centralized, in the sense that all of these stations were based in Jakarta and were considered to produce rather Jakarta-centric content (Armando 2014: 395). This concern forced the Ministry of Kominfo to implement of the Networked Broadcasting System (SSJ58) through Ministerial Regulation No.43 (2009). The Networked Broadcasting System was aimed to decentralize the Indonesian broadcasting system and support community-based broadcast management (Budiman, 2012, p. 17; Sudibyo & Patria, 2013, p. 265):

The Network Broadcasting Scheme requires broadcasters with national coverage to relinquish the use of their allocated frequency in their coverage areas to local broadcasters. If the broadcasters located in the capital city (Jakarta) want their programmes to be received in certain areas, they have to cooperate with the local broadcasters in those areas. As such, the basic spirit of the scheme is to promote the diversity of ownership, the diversity of content, and local wisdom. (Nugroho, Putri, et al., 2012, p. 17)

The implementation of the Networked Broadcasting System triggered the establishment of hundreds of new local FTA-TV channels in Indonesia. The policy actually requires broadcasting incumbents to build affiliations with local FTA TV stations outside their conglomerations. In practice, however, these incumbents established their own local stations throughout Indonesia, while also building networks with other local FTA TV companies as required by the scheme. More critically, broadcasting incumbents also took over small local TV companies which had insufficient capital and therefore could not survive the competition:

In the development process, however, they [local TV companies] have found it difficult to survive amidst the competition with bigger media groups. As a matter of fact, these bigger media groups have also bought up the local media. At present, SindoTV—a part of MNC Group—controls 19 local television stations and Jawa Pos News Network operates 120 local television stations throughout Indonesia. Such acquisitions are justified as preparations for the Network Broadcasting (siaran berjaringan) scheme as mandated by Broadcasting Law No 32/2002, which promotes diversity of content, but instead they are being used by media conglomerates for the opposite purpose. (Nugroho, Putri, et al., 2012, p. 17)

58 SSJ is an acronym for Sistem Siaran Jaringan or the Networked Broadcasting System (NBS)
Consequently, by 2014, the ownership of private national and local FTA TV stations in Indonesia was dominated by five conglomerations: (1) *Global Mediacom* through its subsidiaries *Media Nusantara Citra* (MNC) and *INews TV*, (2) *CT Corp* through its subsidiary *Trans Corp*, (3) *Bakrie Global Ventura* through its subsidiary *Visi Media Asia*, (4) *Elang Mahkota Teknologi* Group; and (5) *Media Indonesia* Group. In addition, there were two smaller conglomerations who own only local FTA TV stations, *Jawa Pos* Group and *Kompas Gramedia* Group. This corresponds with the findings of studies by Nugroho, Putri, et al. (2012, p. 39) and Lim (2012, p. 4), which were described in Chapter 2.

As presented in Table 7.1 below, these seven conglomerations controlled two-thirds (315) of the FTA TV stations currently broadcasting in Indonesia, after obtaining either permanent, adjusted or principal broadcasting licences. Even though these incumbents have a lot of local FTA TV stations throughout Indonesia, they basically broadcast the same programs on those TV channels. Meanwhile, small local TV companies (165 stations) have affiliated with these conglomerations’ networks, meaning that 70 to 90 percent of their programmes are relayed from their network host. Due to these business practices, the implementation of the Networked Broadcasting System has failed to enhance diversity of media ownership and content, as was initially aimed.

Table 7.1: The Ownership of Private Local and National FTA TV Stations in Indonesia by 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conglomerations</th>
<th>Subsidiaries</th>
<th>Permanent / Adjusted Licence</th>
<th>Principal Licence</th>
<th>Application in Progress</th>
<th>Application Rejected</th>
<th>Application Withdrawal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Mediacom</td>
<td>MNC &amp; INewsTV</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT Corp</td>
<td>Trans Corp</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elang Mahkota Teknologi</td>
<td>(EMTek) Group</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakrie Global Ventura</td>
<td>Vivagrup</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Indonesia Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawa Pos Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kompas Gramedia Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other small TV companies</td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>294</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Raw data were obtained from the Ministry of Kominfo

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99 *INews TV* is previously known as *SindoTV*.  

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7.5 Indonesian Digital TV Policies: Towards A Lot More FTA TV Channels

In response to the extensive bandwidth demand from both the telecommunication and broadcasting sectors, and with the background of ownership concentration in the broadcasting sector, the Kominfo Minister issued a number of Ministerial Regulations for the implementation of digital TV migration between 2011 and 2013. All the digital TV channels that are going to be available are to be used for FTA TV services only, not for pay TV. This is in line with the media habits of Indonesian society and the massive demand for FTA TV channels by the industry. Digital TV policies in Indonesia are similar to those in the US’s which promote the continuity of free TV (Galperin, 2002, p. 9).

Ministerial Regulations No.22 (2011) and No.23 (2011) divide the Indonesian territory into 15 multiplexing zones. Each zone has a different number of coverage areas. Coverage areas here refer to the number of cities that are covered by each multiplex service. In almost all multiplexing zones, there will be six multiplex operators, except in Zone 15, which will have only four multiplex operators. In total, there will be 88 multiplexes throughout Indonesia. Each multiplex operator is allowed to broadcast on a maximum of nine digital FTA TV channels and therefore in total there will be 792 digital FTA TV channels available following digital TV migration. Figure 7.3 illustrates multiplexing zoning in Indonesia, while Table 7.2 provides more detailed information about the number of multiplex operators and digital TV channels in each multiplexing zone.

Figure 7.3: Multiplexing Zones Map of the Indonesian DTTB

Source: Map was reproduced by the author based on Kominfo Ministerial Regulations No. 17 (2012) and No. 6 (2013).
The ITU proposed two basic licensing models for digital TV broadcasting, as presented in Table 7.3 below. In comparison to the ITU’s licencing models, the Indonesia multiplexing arrangement partly follows Model A; the digital TV spectrum rights are assigned to multiplex operators, but those multiplex operators are not given the authority to decide the loading of the multiplex(es). Instead, the Ministry of Kominfo sets the loading of the multiplexes, which is mostly 9 channels per multiplex. Multiplex operators are positioned as common carriers, which means they should not discriminate among broadcasters getting access to the platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiplexing Zones</th>
<th>Coverage Area by Provinces</th>
<th>Number of Service Areas</th>
<th>Number of Multiplex Operators</th>
<th>Number of Digital TV Channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Aceh &amp; North Sumatera</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 2</td>
<td>West Sumatera, Riau &amp; Jambi</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 3</td>
<td>South Sumatera, Bangka Belitung, Bengkulu &amp; Lampung</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 4</td>
<td>Jakarta &amp; Banten</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 5</td>
<td>West Java</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 6</td>
<td>Central Java &amp; Yogyakarta</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 7</td>
<td>East Java</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 8</td>
<td>Bali, West Nusa Tenggara &amp; East Nusa Tenggara</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 9</td>
<td>Papua &amp; West Irian Jaya</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 10</td>
<td>Maluku &amp; North Maluku</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 11</td>
<td>West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi &amp; Southeast Sulawesi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 12</td>
<td>Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo &amp; North Sulawesi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 13</td>
<td>West Kalimantan &amp; Central Kalimantan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 14</td>
<td>East Kalimantan &amp; South Kalimantan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 x 9 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 15</td>
<td>Riau Islands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 x 9 = 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Summarized from Kominfo Ministerial Regulation No.23 (2011)

The spectrum rights are assigned to the multiplex operator and this entity can decide the allocation of the available capacity to the various services. In this model the frequency licence holder is allowed to use the defined spectrum and can decide the loading of the multiplex(es), e.g. which broadcasters can get access to the platform. The function of multiplex operator and service provider can be aggregated into one entity/organization. In turn, this organization can outsource the technical operations to a specialized content distributor (i.e. a broadcast network operator). In this model, it can still be required for the individual broadcaster or service provider to get a general broadcast authorization (e.g. by a media authority) for broadcasting television content (very often not defined for a specific platform).

Table 7.3: ITU’s Two Basic Licensing Models for Digital Broadcasting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL A</th>
<th>MODEL B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The spectrum rights are assigned to the multiplex operator and this entity can decide the allocation of the available capacity to the various services. In this model the frequency licence holder is allowed to use the defined spectrum and can decide the loading of the multiplex(es), e.g. which broadcasters can get access to the platform. The function of multiplex operator and service provider can be aggregated into one entity/organization. In turn, this organization can outsource the technical operations to a specialized content distributor (i.e. a broadcast network operator). In this model, it can still be required for the individual broadcaster or service provider to get a general broadcast authorization (e.g. by a media authority) for broadcasting television content (very often not defined for a specific platform).</td>
<td>The spectrum rights are assigned to the content distributor and this entity cannot decide the allocation of the available capacity. In this model the frequency licence holder is only allowed to use the defined spectrum. The regulator decides the loading of the multiplexes by assigning broadcast licences/rights for the DTTB/MTV platform to individual broadcasters and/or service providers (bundling the various broadcast channels into one or several packages, in a separate assignment procedure (very often a public tender/beauty parade). In this model the regulator is the actual multiplex operator, or in other words the functional bandwidth manager. In this model the service provider can be a separate entity from the content distributor (i.e. broadcast network operator).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Telecommunication Union (2012, pp. 30-31)
Obviously, multiplexing is an integral part of the Indonesian digital TV policies. This is a positive point, since “the adoption of a multiplexing policy allows the licensing of new terrestrial channels and/or new players, and thus has the potential to enhance diversity of television programming and diversity of ownership in commercial television” (Brown, 2002, p. 278). Through the adoption of multiplexing technologies, hundreds of digital TV channels are going to be available for FTA services in Indonesia.

7.6 Indonesian Digital TV Policies: Concerning the Multiplexing ‘Beauty Contests’

The ITU (2012) asserted that the presence of ‘multiplex operators’ as new players in the broadcasting sector has required changes to the licensing framework: “the broadcaster is not necessarily the frequency licence holder” anymore. Instead, the multiplex operators are the entities that need to be authorised to use spectrum and they may be able to decide which broadcasters get access to the multiplexing capacity” (28-30). In this way, in the digital broadcasting era, the position of multiplex operators is more strategic than the broadcasters who produce content. Multiplex operators have a degree of control over competition in the digital broadcasting business; they are able to determine which broadcasters can and cannot access their multiplexing service. Therefore, it is critical to examine closely the ways the Indonesian digital TV policies define the eligibility of multiplex operators and set the mechanism to grant spectrum rights to them.

On the Article 5 of Kominfo Ministerial Regulation No.22 (2011) specifies that only the Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP) and Private Broadcasting Institutions (LPS) are eligible to become multiplex operators (LPPPM). According to article 11, TVRI, which is the only Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP) in Indonesia, is automatically granted the right to control one multiplex in each of the 15 zones.

Meanwhile, Private Broadcasting Institutions (LPS) are required to compete in ‘beauty contests’ to acquire the right for operating the remaining 73 multiplexes. Conducting ‘beauty contests’ has been one common mechanism to assign multiplexing licences, and it was conducted in the UK (Galperin, 2002, p. 10) and Finland (Brown, 2002, p. 281).
Differently, multiplexing licences were assigned through auctions in the US (Galperin, 2002, p. 9) and were exclusively granted to public broadcasters in Australia (Brown, 2002, p. 278). Kominfo Ministerial Regulations No.17 (2012) and No.6 (2013) further specified that Private Broadcasting Institutions (LPS) should have already obtained either Permanent or Adjusted Broadcasting Licences in any service area covered by multiplexing zones to participate in the contests.

In this way, Indonesia’s digital TV policies have secured the multiplexing business for broadcasting incumbents. First of all, only existing players in the FTA TV business have the opportunity to become multiplex operators. Companies from other industrial sectors, such as telecommunication operators, are not eligible to become multiplex operators. Secondly, even among the existing broadcasting players, the incumbents have more chance to participate in the multiplexing beauty contests in many zones simultaneously, since they have obtained either Permanent or Adjusted Broadcasting Licences in most capital cities of Indonesia (see Table 7.4 below). Thirdly, although TV companies who are at the stage of having only Principal Broadcasting Licences—who are mostly small local TV companies—can apply to become digital broadcasters (LPPPS61), they are not eligible to participate in the contests for multiplex operations.

Table 7.4: Private FTA TV Companies Hold Permanent/Adjusted Broadcasting Licence by 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiplexing Zones</th>
<th>Number of FTA TV Stations Granted with Permanent/Adjusted Broadcasting Licences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global Mediacom (MNC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Raw data were obtained from the Ministry of Kominfo

61 LPPPS is an acronym for Lembaga Penyiarian Penyelenggara Program Siaran, the name chosen by the Ministry of Kominfo to refer to digital broadcasters.
More critically, Indonesian digital TV policies allow vertical expansion in the broadcasting sector. The policies make it possible for broadcasting incumbents that already own a number of FTA TV stations (being content providers) to simultaneously become multiplex operators (being platform providers). Cave (1997) criticized the global tendency of media regulators, including competition authorities, to underestimate the impact of vertical expansion on competition, as compared to the horizontal one:

As is well known, economic analysis typically takes a hostile view of horizontal monopolization...On the other hand, attitudes towards vertical relations or vertical restraints are mixed...The argument ran that since the monopoly profits could only be made at one stage of the market, vertical restraints per se were not a cause for concern in competition law. (p.581)

Regarding the assessment criteria for multiplexing ‘beauty contests’, Kominfo Ministerial Regulations No.17 (2012) and No.6 (2013) prescribed that besides completing administrative paperwork, applicants are required to submit for review their multiplexing infrastructure plans. These plans should include the number of towers that are going to be built and the locations, and provide details of the number of setup boxes that will be distributed for free. After the completeness of their administrative documents is assessed, participants will be ranked based on their development commitment. This submission is a binding contract between multiplexing applicants and the executive government. The team from the Ministry of Kominfo will then assess which plans offer the maximum benefit to the state and society, before deciding the winners.

Obviously, these assessment criteria place financial capacity as the main consideration for granting multiplex licences. Since building digital broadcasting infrastructure requires a significant amount of capital, financial capacity can be argued to be a justifiable prerequisite for obtaining multiplexing licences. However, the criteria need to be rigorously observed and strengthened to facilitate compliance and to guarantee fair competition in the future. Policymakers need to consider the potential for multiplex operators to conduct anti-competitive business strategies and how these can be prevented.

Indeed, the potential for digital broadcasting to introduce new forms of anti-competitive conduct has been apparent for a long time (Cave, 1997, p. 582). A decade ago, Cave and
Nakamura (2006) identified activities where market power might be exercised within the digital broadcasting value chain, as presented in Table 7.5 below. In Indonesia, since multiplex operators are those who are going to simultaneously provide transmission and conditional access services, their potential anti-competitive conducts range from abuse of dominance, denial of access, refusal to supply, discriminatory pricing and excessive pricing. These potential competition problems need to be considered by Indonesian policymakers in designing the assessment criteria for multiplexing beauty contests.

Table 7.5: [Digital] Broadcasting Activities and Likely [Competition] Problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Competition problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Monopolisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale programme market</td>
<td>Bundling, prize squeeze, excessive pricing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailing of pay programmes</td>
<td>Bundling, prize squeeze, excessive pricing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission</td>
<td>Abuse of dominance, denial of access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Access, EPG and so on</td>
<td>Refusal to supply, discrimination, excessive pricing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cave and Nakamura (2006: 8)

The current assessment criteria for multiplexing beauty contests are weighted on the side of broadcasting incumbents who have established economic power. By emphasising the development commitment, these criteria have considerably reduced the chance for small local FTA TV companies who have already obtained Permanent Broadcasting Licences to win the contest. This mechanism of multiplexing beauty contests had been strongly criticised by the Indonesian Local Television Association (ATLVI), its Executive Director, Jimmy Silalahi, calling it an unfair competition system (Firdaus, 2014). The Chairman of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI), Judhariksawan, also expressed his concern about the process and the predictable result: ‘maka menanglah mereka yang besar-besar dan kalahlah mereka yang kecil-kecil, hukum alam berlaku’ [large corporations will prevail over the small ones, that is the law of nature] (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

7.7 Broadcasting Incumbents Dominate Multiplexing Business in the Digital Era

Ignoring the criticism from ATVLI and KPI, and underestimating the potential anti-competitive conducts by multiplex operators, the Ministry of Kominfo conducted multiplexing beauty contests for seven zones between 2013 and 2014. Broadcasting incumbents responded to this opportunity by, what McChesney (2013) referred to as,
‘buying the competition’ (p.123); Even though the multiplexing business in Indonesia is relatively new with uncertain prospects, broadcasting incumbents decided to invest in it anyway—effectively to prevent new competitors emerging and thus controlling the new business opportunity.

As predicted, the contests were won mainly by the five incumbents who have long dominated the Indonesian FTA TV sector: Media Nusantara Citra (a subsidiary of Global Mediacom), Trans Corp (a subsidiary of CT Corp), Visi Media Asia (a subsidiary of Bakrie Global Ventura), Media Indonesia Group, and Elang Mahkota Teknologi Group (see Table 7.6). These conglomerations managed to vertically expand their businesses, so that they have simultaneously become content and infrastructure providers. The Indonesian digital TV policies allow these multiplex operators to use one third of their digital TV channels, while leasing the remaining two thirds to other FTA TV companies. More critically, these conglomerations can keep participating in further multiplexing beauty contests, since Indonesian digital TV policies set no restriction whatsoever on multiplexing ownership.

Table 7.6: The Winners of Multiplexing Beauty Contests in Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiplexing Zones</th>
<th>State (TVRI)</th>
<th>Global Mediacom (MNC Group)</th>
<th>CT Corp (Trans Corp)</th>
<th>EMTek Group</th>
<th>Bakrie Global (Vivagrup)</th>
<th>Media Indonesia Group</th>
<th>BSTV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ZONE 4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZONE 8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of TV Channels</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Ministry of Communications and Informatics, 2012, 2013)

The following section examines how these private broadcasting incumbents harnessed their multiplexing business to further influence competition in the Indonesian broadcasting sector. This study reveals two strategies used by private multiplex operators
to tackle stiff competition in the era of digital broadcasting; first by stalling the leasing of their digital TV channels which has caused serious licensing problems for new digital broadcasters; and secondly by setting excessive prices for their multiplexing services which will potentially increase production costs for digital broadcasters.

7.8 Broadcasting Incumbents Harness Multiplexing for Tackling Competition

Article 14 of Kominfo Ministerial Regulation No. 22 (2011) states that digital TV migration should begin no later than 2012 and that Analogue Switch-Off (ASO) should take place no later than 2017. But up until the beginning of 2015, digital TV migration had not started. Anang Latif, a prominent figure in the Ministry of Kominfo appointed to supervise the formulation and implementation of digital TV policies, explained that all the technical prerequisites needed to run digital TV in Indonesia have been ready for some time, but, at the time of interview, the process had been stopped. The Ministry finally reached the view that private multiplex operators had obstructed the process by not making their digital TV channels available for leasing immediately (personal communication, March 4, 2015).

In a meeting with the Ministry, these private multiplex operators explicitly expressed concern that digitalization of FTA TV in Indonesia would increasingly liberate the competition. They objected that many more players would compete for advertising revenue. Anang Latif highlighted that these private multiplex operators had not refused to supply multiplexing services to digital broadcasters, but their tactic of stalling the leasing of digital TV channels had led to an indefinite postponement. Anang Latif further admitted that the situation was beyond what the Ministry had ever predicted. Previously, he thought that as digital TV migration policies allowed many more players to join in the competition, the sector would be healthier and more competitive (personal communication, March 4, 2015).

This optimism about the power of new communication technologies to diminish entry barriers and therefore create a more competitive market, unfortunately, is in contrast to the nature of capitalism, which demands less competition whenever possible (McChesney, 2013, p. 37; Stiglitz, 2012, p. 43). The analogue system, with its ‘1-to-1
relationship’ has created an entry barrier in the broadcasting sector and consequently secured the domination of the incumbents. Therefore, the invention of digital broadcasting technologies which offer ‘1-to-N relationship’ is not good news for these incumbents. More critically, Indonesian digital TV policies were designed to allow the use of all digital TV channels. Judhariksawan expressed his concern about the economic feasibility of the Indonesian digital TV arrangements, which would allow hundreds of FTA TV stations to be established regardless of the existing market share (personal communication, February 6, 2014).

The delay in leasing digital TV channels by private multiplex operators has not yet caused a problem for the existing private FTA TV stations that used to broadcast their programs through the analogue system. The delay has, however, created a serious licensing problem for new digital broadcasters who have been granted Principal or Permanent Broadcasting Licences. This is because Article 34 of the Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) requires television companies that have been granted Principal Broadcasting Licences to broadcast for a one year trial period, before being granted Permanent Broadcasting Licences. Failing to comply with this rule will prevent the upgrading of their broadcasting licences. More crucially, those who have been granted Permanent Broadcasting Licences but have failed to continuously broadcast their programs within a three-months period will have their licences revoked. In this way, by delaying the leasing of their digital TV channels, private incumbents who control multiplexes can use the licensing process to prevent new competitors emerging.

Trapped in this situation, new digital broadcasters formed the Indonesian Digital Broadcasters Association (ATDSI\(^\text{62}\)) and submitted a complaint to the Ministry of Kominfo and KPI on February 17, 2015. Fajar Arifianto Isnugroho, a commissioner of KPI, confirmed ATDSI’s complaint that the delay in leasing digital FTA TV channels by private multiplex operators had significantly disadvantaged them since their Principal Broadcasting Licences set time limits for them to start their broadcasting trials and to undergo Evaluation of Broadcasting Trial (EUCS), while also having expiry dates. ATDSI demanded the government take action against private multiplex operators for failing to make digital

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\(^{62}\) ATDSI is an acronym for Asosiasi Televisi Siaran Digital Indonesia, translated into the Indonesian Digital Broadcasters Association.
TV channels available for leasing immediately. ATDSI suggested that the government take over the multiplexing by appointing governmental or other private institutions to run the business. This practice has been used elsewhere; for example, in Finland, where the government appoints an administrator to run multiplexing, instead of conducting ‘beauty contests’ to assign multiplexing licences (Brown 2002: 280-281). As another alternative, ATDSI requested a chance for digital broadcasters to establish consortiums to run the multiplexing (personal communication, March 4, 2015). At the time the interviews for this study were conducted, the Ministry of Kominfo was at the stage of issuing notification letters to multiplex operators that delay the leasing of their digital TV channels. The maximum sanction that can be imposed is the revocation of their multiplexing licences (Anang Latief, personal communication, March 4, 2015).

Another form of anti-competitive conduct by Indonesian private multiplex operators is setting excessive prices for their multiplexing services which small FTA TV companies find it difficult to afford. Judhariksawan said that this is the main reason for ATVLI to reject digital TV migration. In the analogue broadcasting system, FTA TV companies pay a fee to the government, covering their broadcasting licence and the right to use their radio frequency of only around 50 million Rupiah per annum. With the digital broadcasting system, broadcasters who are not simultaneously multiplex operators will need to access multiplexing services which cost them at least 50 million Rupiah per month (personal communication, February 6, 2014). On the other hand, Anang Latief said the Ministry has designed the multiplexing business to be unprofitable, by setting strict pricing limits for rental of digital TV channels. Roughly estimated, private multiplex operators can earn a maximum profit margin of only 30%. Anang Latief confirmed that multiplex operators have set rental prices for their digital TV channels between 60-200 million Rupiah per month, which in his calculation is a reasonable price (personal communication, March 4, 2015).

To sum up the current situation, the potential of digital TV migration to increase competition has been perceived as harmful by private broadcasting incumbents. The financial benefit from being multiplex operators is considered to be far less than the financial loss from allowing new broadcasters to acquire some of their market share. Using their power as private multiplex providers, these incumbents have created entry
barriers through the licensing system and pricing strategy. Furthermore, instead of supporting new players to enter the market and preventing unfair competition conducts, the policies for digital TV migration have actually enabled incumbents to vertically expand their domination and create entry barriers. The current situation represents what Tapsell refers to as “free market conglomeration” in the Indonesian broadcasting sector (Tapsell, 2014, p. 206).

7.9 Questioning TVRI’s Role as the ‘Generic’ Multiplex Operator

As mentioned earlier, TVRI, as the only Public Television Institution (LPP) in Indonesia, without being required to follow any multiplexing beauty contest, has been granted a special right to be a multiplex operator in fifteen zones throughout Indonesia, leasing 135 digital FTA TV channels. This exclusive right is explicitly stated in Kominfo Ministerial Regulation No.22 (2011). Indeed, TVRI is positioned as the Indonesian ‘generic’ multiplex operator who provides low rental cost of digital TV channels to local FTA TV companies (Henry Subiakto and Anang Latief, personal communication, February 6, 2014). The following question arises: where is TVRI when new digital broadcasters are badly in need of digital TV channels for immediately broadcasting their programs?

Unfortunately, TVRI, since its establishment in 1962, has been trapped in an ongoing problem of paternalism. As illustrated by Sudibyo (2004), TVRI was established and operated by the executive government mainly a political communication medium, especially in the era of Presidents Soekarno (1945-1966) and Soeharto (1966-1998). During these periods, all significant changes inside TVRI were the product of the top-down political process (pp. 279-286). TVRI throughout its history, has been susceptible from to political interventions, being a political vehicle for particular purposes (p.320). More crucially, TVRI’s institutional status has been unstable; it has changed from Yayaysan in 1963, to Perusahaan Umum or Perum in 1973, to Perusahaan Jawatan in 2000 and finally to Persero in 2002. Each of these different incarnations has changed TVRI’s funding sources and accountability structures (pp.280-309)

Concerning TVRI’s ongoing financial problem, the Ministry of Kominfo has taken a considerable role in supporting the development of TVRI’s multiplexing infrastructure.
Woro Indah Widiastuti, Advisor to the Kominfo Minister on Technological Affairs, described how the Ministry financially supported TVRI in developing multiplexing infrastructures in almost all big cities of Indonesia (except the eastern Indonesia territory) and has given the operational and maintenance responsibilities to TVRI. In addition, the Ministry has also conducted a project called the Improvements on Television Transmitting Stations (ITTS), funded by a soft loan from Spain and France, which aims to upgrade TVRI’s broadcasting facilities. According to Woro Indah Widiastuti, prior to the implementation of ITTS project, among TVRI’s 390 transmitters throughout Indonesia, around 75% of them are outdated and inoperative (Personal communication, March 3, 2015). In addition, according to Anang Latief, TVRI needs about five trillions Rupiah to upgrade its studios throughout Indonesia. For this purpose, KOMINFO Ministry plans to seek loan on behalf of TVRI (personal communication, March 4, 2015).

Unfortunately, during its preparation to provide multiplexing service, TVRI continues to struggle with political and bureaucratic problems. In 2013, TVRI faced a serious governance issue in which four of its main directors were dismissed all at once by the TVRI Supervisory Board; those figures included the president director, the technical director, the news and programming director, and the business development director of TVRI. This dismissal raised suspicions of a particular political agenda. However, the Chairman of TVRI Supervisory Board, Elprisdat, claims that the decision was taken purely because those individuals did not achieve performance targets and not because of any political consideration (Nurhasim, 2013).

In response to the dismissal of the TVRI directors, Commission 1 of the DPR decided to discharge the TVRI Supervisory Board. A member of the DPR, who disagrees with this decision, Max Sopacua, claimed it is no more than a political manoeuvre to downgrade TVRI’s role in the upcoming 2014 Presidential Election. The situation was getting worse as the DPR also decided to blockade TVRI’s remaining budget for 2014 from the state budget (D. Setiawan, 2014).

Regarding the fact that TVRI has always been significantly influenced by political intrigues, has an unstable institutional status, and is in continuous financial trouble, figures in the Ministry of Kominfo appear to have formed the view that TVRI is not ready to run the
digital TV multiplexing business and provide multiplexing service to digital broadcasters. As Anang Latief personally argued, TVRI at the moment is not ready yet to perform its role as the Indonesian generic multiplex operator (personal communication, March 4, 2015). With private multiplex operators delaying the leasing of their services and TVRI as the generic multiplex operator trapped in economic and political problems, we can ask: what will be the solution for the digital TV multiplexing problem in Indonesia?

7.10 Involving Telecommunication Operators in the Indonesian Digital Broadcasting?

Allowing private incumbents to dominate the multiplexing business, with TVRI not yet ready to perform its responsibility as the generic multiplex operator, has proven to inhibit healthy competition. The Ministry of Kominfo has been under pressure to rethink how the multiplexing business should be rearranged. According to Henry Subiakto, the Ministry of Kominfo has considered three options for the rearrangement of the multiplexing business. The first option is to continue with the current arrangement in which multiplexing is controlled by private broadcasting incumbents while accelerating TVRI in its preparation to become the generic multiplex provider. The second option is to encourage TVRI to buy all multiplexing infrastructures from private broadcasting incumbents. Regarding this option, Henry Subiakto is personally in doubt due to TVRI continuous financial difficulties. As for the third option, the idea is to encourage Telkom Indonesia to take over all multiplexing infrastructures from private broadcasting incumbents (personal communication, March 3, 2015).

Regarding those three options, Fajar Arifianto Isnugroho perceives positively either TVRI or Telkom Indonesia to take over the multiplexing business from private broadcasting incumbents, as both are governmental institutions. He believes that this could reduce the power of private broadcasting incumbents in controlling competition. He argued that having non-broadcasting institutions, such as Telkom Indonesia, to run the multiplexing business will be much preferable in order to ensure that multiplex operators treat all broadcasters equally and fairly. Thus, Fajar Arifianto Isnugroho endorses a division between infrastructure/service providers and content providers for digital TV migration in Indonesia (personal communication, March 4, 2015).
In Indonesia, digital television has been perceived as a linear extension of the traditional analogue broadcasting, rather than a type of a convergence service. This is why the policies allow only broadcasting incumbents to become multiplex operators. The idea to involve telecommunication operators in the Indonesian digital broadcasting industry as multiplex operators then marks the awareness of the increasing correlation between the broadcasting and telecommunication sectors in the era of technological and industrial convergence. Indeed, the digital multiplexing technologies will enable broadcasting companies to provide telecommunication services in the future. Correspondingly, Woro Indah Widyastuti explained that the telecommunication companies have used their networks for delivering broadcasting content. In the near future, the broadcasting companies will be able to provide telecommunication services through their digital networks. “Ini adalah konvergensi dibidang jasa dan jaringan. Udah enggak karu-karuan. Yang seperti itu tidak semua orang paham” [These are convergence in the service and network levels. It has been so complicated, while not so many people understand] (personal communication, March 3, 2015).

Moreover, the function of multiplex operators is actually resemblance the work of telecommunication operators. While multiplex operators ideally should function as common carriers, the telecommunication operators used to uphold the common carriage principle. Indeed, the role of telecommunication industry in the broadcasting sector has been acknowledged by the Telecommunication Law No.36 (1999), in that Specific Telecommunication Providers can provide services for the purpose of broadcasting (article 9).

To sum up, the proposed rearrangement reflects an awareness of the necessity to separate multiplex operators as infrastructure/service providers from digital broadcasters as content providers in the era of digital broadcasting. It corresponds with the ‘open’ regulatory system, previously discussed in Chapter 3. It is in line with "the Law of Conduits and Content" proposed by Gilder (2000, p. 269). Some scholars, including Lemley and Lessig (2001) supported the division, believing it is critical for any service provider not to simultaneously provide content or applications over the network they own in order to prevent discrimination against competitors (pp.942-943). In fact, Indonesian digital TV migration has provided evidence of the anti-competitive conduct by allowing
broadcasting incumbent to simultaneously become multiplex operators and broadcasters.

7.11 Cancellation of the Ministerial Regulations on Digital TV Migration

Since September 2015, the Indonesian government has formally postponed the Indonesian digital TV migration project, due to District Administrative Court of Jakarta Decision No. 119 (2014) and High Administrative Court Decision No. 140 (2015) which granted ATVLI's demand to cancel all Kominfo Ministerial Regulations on digital TV migration (Ministry of Communications and Informatics 2015). From the very beginning, the Ministry's effort to implement digital TV migration has gained very limited support from other regulatory bodies.

Since 2013, the People’s Representatives Assembly (DPR) has also expressed their disagreement with the enactment of Ministerial Regulations for the implementation of digital TV migration. Concerning the fact that digital TV migration would significantly alter the broadcasting playing field, the DPR asserted that the transition cannot be regulated through Ministerial Regulations. Instead, the Ministry was advised to stop the migration process and wait until the amendment of Broadcasting Law No.32 (2002) is finalized (Budiman, 2013).

As discusses in Chapter 4, the Kominfo Ministry has increasingly favoured Ministerial Regulations over enacting a new law of amending the existing laws (Henry Subiakto, personal communication, March 23, 2016). Unfortunately, Ministerial Regulations currently have ambiguous and problematic legal standing. As asserted by Laiman et al. (2015), this legislative form is not acknowledged by the Legislation Law No.12 (2011). In addition, Dirhamsyah (2006) claimed that the contradictory articles within People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR) Decree No.3 (2000) are the source of confusion regarding the status of Ministerial Regulations in the Indonesian legal system (p.78).

After all, the cancelation of Ministerial Decrees on digital TV migration benefits broadcasting incumbent the most, since it also cancels the emergence of new players in the sector. Those most disadvantaged by the Indonesian digital TV policies are the new
digital broadcasters. Without access to multiplexing services, they have been unable to broadcast their programmes. As for the existing local FTA TV stations, at least during the current simulcast period, they still can broadcast their programmes through the analogue system.

7.12 Conclusion
While the telecommunication sector has demanded more bandwidth for broadband services, the broadcasting industry has asked for a lot more FTA TV channels. To accommodate the demands, the Kominfo Ministry has considered the implementation of digital TV migration. The main obstacle, however, is providing a legal standing for multiplex operators as new players in the digital broadcasting system.

Having the amendment of the Broadcasting Law prolonged, the Minister of Kominfo issued a number of Ministerial Regulations between 2011 and 2013 for the implementation of digital TV migration. The Indonesian digital TV policies are mainly about multiplexing arrangements. The adoption of a multiplexing model is positive as it potentially increases diversity of ownership in the broadcasting sector. Indeed, the policies were designed with the main aim to quantitatively increase the number of FTA TV channels in Indonesia.

However, the critical drawback of these policies lies in the multiplexing ‘beauty contests’ criterion of assessment, which facilitates broadcasting incumbents to vertically expand their domination to the multiplexing business. The assessment criteria have been weighted primarily towards financial capacity alone, neglecting considerations of anti-competitive conduct by multiplex operators. As a result, five broadcasting incumbents dominate the multiplexing business and harness it to shackle the emerging new players. These private multiplex operators have been found to delay the leasing of their digital TV channels and set excessive pricing which seriously disadvantages small competitors. Thus, while technological convergence diminishes the spectrum scarcity that used to be an entry barrier in the broadcasting sector, broadcasting incumbents have harnessed industrial convergence to create artificial scarcity and maintain their domination.
This lesson leads to an awareness among broadcasting regulators of the necessity to separate infrastructure/service providers from content providers in the era of digital broadcasting. There has been a suggestion to involve Telkom Indonesia, which is a state-partly-owned telecommunication operator, in the multiplexing business. Indeed, multiplex operators should ideally function as common carriers, a duty that used to be held by telecommunication operators.

Finally, digital TV migration policies have been cancelled by the courts due to their problematic legislative form. Ministerial Regulations, while being favoured by the executive government, have had their legal standing questioned. This postponement is nothing more than a benefit to the broadcasting incumbents, as it cancels the emergence of new players within the sector.
PART 4

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION
Chapter 8

Conclusion and Recommendation

8.1 Introduction
This thesis aimed to examine regulatory efforts by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) and the People’s Representatives Assembly (DPR) to govern industrial convergence in the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. Thus, this thesis is situated in the field of communication policy research. It focuses on industrial and regulatory convergence. It analyzes both policy content and process.

Due to industrial convergence, Indonesian media and telecommunication companies that previously offered distinct services, had distinct business models and collected revenues from distinct sources, have now competed, as well as allied, at both national and multinational levels. Telecommunication incumbents, such as Telkom Indonesia, XL Axiata and Bakrie Telecom, have vertically expanded to become content providers by developing news portals, IPTV and OTT video services. Meanwhile, media incumbents have vertically expanded by becoming BSPs and OTT messaging players, as is the case with Global Mediacom, Lippo Cayman and Elang Mahkota Teknologi Group. Telkom Indonesia and Global Mediacom have even managed to become triple players, providing bundles of fixed telephony, broadband Internet access and pay TV services.

A number of competition concerns have arisen due to industrial convergence in the Indonesian communication sectors. First of all, the tendency by incumbents to acquire emerging small competitors, for example the acquisition of Detik.com by Trans Corp and Beritasatu.com by First Media. Secondly, there is a tendency for incumbents in the media and telecommunication sectors to develop strategic partnerships, such as the partnerships between CT Corp and Telkom Indonesia in running a pay TV service branded TransVision. Thirdly, there is a tendency by triple players that have simultaneously
dominated communication infrastructures, networks and content to prevent competitors from accessing their infrastructures, networks or content. Fourthly, serious attention needs to be paid to bundling strategies, such as triple play and ‘walled gardens’ services, as they potentially lead to monopoly leveraging. Finally, industrial convergence has increased the degree of ownership concentration in the Indonesian communication sectors. The economies of scale of conglomerations that have simultaneously dominated the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors have the potential to drive away emerging small competitors.

Ownership concentration in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors has further affected media diversity. In the media sector, cross-ownership has enabled the implementation of multiplatform strategies and converged newsrooms, which mainly involve reproduction, reformatting, repackaging and redistribution of existing content. In this way, while the media outlets and the delivery platforms are diverse, the actual content tends to be similar. Meanwhile, the presence of telecommunication operators in the media sector has not fundamentally elevated media diversity in Indonesia, since they have been supplied with content by the mainstream media companies, whether at national or multinational levels. Finally, social media platforms have provided more opportunity for society members to be involved in the production and dissemination of information, however, there is a concern about the reliability of user-generated content.

The ways industrial convergence has taken place cannot be detached from the existing policies that currently govern the Indonesian communication sectors. Indeed, deregulation or relaxed regulation in the communication sectors has been argued by scholars as a key driver of industrial convergence, besides technological development and changing society media habits. In the case of Indonesia, the discrete laws governing the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors, and even the Law on competition, cannot prevent cross-industry expansions.

Until today, a vertical or silo regulatory model has remained in place for governing the convergent media, telecommunication and Internet industries in Indonesia. In the media sector, a heavy censorship approach has been applied to both the broadcasting and film industries. On the other hand, the Press Law is strongly against censorship and licensing
revocation. Regarding media ownership, the Broadcasting Law is the only law that has restricted within-industry concentration, as well as media cross-ownership involving broadcasting and print media companies in Indonesia. Unfortunately, this ownership restriction has been ineffective as it contradicts the Limited Liability Company Law.

Meanwhile, Indonesia telecommunication sector has been governed under the common carrier principle, so that content is perceived as a private matter. Further, the Telecommunication Law follows the global liberalization trend, therefore concentration of ownership is encouraged and foreign ownership is even welcomed. Ownership policies in the telecommunication sectors have been relaxed without any consideration of the increasingly related media and telecommunication sectors in today’s era of convergence.

The arrival of the Internet in Indonesia has increased jurisdictional overlaps among communication policies and conflicts between regulatory bodies. Since the enactment of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law and the Pornography Law, not only media content, but also telecommunication content has been scrutinized.

As a consequence of the silo regulatory model, segmented regulatory agencies were established and unfortunately were often in dispute, in overseeing the Indonesian communication sectors. More critically, disputes between regulatory bodies that control Indonesian communication industries are also rooted in their district institutional structures. These regulatory bodies were established in a particular period of time, with distinct political backgrounds, which determined their institutional independence from the executive government intervention. Indeed, the post-reform period has witnessed the executive government’s intention to regain centralistic control over the Indonesian communication sector through the Ministry of Kominfo. This leads to a persistent struggle of authority between the Ministry of Kominfo and KPI, which I consider will be a significant challenge for achieving regulatory convergence.

Another potential challenge for regulatory convergence in Indonesia is the current legislation system marked by dual legitimacy, as a consequence of a series of amendments to the Constitution (1945). While the legislative authority of the executive government tends to be declining, the DPR legislative power has grown considerably. Unfortunately,
the DPR’s increasing legislative power has not been balanced by an increase in its members’ policymaking capacity. The DPR professionalism problem is rooted in Prolegnas itself, which has become a mechanism for predecessors to pass unfinished works to successors.

As a consequence of the dual legislation authority, policy process for either enacting a new law or amending the existing laws in Indonesia tends to be prolonged. Therefore, the Ministry of Kominfo has increasingly favoured issuing Ministerial Regulations to deal with the phenomenon of Industrial convergence in communication sectors, regardless of the fact that Ministerial Regulations have an ambiguous legal standing.

Finally, any study of Indonesian industrial policies for the Indonesian communication sector needs to consider the potential for regulatory capture. Indeed, media and telecommunication magnates have considerable influence upon Indonesian politics, including Aburizal Bakrie, Surya Paloh, Chairul Tanjung and Hary Tanoesoedibjo. They are not only economically powerful to finance political parties, but also have the symbolic power to influence the public agenda through their media outlets. These media and telecommunication magnates simultaneously have significant influence on the legislature and executive.

8.2 Findings of the Thesis

With an understanding of those industrial, legal and political backgrounds, this study examined a series of policies proposed by the Ministry of Kominfo and the DPR between 2010 and 2015, as regulatory efforts to govern industrial convergence in the communication sectors. This thesis examined the content, as well as the policy process of these proposed policies: the Telematics Convergence Bill; amendment of the Broadcasting Law; and Ministerial Regulations on Digital TV migration.

Through document analysis, the content of the proposed policies was examined by posing several questions: what problems or issues of industrial convergence are perceived as crucial and are going to be regulated? How are those problems or issues going to be regulated? What problems or issues related to industrial convergence have been
overlooked and therefore ruled out? How might the proposed policies impact public interest, competition, media diversity and universal service? Subsequently, data from semi-structured interviews with figures from regulatory bodies are used to further explain how the understanding of Indonesian policymakers regarding the issue of technological and industrial convergence has shaped the formulation of the proposed policies. Finally, particular bureaucratic and political challenges that have inhibited the policy process towards regulatory convergence in Indonesia were discussed.

The findings of the study suggest that the Ministry of Kominfo and DPR have reached a similar view that the current policies are no longer relevant for governing the convergent communication industries in Indonesia. However, they have been in disagreement regarding the regulatory approach that should be taken to reform the Indonesian communication policies: while the Kominfo Ministry has aimed for fundamental reform by enacting a new law on convergence, the DPR has favoured incrementalism by gradually amending the existing Broadcasting Law, the Telecommunication Law and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law.

The growing scholarly understanding suggests that technological and industrial convergence require a transformation from a vertical (silo) to a horizontal layered regulatory model which is more technologically neutral. The layer model, originating from the field of Internet policy, has been argued to be suitable for regulating the increasingly IP-centric communication sectors in the era of convergence. While there is disagreement about the number of layers to be identified, most layer models divide the communication industry into at least four distinct layers: (1) the physical/infrastructure layer; (2) the logical/network layer; (3) the applications layer; and (4) the content layer.

The Ministry of Kominfo’s proposal for a new law on convergence seems to reflect an effort to fundamentally reform all of the Indonesian communication policies. Deeper analysis on the content and the policy process of the bill, however, reveals that the bill’s focus has been limited to the impacts of convergence on the telecommunication and informatics sectors (telematics) only, overlooking its wider impacts on the media industry (mediamatics). First of all, the bill’s original title ‘Telecommunication and Broadcasting Convergence’ was changed to become ‘Telematics Convergence Bill’. The use of the term
‘telematic’ here highlights its narrow focus on telecommunication and informatics. Secondly, the bill addresses only three layers of communication industries, namely the physical/infrastructure, the logical/network and the applications layers, while ruling out the content layer. In this way, the bill has been less relevant for regulating the media industry as content providers. Thirdly, the bill mainly upholds telecommunication policy principles of common carriage and universal service, while neglecting content regulation which is part of media regulatory tradition. Finally, the bill adopts a relaxed policy for ownership concentration in the communication sectors by allowing within-layer and cross-layers expansion. This relaxed ownership policy is in contrast to the main concern of industrial convergence which is the tendency of large conglomerations to vertically expand their businesses, to simultaneously control communication infrastructures and networks through their telecommunication companies and content through their media subsidiaries. It is not surprising, therefore, that the bill has been perceived to resemble telecommunications laws, rather than a new law on convergence that proportionally accommodates media and telecommunication regulatory traditions.

The bill’s noticeable difference from the Telecommunication Law is its additional regulation regarding ‘telematics application services’ at the applications layer. This is because the bill was mainly aimed to control the rise of Over-the-Top (OTT) services in Indonesia, which at the moment, have been dominated by multinational players, such as Google, Youtube, WhatsApp, Skype, Facebook, Twitter, Netflix, Uber, etc. The growing discourse is that the OTT business model, while significantly profitable for OTT players, makes no economic contribution to the state and national telecommunication industry. The Telematics Convergence Bill, therefore, was designed to mainly deal with OTT services by mandating OTT players to pay for tax, telematics concession fee, and interconnection fee.

The design of the bill, which is predominantly shaped by the telecommunication regulatory tradition and driven by state and telecommunication incumbents’ economic interest, was the result of a policy process mainly dominated by telecommunication policymakers. The Ministry of Kominfo, as the initiator of the bill, only formally involved BRTI and KRT, that are directly under its hierarchical structure and order, in the formulation of the bill. It was the figures from two Directorate Generals of the Kominfo
Ministry that mostly formulated the bill, with only six non-governmental members of KRT-BRTI providing feedback to the draft. On the other hand, media regulators, such as the KPI, Press Council and LSF were found to be absent from the policy process, due to the absence of a formal invitation for their involvements. In addition, there was also a political consideration for ruling out the content layer from the bill, as its inclusion would potentially lead to clashes between regulatory bodies.

The most crucial issue related to the proposal of the Telematics Convergence Bill is the executive government’s intention to regain centralistic control over the Indonesian communication industry through the Ministry of Kominfo. First, the bill adopts a heavy licensing regime and grants the Minister of Kominfo considerable rights to oversee telematics businesses and issue various telematics licences. Secondly, instead of working together with the existing regulatory bodies and consolidating their overlapping duties, regrettably the bill unveils the executive government plan to establish a new regulatory body for overseeing the convergent communication sectors in Indonesia, which is institutionally similar to BRTI as part of the Kominfo Ministry. In this way, the executive government’s interest in regaining authority has shifted the bill away from the regulatory convergence vision which prescribes the establishment of a centralistic independent regulatory agency simultaneously governing convergent communication sectors.

Despite significant drawbacks in its design, the Ministry of Kominfo itself appeared to be uncertain whether the enactment of the bill would replace the existing laws of (1) Broadcasting, (2) Telecommunication and (3) Electronic Information and Transaction, or whether it would be merely an addition to the existing ones. To claim that the bill would replace the existing laws was perceived as politically too risky. Consequently, there was uncertainty among policymakers and even in the wider society regarding the future plan for the bill.

After all, the Telematics Convergence Bill gained limited political support for its enactment. The DPR even decided to drop it from the Prolegnas priority list in 2012, while proceeding with their incremental approach for amending the Broadcasting Law. Studies show that following a series of amendments to the Constitution (1945), the DPR has gained increasing legislative power, in that the executive government has to follow their
policy direction. Unfortunately, the DPR has favoured incrementalism in response to the issues of convergence, which means maintaining the current silo regulatory frameworks governing the Indonesian communication sectors. The legislature has neglected the growing scholarly understanding that convergence requires technologically-neutral regulations that can encompass the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors, as discussed in Chapter 3.

In practice, incrementalism has proven to complicate the policy process for regulatory convergence. The earliest problem arising during the amendment of the Broadcasting Law was the redefinition of ‘broadcasting’. Due to technological convergence, it is now difficult, almost impossible, to redefine ‘broadcasting’ in a way that is exclusively different from ‘telecommunication’. Yet, policymakers involved in the amendment of the Broadcasting and Telecommunication Laws tend to insist that semantic differences between ‘broadcasting’ and ‘telecommunication’ should be maintained, especially because these definitions are related to the more political issue of the regulatory territories of the Kominfo Ministry, KPI, and BRTI.

Indeed, the struggle for authorities involving the Minister of Komnfo and KPI has been the major force driving the amendment of the Indonesian Broadcasting Law, rather than considerations about convergence impacts on the broadcasting sector. The DPR maintained the understanding that radio spectrum is a public domain and aimed to empower the KPI as the main broadcasting regulator in Indonesia. On the other hand, the Ministry of Kominfo claimed radio spectrum to be a state asset and therefore should be controlled by the executive government and his minister as representatives of the state. The Ministry of Kominfo aimed to limit KPI’s authority to oversee broadcasting content only and change its name to become KPIs, an acronym for Komisi Pengawas Isi Siaran (Broadcasting Content Supervisory Commission).

The persistent power struggle between the Kominfo Ministry and KPI has disadvantaged the effort to reform Indonesian communication policies towards regulatory convergence. Having the DPR opt for incremental adaptation means these segmented regulatory agencies are maintained, while disharmony among them has been prevalent. The idea of having a centralized independent regulatory agency simultaneously control the media,
telecommunication and Internet sectors cannot be accommodated through incrementalism.

A critical aspect of the Broadcasting Law amendment is the legalization of digital TV migration and the acknowledgment of multiplex operators as new players in the Indonesian broadcasting industries. Both drafts of the Broadcasting Law proposed the DPR and Kominfo Ministry endorse digital TV migration, but they differed in determining the eligibility to become multiplex operators. According to the DPR, all broadcasting institutions in Indonesia, whether Private, Public, Community or Subscription Broadcasting Institutions, are eligible to become multiplex operators. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Kominfo limited the legibility of multiplex operators to Public and Private Broadcasting Institutions.

A critical aspect to consider regarding multiplexing arrangements in Indonesia is that it allows amalgamation between multiplex operators and broadcasters. Neither the DPR nor the Kominfo Ministry consider the necessity for separating multiplex operators from broadcasters to prevent anti-competitive business conduct. The drafts of Broadcasting Law proposed by both the DPR and Kominfo Ministry reflect a lack of understanding that multiplex operators are in the physical/infrastructure layer providing infrastructure services to broadcasters, while broadcasters are in the content layer providing content services to audiences. Understanding this layer division is critical for setting different types of licence to be granted for multiplex operators and broadcasters, as well as determining their different rights and obligations. Commonly, common carriage and universal service principles are applied to the physical/infrastructure layer, while universal service and content regulations are applied to the content layers.

Another consequence of incrementalism is that the amendment of the Broadcasting Law while considering cross-ownership restriction in the content layer, overlooks the necessity to restrict cross-layer expansion that has allowed large conglomerations in Indonesia to simultaneously dominate the physical/infrastructure and logical/network layers through their telecommunication companies, as well as the applications and content layers through their media subsidiaries.
Despite these drawbacks, the amendment of the Broadcasting Law was not finished until the new members of the DPR were inaugurated at the beginning of October 2014. Staggeringly, the inauguration delays the process for amending the Broadcasting Law, as it has to be restarted from the very beginning. While a previous study pointed to the bureaucratic culture in the DPR in that unfinished work of predecessors was inherited by the new members of parliament, this study reveals the tendency of the new members of parliament not to acknowledge progress that has been made by their predecessors. This is a significant bureaucratic challenge for law formation in Indonesia. Considering the tenure of MPs is five years, any policy processes that involve the DPR need to be finished before new members are elected and inaugurated. Otherwise, political negotiation that has been undertaken during the policy process is useless.

Up until now, the policy process for amending the Broadcasting Law shows no sign of approaching an end. The intricate legislation system for either enacting a new law or amending the existing laws has forced the Ministry of Kominfo to issue a number of Ministerial Regulations for regulating the phenomenon of Industrial convergence in the communication sectors, such as a Ministerial Regulation on IPTV (2010) and Ministerial Regulations on Digital Television (2011-2013). Since 2016, the Ministry has also prepared a Ministerial Regulation for governing Over-the-Top (OTT) services.

Issuing Ministerial Regulations is a type of incrementalism at a the lower legislation level. This regulatory approach has been perceived as politically less complicated, as the deliberation is only at the level of Ministry, without involving the DPR. However, it should be noted that Ministerial Regulations have an ambiguous legal stance, in that their enactments will potentially lead to legal problems in the future.

Regarding Ministerial Regulations on digital TV migration, they detail multiplexing arrangements in Indonesia. Indeed, multiplexing is the very basis of Indonesian digital TV policies. Multiplexing technology is going to be used to increase the number of FTA TV channels in Indonesia, fulfilling the massive demand of FTA TV channels by local TV companies, while providing more bandwidth for broadband services. Digital TV policies in Indonesia have been designed to allow 88 multiplex operators to broadcast 792 digital FTA TV channels throughout Indonesia.
The most problematic issue regarding Indonesian digital TV policies is the way they allow amalgamation between private multiplex operators and private broadcasters. In fact, broadcasting incumbents, such as Media Nusantara Citra (MNC), Trans Corp, Elang Mahkota Teknologi Group and Media Indonesia Group, won multiplexing ‘beauty contests’ in several multiplexing zones. Whereas, in my view, it is critical to maintain the separation of multiplex operators from broadcasters to prevent anti-competitive business conduct. Multiplex operators provide physical/infrastructure services to broadcasters, while broadcasters provide content services to audiences. Multiplex operators and broadcasters should hold different types of licences and uphold different rights and obligations. While multiplex operators should adhere to the common carriage and universal service principles, broadcasters should obey the universal service obligation and content regulation.

In practice, these private multiplex operators have stalled the leasing of digital TV channels creating licensing problems for small broadcasters and set high prices for their multiplexing services which is difficult for small broadcasters to afford. This finding confirms previous studies on the potential of multiplex operators to conduct anti-competitive business practices, ranging from abuse of dominance, denial of access, refusal to supply, discriminatory pricing and excessive pricing. Since these private multiplex operators are simultaneously broadcasters, the aim of their strategies is mainly to drive away competitors. In this way, the tendency of capitalism to diminish competition brings critical consequences for media diversity.

Since September 2015, the Ministerial Regulations on digital television have been cancelled by District Administrative Court of Jakarta Decision No. 119 (2014) and High Administrative Court Decision No. 140 (2015). Again, this is due to the problematic stance of Ministerial Regulations in the Indonesian legislation system. In addition, the Ministerial Regulations, from the very beginning, have gained very limited support from other regulatory bodies and broadcasting organizations.

Clearly, regulatory efforts proposed either by the Minister of Kominfo or DPR for governing the phenomenon of industrial convergence in Indonesian communication sectors, either through fundamental reform or incremental approach, have not
succeeded yet. Those who have benefitted the most by this situation are undoubtedly the
media incumbents. So far, the policies that have been proposed to respond to industrial
convergence in Indonesia tend to target the emerging new players, such as OTT and
multiplex operators, and protect the existing broadcasting and telecommunication
incumbents. Through licensing mechanisms, new business opportunities, such as
multiplexing business, have been designed to be won by mainly incumbents. Emerging
new players are so positioned in policy as to further economically benefit the incumbents.
With these policy directions, the status quo in the Indonesian media and
telecommunication industries is sustained. With a lack of concern about cross-industry
(vertical) expansions, we are witnessing increased ownership concentration in the
Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors.

More crucially, there is lack of commitment from both the executive government and the
legislature to establish a centralized independent regulatory agency governing Indonesian
convergent communication sectors. While the parliament has opted to maintain the
currently segmented regulatory bodies, the executive government has aimed to regain
centralistic control over the Indonesian communication sectors through the Ministry of
Kominfo. In summary, the findings of this study confirm that bureaucratic and political
factors have been the main obstacles to regulatory reform in Indonesia communication
sectors.

8.3 Contributions of the Thesis

8.3.1 Theoretical Contribution
Vertical or silo regulatory models, which uphold distinct policy principles in governing
print media, broadcasting, telecommunication and the Internet, are increasingly
incompatible with the technological and industrial transformations that have currently
occurred and altered communication industries globally. The vertical (silo) regulatory
models tend to lead to jurisdictional redundancy and conflicts in a convergent
communications environment.

Therefore, this study approves the growing understanding of the necessity of regulatory
convergence for the governance of communication industries in today’s digital era. The
blurring technological and industrial boundaries in the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors requires a transformation from a vertical (silo) model to a horizontal regulatory approach that is technologically neutral. For this purpose, this study endorses the adoption of the layer model as a new policy framework that regulates communication industries along horizontal layers of (1) physical/infrastructure; (2) logical/network; (3) applications; and (4) content. Furthermore, segmented regulatory agencies that used to discretely control the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors need to be reform towards a centralized and independent regulatory institution.

8.3.2 Empirical Contribution

By placing Indonesia in a global technological context, the thesis identifies the universal problems of governance in the media (especially broadcasting), telecommunications and Internet sectors in a time of convergence anywhere in the world. This thesis has further identified that particularly in Indonesia, historical and political predicaments have hampered efforts towards regulatory convergence.

First of all, since the Indonesian Reformation (1998), there has been ‘dual legitimacy’ between the executive and the legislature in policy-making. While the Ministry of Kominfo and DPR agree that current silo communication policies are no longer relevant for governing the convergent communication industries, but they disagree about how to change them.

Secondly, there has been a long standing nomenclature problem in the Indonesian legislation system. While the legal standing of Ministerial Decrees and Regulations remain ambiguous, these form of policies tend to be favoured by the Ministry of Kominfo in the face of DPR resistance to amend or pass a new law for regulating convergence phenomenon.

Thirdly, there has been a prolonged struggle of authorities among regulatory bodies that controlled the Indonesian communication sectors. Every institution tends to preserve their regulatory territories. Obviously, this bureaucratic attitude is a hindrance for the creation of a centralized regulatory agency that simultaneously control the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors.
Finally, this thesis reveals that communication policy reform in Indonesia has been significantly driven by the executive government’s interest to regain a centralized control over the Indonesia communication sectors. On the contrary, regulatory convergence prescribes a centralized regulatory agency controlling the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors that structurally independent from the executive government’s and capitalists’ interventions.

8.3.2 Methodological Contribution

This thesis provides a model for conducting communication policy research. On the one hand, communication policies have been understood as unique for simultaneously being economic and social policies. In this way, communication policy researchers should be aware of and elaborate particular communication policy principles, such as diversity, competition, universal service, as distinct policy evaluation criteria. On the other hand, however, communication policies should also be understood as similar to any other public policies in the way they undergo a cyclical and yet highly political policy process. In this sense, communication policy researchers need to also elaborate established public policy theories and methods.

While there are seven ways to study public policies (as presented in Figure 1.12), this thesis is simultaneously focused on policy content and process, based on the understanding that the ideas and interests of policy actors, in conjunction with the existing legislation system, have prominent impacts upon policy content.

In examining policy content and process, this thesis utilizes a qualitative approach, especially by conducting interpretive policy analysis method. This method, as explained by Yanov (2007), is philosophically grounded in phenomenology and hermeneutics (pp.112-114). In line with the phenomenological characteristic of interpretive policy analysis, this thesis was designed to collect data through conversational (or ‘in-depth’) interviews with stakeholders in the Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet industries. Moreover, following the hermeneutics research tradition, this thesis examines policy documents as the primary data source, supported by secondary data gathered from various academic and empirical literature.
8.4 Recommendation for Future Research

This research was designed to examine only those communication policies related to the issue of industrial convergence that were formulated and deliberated in the limited timeframe of 2010 and 2015. Meanwhile, the policy process for governing industrial convergence in Indonesian communication sectors is still under way. The newly elected members of the DPR have continued the amendment of the Broadcasting Law. At the end of 2016, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law started to be revised and was successfully finalized within only several months. It should be noted that the revision was limited to the law's article on defamation, which is more about social policy rather than industrial policy. Subsequently, the DPR have planned to start a process of amending the Telecommunication Law in 2017, whereas the Ministry of Kominfo has prepared to enact a Ministerial Regulation on OTT services by March 2017. The dynamics of the policy process for reforming the Indonesian communication policies invite further research to be done to track its development.

Future studies can be focused on how the revised or amended policies affected business models and ownership structures of Indonesian media, telecommunication and Internet sectors. It is critical to examine how the implementation of the revised or amended policies have actually affected competition and media diversity in Indonesia. Are the revised or amended policies sufficient for guaranteeing fair-competition and enhancing media diversity?

While the scope of this study is limited to the Indonesian communication industries and policies, its findings can be used as a comparison for analyzing communication industries and policies in other countries, especially those that have political and legislation systems similar to Indonesia.

Finally, concerning the increasing importance of communication policies in shaping and directing communication industries in today’s democratic societies, I quote the argument by McChesney (2013) that “communication policy debates are the nucleus of the atom, and if media systems are to be reformed or changed, this is where one must go” (p.64).
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APPENDIX 1

Draft of the Telematics Convergence Bill
RANCANGAN
UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR ..... TAHUN 2010

TENTANG

KONVERGENSI TELEMATIKA

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa tujuan pembangunan nasional adalah untuk mewujudkan masyarakat adil dan makmur yang merata materiil dan spiritual berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;
b. bahwa pembangunan nasional adalah suatu proses yang berkelanjutan yang harus senantiasa mengikuti berbagai dinamika yang terjadi di masyarakat;
c. bahwa penyelenggaraan telematika mempunyai arti strategis guna mempercepat peningkatan daya saing nasional yang berkelanjutan, membangun karakter dan budaya yang memperkuat jati diri bangsa dan memperkuat ketahanan informasi nasional;
d. bahwa penyelenggaraan telematika juga berperan untuk memperkuukuh persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa, mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa, memperlancar kegiatan masyarakat, mendukung terciptanya tujuan pemerataan pembangunan dan hasil-hasilnya, serta meningkatkan hubungan antarbangsa;
e. bahwa pengaruh perkembangan telematika di era konvergensi yang demikian pesat telah mengakibatkan perubahan yang mendasar dalam penyelenggaraan dan cara pandang terhadap telematika yang secara langsung telah mempengaruhi lahirnya bentuk-bentuk perbuatan hukum baru;
f. bahwa globalisasi telah menempatkan Indonesia sebagai bagian dari masyarakat informasi dunia sehingga mengharuskan dibentuknya pengaturan mengenai konvergensi telematika di tingkat nasional sehingga pembangunan telematika dapat dilakukan secara efektif, efisien, merata, dan menyebar ke seluruh lapisan masyarakat guna terciptanya kesejahteraan rakyat;
g. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, huruf b, huruf c, huruf d, huruf e, dan huruf f, perlu membentuk Undang-Undang tentang Konvergensi Telematika;

Mengingat : Pasal 5 ayat (1), Pasal 20, Pasal 28F dan Pasal 33 ayat (3) Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;

Dengan Persetujuan Bersama
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
dan
PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : UNDANG-UNDANG TENTANG KONVERGENSI TELEMATIKA.

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Undang-Undang ini yang dimaksud dengan:
1. Konvergensi Telematika adalah perpaduan teknologi dan rantai nilai (value chain) dari penyediaan dan pelayanan telematika.
2. Telematika adalah telekomunikasi dan teknologi informasi.
3. Telekomunikasi adalah setiap pemancaran, pengiriman, dan/atau penerimaan setiap informasi dalam bentuk tanda-tanda, isyarat, tulisan, gambar, suara bunyi melalui sistem kawat, sistem optik, radio, sistem elektromagnetik atau sistem lainnya yang memungkinkan terjadinya pemancaran, pengiriman, dan/atau penerimaan informasi.
4. Teknologi Informasi adalah suatu teknik untuk mengumpulkan, menyiapkan, menyimpan, memproses, mengumumkan, menganalisis, dan/atau menyebarkan informasi.
5. Penyelenggara Telematika adalah perseorangan, badan hukum Indonesia, atau dinas khusus.
6. Penyelenggaraan Telematika adalah kegiatan penyediaan dan pelayanan telematika.
7. Penyelenggaraan Fasilitas Jaringan Telematika adalah kegiatan penyediaan fasilitas jaringan telematika meliputi keseluruhan fasilitas dan elemen jaringan sehingga membentuk jaringan untuk menyalurkan beragam layanan aplikasi telematika.
8. Penyelenggaraan Layanan Jaringan Telematika adalah kegiatan penyediaan koneksi dasar dan bandwidth yang mendukung beragam aplikasi dan memungkinkan komunikasi antar jaringan.
9. Penyelenggaraan Layanan Aplikasi Telematika adalah kegiatan penyediaan layanan aplikasi telematika yang terdiri dari aplikasi pendukung kegiatan bisnis dan aplikasi penyebaran konten dan informasi.
10. Aplikasi adalah layanan dasar dan/atau layanan nilai tambah yang ditambahkan pada layanan jaringan.
11. Pengguna adalah pelanggan dan pemakai.
12. Pelanggan adalah perseorangan atau non-perseorangan yang menggunakan fasilitas jaringan telematika, layanan jaringan telematika dan/atau layanan aplikasi telematika berdasarkan kontrak.
13. Pemakai adalah perseorangan atau non-perseorangan yang menggunakan fasilitas jaringan telematika, layanan jaringan telematika dan/atau layanan aplikasi telematika tidak berdasarkan kontrak.
15. Pita Frekuensi Radio adalah bagian dari spektrum frekuensi radio yang mempunyai lebar tertentu.
16. Perangkat Telematika adalah setiap alat peralatan yang digunakan dalam penyelenggaraan telematika.
17. Kewajiban Pelayanan Universal adalah kewajiban penyediaan layanan telematika oleh penyelenggara telematika agar kebutuhan masyarakat terutama di daerah terpencil dan/atau belum berkembang mendapatkan akses layanan telematika dapat dipenuhi.
18. Menteri adalah menteri yang lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya di bidang telematika.
19. Orang adalah orang perseorangan maupun badan hukum.

BAB II
ASAS DAN TUJUAN

Pasal 2

Telematika diselenggarakan berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 dengan asas manfaat, adil dan merata, kepastian hukum, keamanan, kemitraan, etika, persaingan sehat, perlindungan, keseimbangan, kemandirian, dan tanggung jawab.
Pasal 3

Telematika diselenggarakan dengan tujuan untuk mendukung persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa, memperkuat ketahanan nasional, meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan kemakmuran rakyat secara adil dan merata, membangun karakter dan budaya yang memperkuat jati diri bangsa, meningkatkan kebudayaan dan pendidikan, mendukung kegiatan pemerintahan, mempercepat peningkatan daya saing nasional, serta meningkatkan hubungan antarbangsa.

BAB III
PEMBINAAN

Bagian Kesatu
Umum

Pasal 4

(1) Telematika dikuasai oleh Negara dan pembinaannya dilakukan oleh Pemerintah.
(2) Pembinaan telematika yang meliputi penetapan kebijakan, pengaturan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian, diarahkan untuk meningkatkan penyelenggaraan telematika yang kompetitif dan berdaya saing sesuai dengan tujuan pembangunan telematika nasional.
(3) Pelaksanaan pembinaan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2), dilakukan secara menyeluruh dan terpadu dengan memperhatikan pemikiran dan pandangan yang berkembang dalam masyarakat serta perkembangan global.

Pasal 5

Pembinaan telematika yang meliputi penetapan kebijakan, pengaturan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 4 ayat (2) dilaksanakan oleh Menteri.

Pasal 6

Menteri bertindak sebagai penanggung jawab administrasi telematika di Indonesia.

Bagian Kedua
Peran Serta Masyarakat

Pasal 7

(1) Pemerintah melibatkan peran serta masyarakat dalam penyelenggaraan dan pemanfaatan telematika.
Peran serta masyarakat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan dalam bentuk penyampaian pemikiran dan pandangan yang berkembang di masyarakat mengenai arah pengembangan telematika dalam rangka penetapan kebijakan, pengaturan, dan pengawasan di bidang telematika.

Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai peran serta masyarakat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

BAB IV
PENYELENGGARAAN

Bagian Kesatu
Umum

Pasal 8

Penyelenggaraan Telematika terdiri atas:
  a. Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang bersifat komersial; dan
  b. Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang bersifat non-komersial.

Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang bersifat komersial sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf a meliputi:
  a. Penyelenggaraan Fasilitas Jaringan Telematika;
  b. Penyelenggaraan Layanan Jaringan Telematika; dan
  c. Penyelenggaraan Layanan Aplikasi Telematika.

Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang bersifat non-komersial sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf b meliputi Penyelenggaraan Telematika untuk keperluan:
  a. pertahanan dan keamanan nasional;
  b. kewajiban pelayanan universal;
  c. dinas khusus; dan
  d. perseorangan.

Penyelenggaraan Telematika mendasarkan pada hal-hal sebagai berikut:
  a. kepentingan pertahanan dan keamanan nasional;
  b. kepentingan pengguna;
  c. perkembangan teknologi;
  d. profesionalisme, transparansi dan akuntabilitas; serta
  e. peran serta masyarakat.

Khusus untuk Penyelenggara Fasilitas Jaringan Telematika, memperhatikan juga prinsip pemakaian bersama fasilitas jaringan.

Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai penyelenggaraan telematika diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.
Bagian Kedua
Penyelenggara

Pasal 9

(1) Penyelenggaraan Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 ayat (2) huruf a dan huruf b dilakukan oleh badan hukum Indonesia yang bidang usahanya mencakup penyelenggaraan telematika sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(2) Penyelenggaraan Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 ayat (2) huruf c dapat dilakukan oleh perseorangan atau badan hukum Indonesia yang bidang usahanya mencakup penyelenggaraan telematika sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Cat: perlu ditambahkan mengenai hak-hak penyelenggara sebagaimana yang dituangkan dalam perizinan!

Pasal 10

(1) Dalam rangka pembangunan, pengoperasian dan/atau pemeliharaan fasilitas jaringan telematika, penyelenggara telematika dapat memanfaatkan atau melintasi tanah negara dan/atau bangunan yang dimiliki atau dikuasai Pemerintah.

(2) Pemanfaatan atau pelintasan tanah negara dan/atau bangunan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berlaku pula terhadap sungai, danau, atau laut, baik permukaan maupun dasar.

(3) Pembangunan, pengoperasian dan/atau pemeliharaan fasilitas jaringan telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dan ayat (2), dilaksanakan setelah mendapatkan persetujuan dari instansi Pemerintah yang berwenang dengan memperhatikan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 11

(1) Penyelenggara telematika dapat memanfaatkan atau melintasi tanah dan/atau bangunan milik orang perseorangan atau badan hukum untuk tujuan pembangunan, pengoperasian, dan/atau pemeliharaan fasilitas jaringan telematika.

(2) Pembangunan, pengoperasian dan/atau pemeliharaan fasilitas jaringan telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), dilaksanakan setelah terdapat kesepakatan antara para pihak berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip non-diskriminasi, transparansi, dan kewajaran harga.
Pasal 12

(1) Setiap penyelenggara telematika wajib membayar biaya hak penyelenggaraan telematika yang diambil dari persentase pendapatan kotor (gross revenue).

(2) Ketentuan mengenai biaya hak penyelenggaraan telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

BAB V
PERIZINAN

Pasal 13

(1) Penyelenggaraan Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 ayat (1) wajib mendapat izin dari Menteri.

(2) Izin sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) meliputi:
   a. perizinan individu; atau
   b. perizinan kelas.

(3) Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang sifat dan peruntukannya tertentu dikecualikan dari ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1).

(4) Izin sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diberikan dengan memperhatikan:
   a. tata cara yang yang sederhana;
   b. proses yang transparan, adil, dan tidak diskriminatif; dan
   c. penyelesaian dalam waktu yang singkat.

(5) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai persyaratan, tata cara perizinan Penyelenggaraan Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) serta Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang sifat dan peruntukannya tertentu sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 14

Penyelenggara Telematika yang menyelenggarakan lebih dari satu jenis Penyelenggaraan Telematika wajib melakukan pemisahan sistem pembukuan secara jelas dan tegas terhadap setiap jenis Penyelenggaraan Telematika.
BAB VI
KETENTUAN TEKNIS

Bagian Kesatu
Umum

Pasal 15
Penyelenggara Telematika wajib memenuhi ketentuan teknis Telematika terhadap penggunaan:

a. spektrum frekuensi radio;
b. orbit satelit;
c. nomor; dan
d. perangkat Telematika.

Bagian Kedua
Penggunaan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio

Pasal 16
(1) Menteri melaksanakan fungsi penetapan kebijakan, pengaturan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio.
(2) Fungsi penetapan kebijakan spektrum frekuensi radio sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) meliputi perencanaan dan pengalokasian spektrum frekuensi radio secara nasional dan internasional.
(3) Perencanaan dan pengalokasian spektrum frekuensi radio dilaksanakan dengan memperhatikan:

a. perkembangan teknologi;
b. efisiensi penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio;
c. penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio saat ini dan kebutuhan di masa yang akan datang; dan
d. kepentingan pertahanan dan keamanan nasional, keselamatan dan penanggulangan keadaan marabahaya (safety and distress), pencarian dan pertolongan (Search and Rescue/SAR), kesejahteraan masyarakat dan kepentingan umum.
Pasal 17

(1) Penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio wajib mendapat izin dari Menteri.
(2) Perizinan spektrum frekuensi radio dapat berupa:
   a. Izin perangkat;
   b. Izin berdasarkan alokasi pita frekuensi.
(3) Penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio wajib sesuai dengan peruntukannya, efisien dan efektif serta tidak saling mengganggu.

Pasal 18

Pengguna spektrum frekuensi radio wajib membayar biaya hak penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio, yang besarannya didasarkan atas jenis dan lebar pita frekuensi radio.

Pasal 19

Spektrum frekuensi radio dilarang digunakan oleh kapal berbendera asing yang berada di wilayah perairan Indonesia di luar peruntukannya, kecuali:
   a. untuk kepentingan pertahanan dan keamanan nasional, keselamatan jiwa manusia dan harta benda, bencana alam, keadaan marabahaya, penanggulangan wabah penyakit, dan keselamatan lalu lintas pelayaran;
   b. disambungkan ke jaringan telematika yang dioperasikan oleh Penyelenggara Telematika; atau
   c. merupakan bagian dari sistem komunikasi satelit yang penggunaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dalam Penyelenggaraan Telematika untuk dinas bergerak pelayaran.

Pasal 20

Spektrum frekuensi radio dilarang digunakan oleh pesawat udara sipil asing yang berada di wilayah udara Indonesia di luar peruntukannya, kecuali:
   a. untuk kepentingan pertahanan dan keamanan nasional, keselamatan jiwa manusia dan harta benda, bencana alam, keadaan marabahaya, penanggulangan wabah penyakit, dan keselamatan lalu lintas penerbangan;
   b. disambungkan ke jaringan telematika yang dioperasikan oleh Penyelenggara Telematika; atau
   c. merupakan bagian dari sistem komunikasi satelit yang penggunaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dalam penyelenggaraan telekomunikasi penerbangan.
Pasal 21

Pemberian izin penggunaan Perangkat Telematika yang menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk perwakilan diplomatik di Indonesia dilakukan dengan memperhatikan asas timbal balik.

Pasal 22

Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pelaksanaan fungsi penetapan kebijakan, pengaturan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 16, Pasal 17, Pasal 18, Pasal 19, Pasal 20 dan Pasal 21 diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Ketiga

Penggunaan Orbit Satelit

Pasal 23

(1) Penggunaan orbit satelit wajib mendapat izin dari Menteri.
(2) Orbit satelit harus digunakan secara optimal, efektif dan efisien.
(3) Mekanisme penggunaan orbit satelit dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan dan aturan internasional.
(4) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai penggunaan orbit satelit diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Keempat

Penggunaan Nomor

Pasal 24

(1) Penggunaan nomor dalam Penyelenggaraan Telematika dilaksanakan melalui sistem penomoran.
(2) Sistem penomoran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditetapkan oleh Menteri.
(3) Sistem penomoran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat berupa penomoran teleponi, pengalamatan protokol internet, atau pemetaan nomor elektronik.
(4) Penetapan pemberian alokasi nomor dilakukan oleh Menteri.
(5) Pemberian alokasi nomor dilakukan secara terbuka, transparan dan tidak diskriminatif.
(6) Pengguna nomor wajib membayar biaya hak penggunaan nomor.
(7) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai penggunaan nomor dan besaran biaya hak penggunaan nomor diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Kelima
Penggunaan Perangkat Telematika

Pasal 25

(1) Setiap Perangkat Telematika yang dibuat, dirakit, dimasukkan, untuk diperdagangkan dan/atau digunakan di wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia wajib memenuhi ketentuan teknis, kecuali untuk Perangkat Telematika yang sifat dan peruntukannya tertentu.

(2) Verifikasi atas pemenuhan ketentuan teknis Perangkat Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilaksanakan melalui penilaian kesesuaian.

(3) Penilaian kesesuaian sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dapat berupa:
   a. pengujian;
   b. sertifikasi;
   c. registrasi;
   d. *self declaration of conformity* (SDoC); dan/atau
   e. *post market surveillance*.

(4) Penilaian kesesuaian sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dibebankan biaya yang besarannya diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

(5) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai ketentuan teknis Perangkat Telematika serta Perangkat Telematika yang sifat dan peruntukannya tertentu sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Keenam
Kualitas Layanan

Pasal 26

(1) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib memenuhi standar kualitas layanan.

(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai standar kualitas layanan diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.
BAB VII
KETENTUAN EKONOMI

Bagian Kesatu
Tarif

Pasal 27

(1) Besaran tarif Penyelenggaraan Telematika ditetapkan oleh Penyelenggara Telematika berdasarkan formula yang ditetapkan oleh Pemerintah.

(2) Penentuan tarif Penyelenggaraan Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berdasarkan prinsip:
   a. adil dan non-diskriminasi;
   b. berbasis pada biaya; dan
   c. tidak mengandung subsidi silang.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tarif Penyelenggaraan Telematika diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 28

(1) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib mempublikasikan tarif layanannya secara transparan dan mudah diakses oleh Pengguna.

(2) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib memiliki sistem perekaman dan/atau pencatat penagihan tarif yang tersertifikasi sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(3) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib memberikan rincian tagihan kepada Pengguna apabila diminta.

Bagian Kedua
Persaingan Usaha

Pasal 29

(1) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika dilarang melakukan kegiatan yang dapat mengakibatkan terjadinya praktik monopoli dan persaingan usaha tidak sehat.

(2) Larangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan dengan mendasarkan pada karakter spesifik dari penyelenggaraan dan industri Telematika.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai karakter spesifik dari penyelenggaraan dan industri Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Cat: cek dengan PP 57/2010!
Pasal 30

(1) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika dapat melakukan penggabungan, peleburan atau pengambilalihan usaha dengan Penyelenggara Telematika lainnya.

(2) Penggabungan, peleburan atau pengambilalihan usaha sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) wajib mendapat persetujuan terlebih dahulu dari Menteri.

(3) Persetujuan Menteri sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) harus didasarkan atas pertimbangan paling sedikit:
   a. penggunaan sumber daya telematika;
   b. jaminan kualitas pelayanan telematika; dan
   c. persaingan sehat penyelenggaraan telematika.

(4) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tata cara pemberian persetujuan dan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dan ayat (3) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Cat. Ayat (3) akan dijelaskan lebih lanjut di penjelasan. (22 Des 2010)
   a. Sumber daya telematika antara lain adalah orbit satelit, spektrum frekuensi radio, penomoran.
   b. Jaminan kualitas pelayanan telematika adalah jaminan penyelenggaraan telematika untuk memberikan pelayanan yang berkualitas sesuai dengan standar yang ditentukan.
   c. Persaingan sehat penyelenggaraan telematika adalah penyelenggaraan telematika yang berada dalam situasi yang sehat dan wajar, sehingga tidak menimbulkan adanya pemusatan kekuatan ekonomi pada penyelenggara telematika tertentu, dan senantiasa dilandasi oleh semangat kompetisi yang sehat untuk memberikan yang terbaik bagi masyarakat. Persaingan yang mendasarkan pada karakter spesifik dari penyelenggaraan telematika antara lain posisi dominan, interkoneksi, dan tarif.

Cat: perlu dicek dengan PP 57/2010!

Pasal 30 A

Penggabungan, peleburan atau pengambilalihan usaha sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 30 dilakukan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Bagian Ketiga

Interkoneksi
Pasal 31

(1) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika berhak mendapatkan interkoneksi dari Penyelenggara Telematika lainnya.
(2) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika wajib menjamin interoperabilitas dengan Penyelenggara Telematika lainnya.
(3) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika wajib menyediakan interkoneksi apabila diminta oleh Penyelenggara Telematika lainnya.
(4) Pelaksanaan hak dan kewajiban interkoneksi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), ayat (2) dan ayat (3) dilakukan berdasarkan prinsip:
   a. apa saja ke apa saja (*any-to-any*);
   b. transparan;
   c. non-diskriminasi;
   d. persaingan usaha yang sehat; dan
   e. kerja sama yang saling menguntungkan.
(5) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika wajib mempublikasikan daftar penawaran interkoneksi secara terbuka dan dapat diakses oleh semua pihak.
(6) Tarif interkoneksi Telematika dihitung berdasarkan biaya.
(7) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai interkoneksi Telematika diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Keempat

Pemanfaatan Infrastruktur Bersama

Pasal 32

(1) Setiap Penyelenggara Fasilitas Jaringan Telematika wajib menyediakan fasilitas jaringan miliknya untuk dipakai-bersama dengan Penyelenggara Telematika lainnya.
(2) Pelaksanaan kewajiban pemakaian bersama fasilitas jaringan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan berdasarkan prinsip:
   a. terbuka, transparan dan non-diskriminasi;
   b. pemanfaatan sumber daya secara efisien;
   c. keserasian sistem serta Perangkat Telematika;
   d. peningkatan mutu pelayanan;
   e. persaingan usaha yang sehat; dan
   f. kerjasama yang saling menguntungkan.
(3) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika wajib memberikan persyaratan dan penawaran pemakaian bersama fasilitas jaringan secara terbuka dan dapat diakses oleh semua pihak.

(4) Tarif pemakaian bersama fasilitas jaringan dihitung berdasarkan biaya.

(5) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pemakaian bersama fasilitas jaringan diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

BAB VIII
KETENTUAN SOSIAL

Bagian Kesatu
Perlindungan Konsumen

Pasal 33

(1) Setiap Pengguna mempunyai hak yang sama untuk menggunakan layanan Telematika dengan memperhatikan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(2) Penyelenggara Telematika dalam memberikan layanannya wajib menjamin:
   a. perlakuan yang sama bagi semua Pengguna;
   b. pemenuhan standar kualitas layanan serta standar penyediaan sarana dan prasarana; dan
   c. kebebasan Pengguna memilih Penyelenggara Telematika lain untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan layanan Telematika.

(3) Pengguna berhak mendapatkan layanan Telematika sesuai dengan informasi mengenai kualitas dan harga yang ditawarkan oleh Penyelenggara Telematika.

(4) Setiap Penyelenggara Telematika dalam memberikan layanan wajib memberikan informasi yang lengkap dan transparan mengenai layanan yang diberikan.

(5) Ketentuan berlangganan antara Penyelenggara Telematika dan Pengguna harus jelas dan transparan.

(6) Pengguna dapat mengajukan keluhan kepada Penyelenggara atas layanan Telematika.

(7) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib menyelesaikan keluhan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (6) sesuai standar pelayanan penyelesaian keluhan.

(8) Ketentuan mengenai standar pelayanan penyelesaian keluhan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (7) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 34

(1) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib mencatat/merekam secara rinci pemakaian layanan Telematika yang digunakan oleh Pengguna.
(2) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib memberikan catatan/rekaman pemakaian layanan Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) sesuai permintaan Pengguna.

(3) Menteri melakukan pengecekan keakuratan pencatatan/perekaman pemakaian layanan Telematika.

(4) Ketentuan mengenai pencatatan/perekaman pemakaian layanan Telematika sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

**Pasal 35**

(1) Pihak-pihak yang dirugikan berhak mengajukan tuntutan ganti rugi kepada Penyelenggara Telematika atas kesalahan dan/atau kelalaian Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang menimbulkan kerugian sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(2) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib memberikan ganti rugi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), kecuali Penyelenggara Telematika dapat membuktikan bahwa kerugian tersebut bukan diakibatkan oleh kesalahan dan/atau kelalaiananya.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tata cara pengajuan dan penyelesaian ganti rugi diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

**Bagian Kedua**

**Layanan yang Diutamakan**

**Pasal 36**

(1) Setiap penyelenggara Telematika wajib memberikan layanan yang diutamakan untuk pengiriman, penyaluran, dan penyampaian informasi tentang:

a. pertahanan dan keamanan nasional;

b. keselamatan jiwa manusia dan harta benda;

c. bencana alam;

d. keadaan marabahaya; dan/atau

e. wabah penyakit.

(2) Untuk menunjang layanan yang diutamakan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), Penyelenggara Telematika wajib untuk membangun dan/atau memperbaiki fasilitas Telematika.
Bagian Ketiga
Layanan yang Dilarang

Pasal 37

(1) Penyelenggara Telematika dilarang menyediakan dan/atau menyalurkan layanan yang bertentangan dengan kepentingan umum, kesusilaan, keamanan, dan/atau ketertiban umum sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(2) Penyelenggara Telematika berhak untuk mendapatkan informasi dari Pengguna dan/atau Pemerintah terhadap adanya penyediaan dan/atau penyaluran layanan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) untuk menghentikan layanan.

(3) Penyelenggara Telematika tidak bertanggung jawab terhadap adanya penyediaan dan/atau penyaluran layanan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dengan pembuktian teknis dan sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Bagian Keempat
Kewajiban Pelayanan Universal

Pasal 38

(1) Pelaksanaan Kewajiban Pelayanan Universal menjadi tanggung jawab Pemerintah.

(2) Penyelenggara Telematika yang bersifat komersial sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 ayat (1) huruf a wajib memberikan dana kontribusi dalam pelaksanaan Kewajiban Pelayanan Universal yang besarannya diambil dari persentase pendapatan sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(3) Penyelenggaraan Kewajiban Pelayanan Universal dilakukan secara terbuka dan transparan.

(4) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pelaksanaan Kontribusi Kewajiban Pelayanan Universal, besaran kontribusi dari Penyelenggara Telematika, pengelolaan dana kontribusi serta skema pelaksanaan diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

BAB IX
BADAN REGULASI

Pasal 39

(1) Menteri dapat melimpahkan fungsi pengaturan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian kepada Badan Regulasi guna menumbuhkembangkan industri Telematika.
(2) Badan Regulasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) didasarkan pada prinsip keterbukaan, transparansi, keadilan, dan non-diskriminasi dalam melaksanakan fungsi pengaturan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian terhadap Penyelenggaraan Telematika.

(3) Badan Regulasi terdiri atas komite regulasi dan Pemerintah.

(4) Badan Regulasi dipimpin oleh seorang Ketua merangkap anggota yang berasal dari unsur Pemerintah dan seorang Wakil Ketua merangkap anggota yang berasal dari unsur masyarakat.

(5) Ketua dan Wakil Ketua Badan Regulasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) dipilih dalam rapat pleno komite regulasi dan ditetapkan oleh Menteri.

(6) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai Badan Regulasi diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Cat. Akan dibuat penjelasan lebih lanjut mengenai komposisi BRTI dalam Pasal.

BAB X

KEPENTINGAN NASIONAL

Bagian Kesatu

Pengamanan

Pasal 40

(1) Kepentingan pertahanan dan keamanan nasional perlu dilindungi dalam kegiatan Penyelenggaraan Telematika oleh semua Penyelenggara Telematika.

(2) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib menjaga integritas, ketersediaan dan kerahasiaan dari sumber daya sistem informasi/konten dari Pengguna yang diproses, diteruskan, didistribusikan atau mengalami bentuk pengolahan lainnya melalui fasilitas Penyelenggara Telematika sesuai dengan persyaratan minimum yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.

(3) Penyelenggara Telematika harus memenuhi semua persyaratan yang terkait dengan peraturan keamanan sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 41

(1) Setiap orang dilarang melakukan perbuatan yang dapat menimbulkan gangguan fisik dan elektromagnetik terhadap Penyelenggaraan Telematika.

(2) Setiap orang dilarang dengan sengaja dan tanpa hak melakukan perbuatan pencurian informasi dan/atau data Pengguna layanan telematika.

(3) Setiap orang dilarang dengan sengaja dan tanpa hak melakukan perbuatan memasuki, mengubah dan/atau merusak layanan Penyelenggaraan Telematika.
Pasal 42

(1) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib melakukan pengamanan dan perlindungan terhadap instalasi dalam jaringan Telematika yang digunakan untuk penyelenggaraan Telematika.

(2) Ketentuan mengenai pengamanan dan perlindungan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Kedua
Kerahasiaan Informasi dalam Penyelenggaraan Telematika

Pasal 43

(1) Penyelenggara Telematika wajib merahasiakan informasi yang dikirim dan/atau diterima oleh Pengguna layanan Telematika melalui jaringan Telematika yang diselenggarakannya.

(2) Penyelenggara Telematika yang tidak mematuhi ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(3) Pengecualian terhadap kewajiban sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Bagian Ketiga
Penyadapan

Pasal 44

Penyelenggara Telematika wajib mentaati ketentuan mengenai intersepsi atau penyadapan sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Bagian Keempat
Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Industri Dalam Negeri

Pasal 45

(1) Pemerintah menetapkan kebijakan pemanfaatan sumber daya industri dalam negeri untuk penguatan industri Telematika dalam negeri.
(2) Kebijakan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) memperhatikan rencana pembangunan nasional sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pemanfaatan sumber daya industri dalam negeri diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Cat: Pasal 45 ayat (3) ---- ketentuan terkait hal ini telah diatur dalam Peraturan Presiden No 8 tahun 2008 tentang Struktur Industri Nansional ---- cek!

BAB XI
PENYIDIKAN

Pasal 46

(1) Selain Penyidik Pejabat Polisi Negara Republik Indonesia, Pejabat Pegawai Negeri Sipil tertentu di lingkungan Kementerian yang lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya di bidang Telematika, diberi wewenang khusus sebagai penyidik sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang Hukum AcaraPidana untuk melakukan penyidikan tindak pidana di bidang Telematika.

(2) Penyidik Pejabat Pegawai Negeri Sipil sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berwenang:

a. melakukan pemeriksaan atas kebenaran laporan, pengaduan atau keterangan berkenaan dengan tindak pidana di bidang Telematika;

b. melakukan pemeriksaan terhadap orang dan/atau badan hukum yang diduga melakukan tindak pidana di bidang Telematika;

c. menghentikan penggunaan perangkat Telematika yang menyimpang dari ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

d. memanggil orang untuk didengar dan diperiksa sebagai saksi atau tersangka;

e. melakukan pemeriksaan perangkat Telematika yang diduga digunakan atau diduga berkaitan dengan tindak pidana di bidang Telematika;

f. menggeledah tempat yang diduga digunakan untuk melakukan tindak pidana di bidang Telematika;

g. menyegel dan/atau menyita perangkat telematika yang digunakan atau yang diduga berkaitan dengan tindak pidana di bidang telematika;

h. meminta bantuan ahli dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugas penyidikan tindak pidana di bidang telematika;

i. mengadakan penghentian penyidikan.

(3) Kewenangan penyidikan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana.

BAB XII
SANKSI ADMINISTRATIF

Pasal 47

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 12 ayat (1), Pasal 14, Pasal 15, Pasal 17 ayat (1), Pasal 18, Pasal 23 ayat (1), Pasal 24 ayat (6), Pasal 26 ayat (1), Pasal 28 ayat (1), Pasal 28 ayat (2), Pasal 28 ayat (3), Pasal 29 ayat (1), Pasal 30 ayat (2), Pasal 31 ayat (2), Pasal 31 ayat (3), Pasal 31 ayat (5), Pasal 32 ayat (1), Pasal 32 ayat (3), Pasal 33 ayat (2), Pasal 33 ayat (4), Pasal 33 ayat (7), Pasal 34 ayat (1), Pasal 34 ayat (2), Pasal 35 ayat (2), Pasal 36 ayat (1), Pasal 36 ayat (2), Pasal 37, Pasal 38 ayat (2), Pasal 40 ayat (2) dan Pasal 42 ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Pasal 48

(1) Sanksi administratif sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 47 berupa denda dan/atau pencabutan izin.
(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai denda dan/atau pencabutan izin sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

BAB XIII

KETENTUAN PIDANA

Pasal 49

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 13 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 400.000.000,00 (empat ratus juta rupiah).

Pasal 50

(1) Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 15 dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah).
(2) Dalam hal tindak pidana sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) mengakibatkan matinya orang, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 15 (lima belas) tahun dan denda paling banyak Rp. 500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

Pasal 51

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 17 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 400.000.000,00 (empat ratus juta rupiah).

Pasal 52

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 19 dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 200.000.000,00 (dua ratus juta rupiah).

Pasal 53

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 20 dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 200.000.000,00 (dua ratus juta rupiah).

Pasal 54

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah).

Pasal 55

(1) Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 25 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 300.000.000,00 (tiga ratus juta rupiah).

(2) Setiap Orang yang membuat, merakit, memasukkan, untuk memperdagangkan dan/atau menggunakan alat dan/atau perangkat telematika di wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia yang telah memenuhi ketentuan teknis sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 25 ayat (1)
namun tidak mencantumkan label atau salah mencantumkan label dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah).

**Pasal 56**

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 33 ayat (2) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah).

**Pasal 57**

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 36 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 200.000.000,00 (dua ratus juta rupiah).

**Pasal 58**

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 41 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 400.000.000,00 (empat ratus juta rupiah).

**Pasal 59**

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 41 ayat (2) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 400.000.000,00 (empat ratus juta rupiah).

**Pasal 60**

Setiap Orang yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 41 ayat (3) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp. 400.000.000,00 (empat ratus juta rupiah).

**Pasal 61**

BAB XIV
KETENTUAN PERALIHAN

Pasal 62

Pada saat berlakunya Undang-Undang ini penyelenggara telekomunikasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi, tetap dapat menjalankan kegiatannya dengan ketentuan dalam waktu selambat-lambatnya 2 (dua) tahun sejak Undang-Undang ini dinyatakan berlaku wajib menyesuaikan dengan Undang-Undang ini.

Pasal 63

(1) Dengan berlakunya Undang-Undang ini, hak-hak tertentu yang telah diberikan oleh Pemerintah kepada Penyelenggara Telematika untuk jangka waktu tertentu berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881) masih berlaku.

(2) Jangka waktu hak tertentu sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat dipersingkat sesuai dengan kesepakatan antara Pemerintah dan penyelenggara Telematika.

Pasal 64

Pada saat Undang-Undang ini berlaku semua peraturan pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881) masih tetap berlaku sepanjang tidak bertentangan dan/atau belum diganti dengan peraturan baru berdasarkan Undang-Undang ini.

BAB XV
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 65
Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881) dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku.

**Pasal 66**

Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku 1 (satu) tahun sejak tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Undang-Undang ini dengan penempatannya dalam Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia.

Disahkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal ........ ............... 2010

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

SUSILO BAMBang YUDHOYONO

Diundangkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal ........ ............... 2010

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA RI,

PATRISIAL AKBAR

LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2010 NOMOR ....
PENJELASAN ATAS
RANCANGAN UNDANG-UNDANG
TENTANG KONVERGENSI TELEMATIKA

UMUM

Sejak diundangkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi dan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiarian, begitu banyak perubahan mendasar terkait dengan telematika. Telematika telah berperan penting dalam pembangunan bangsa. Namun yang perlu didepankan disini adalah bahwa tersebarluasnya pemanfaatan telematika itu sendiri bukanlah tujuan akhir, sebab telematika tetaplah sebagai alat agar masyarakat Indonesia sejahtera. Beberapa penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa pertumbuhan ekonomi di suatu negara sedikit banyak dipengaruhi oleh infrastruktur telematika. Dengan pengembangan terkini web 2.0 yang berbasis jejaring sosial, yang nantinya juga akan ada pengembangan-pengembangan baru, tentu peran telematika dalam mensejahterakan masyarakat juga akan meningkat.

Tekanan atau dorongan untuk mewujudkan perubahan paradigma telematika dari vital dan strategis dan menguasai hajat hidup orang banyak menjadi komoditas yang dapat diperdagangkan semakin besar melalui forum-forum regional dan internasional dalam bentuk tekanan untuk pembukaan pasar (open market). Di sisi lain penguasaan oleh negara terhadap telematika tetap harus dipertahankan karena telematika berkaitan erat dengan namun tidak terbatas pada pemanfaatan frekuensi radio, penomoran, slot orbit satelit yang merupakan sumber daya alam terbatas dan tidak dapat diperbaharui.

Telematika merupakan salah satu infrastruktur penting dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara dalam rangka mendukung peningkatan perekonomian, pendidikan, kesehatan, pertahanan dan keamanan nasional serta hubungan antarbangsa. Karenanya, telematika perlu ditingkatkan ketersediaannya baik dari segi aksesibilitas, densitas, mutu dan layanannya, sehingga dapat menjangkau seluruh wilayah di tanah air dan dapat dinikmati oleh seluruh lapisan masyarakat. Mengingat bahwa untuk mewujudkan itu semua diperlukan investasi yang sangat besar, namun di sisi lain kemampuan penyediaan dana pemerintah pusat untuk pembangunan jaringan dan infrastruktur telekomunikasi masih sangat terbatas, peran serta swasta (termasuk Pemerintah Daerah) dalam pembangunan dan penyelenggaraan telekomunikasi perlu ditingkatkan.

Pembangunan dan penyediaan jaringan dan jasa telekomunikasi di daerah terpencil, perbatasan dan daerah-daerah yang secara ekonomis tidak menguntungkan tetap harus mendapat perhatian dari Pemerintah dan perlu ditingkatkan.

Perkembangan telekomunikasi bergerak dan internet yang berbasis IP (Internet protocol) yang demikian cepat, akibat kemajuan teknologi komputer dan jaringannya yang luar biasa di tahun 2000-an, mendorong terjadinya integrasi jaringan yang disebut dengan
"next generation network" (NGN) yang memiliki kemampuan menghubungkan semua jenis layanan dengan kecepatan tinggi dan kapasitas besar menyebabkan perubahan besar tatanan industri telekomunikasi, internet dan bahkan penyiapan. Di belahan lain, digitalisasi transmisi penyiapan, mengakibatkan saluran yang semula hanya untuk menyalurkan konten data dan penyiapan yang terpisah, berubah menjadi dapat menyalurkan suara, teks dan data melalui jaringan tetap maupun bergerak.

Perkembangan teknologi yang demikian cepat tidak diikuti dengan peningkatan kemampuan alih teknologi dan riset dari industri dalam negeri. Industri telekomunikasi dalam negeri sejak dekade 80-an dalam keadaan mandek (stagnan), sehingga ketergantungan terhadap pihak luar sangat besar. Indonesia hanya menjadi negara pemakai dan pembeli produk-produk luar negeri.

Perkembangan teknologi yang demikian pesat juga telah melahirkan konvergensi jasa-jasa baru yang tidak hanya terbatas pada lingkup telekomunikasi akan tetapi telah meluas kepada ke arah media (penyiapan) dan informatika yang di Indonesia disingkat dengan Telematika. Jasa siaran radio dan televisi tidak lagi menjadi domain penyelenggara atau lembaga penyiapan, akan tetapi telah dapat disediakan oleh pelanggan jasa telekomunikasi melalui jaringan yang ada dan di akses menggunakan perangkat (terminal) telekomunikasi.

Perkembangan telematika menuntut adanya penaatuan peraturan dan kebijakan antara lain dengan adanya indikasi untuk mengharmonisasikan atau bahkan tidak memisahkan aturan/undang-undang mengenai telekomunikasi dan penyiapan. Dorongan untuk pembukaan pasar (open market) merubah tatanan penyelenggaraan kegiatan di bidang telematika dari monopoli menjadi kompetisi. Perubahan tersebut harus disikapi dengan bijak dan perlu dukungan infrastruktur yang tepat. Peran regulator yang "independen", bebas dari kepentingan pihak manapun kecuali negara dan masyarakat, kredibel dan berkewenangan agar mampu berperan sebagai regulator dan wasit yang baik sangat diperlukan.

Penyelenggaraan kegiatan di bidang telematika di era kompetisi harus adil, fair, dan "equal level playing field" (kesetaraan di pasar) serta transparan. Ketentuan mengenai kompetisi harus dipatuhi oleh seluruh penyelenggara. Penyimpangan terhadap aturan main kompetisi harus dikenakan sanksi yang tegas dan membuat jera pelakunya. Sehingga perlu adanya sanksi mengenai pelanggaran yang lebih tegas dan dapat diimplementasikan.

Pengembangan dan pemanfaatan telematika dalam implementasinya sulit untuk berjalan sendiri-sendiri, apakah itu di tingkat pemerintah pusat, pemerintah daerah, sektor swasta, industri, perguruan tinggi, serta masyarakat. Karena itu, perlu dibangun ekosistem yang melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan sehingga ada sinergi antara pemerintah pusat, pemerintah daerah, sektor swasta, industri, perguruan tinggi, serta masyarakat. Dengan ekosistem yang memadai, maka dimungkinan seluruh komponen bangsa dapat bahu-membahu untuk mengembangkan dan memanfaatkan telematika secara lebih optimal, dan Indonesia tidak lagi sekadar menjadi pasar bagi produk-produk asing karena ekosistem juga akan mampu menjawab tantangan pengembangan produk dalam negeri secara lebih
luas, siapnya sumber daya manusia serta layanan dan aplikasi yang dikembangkan oleh putra-putri bangsa sendiri, yang muaranya mampu menggerakan ekonomi secara keseluruhan dan memperkuat daya saing bangsa.

Terjadi perubahan paradigma hubungan konsumen yang memanfaatkan telematika dengan penyedia layanan. Hubungan yang tadinya menjadinya konsumen layaknya obyek, kini saatnya menjadikannya konsumen sebagai subyek. Untuk itu, para penyedia layanan yang terkait telematika dengan mulai saat ini perlu mengedepankan pemberian layanan yang berkualitas dan aman bagi konsumennya.

Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia memiliki tujuan bernegara sebagaimana tertuang pada Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 (UUD 1945). Tujuan dari bernegara sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Pembukaan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 adalah "membentuk suatu pemerintah negara Indonesia melindungi segenap bangsa Indonesia dan seluruh tumpah darah Indonesia dan untuk memajukan kesejahteraan umum, mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa, dan ikut melaksanakan ketertiban dunia yang berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi, dan keadilan sosial."

Upaya untuk mencapai tujuan bernegara dimaksud di atas memiliki keterkaitan yang utama dengan Pasal 33 UUD 1945. Amanat konstitusi yang dimaksud dari Pasal 33 UUD 1945 adalah perekonomian disusun sebagai usaha bersama berdasarkan atas asas kekeluargaan; cabang-cabang produksi yang penting bagi negara dan menguasai hajat hidup orang banyak dikuasai oleh negara; dan bumi dan air dan kekayaan alam yang terkandung di dalamnya dikuasi oleh negara dan dipergunakan untuk sebesar-besarnya kemakmuran rakyat.

Negara dalam mengembangkan sumber-sumber kekayaan alam dapat melibatkan orang perorangan atau usaha swasta untuk dapat memanfaatkan seluas-luasnya, namun tetap dalam pengawasan dan pengendalian pemerintah. Pada akhirnya potensi kekayaan alam dikembangkan dengan cara yang dapat memberikan imbalan yang layak bagi yang mengusahakan, sesuai dengan pengorbanan dan risiko yang diambilnya, tetapi juga tetap adanya jaminan bahwa hasil akhir adalah kemakmuran yang sebesar-besarnya bagi rakyat.

Pembangunan dan penyelenggaraan kegiatan di bidang telematika di samping memiliki arti penting dan strategis, juga sebagai salah satu faktor yang dapat menunjang dan mendorong kegiatan perekonomian, memantapkan pertahanan keamanan, mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa, memperlancar kegiatan pemerintahan, dengan terciptanya Pemerintahan yang efektif, efisien, bersih dan menerapkan good governance, serta meningkatkan hubungan antar bangsa, memperkuat persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa dalam rangka perwujudan Wawasan Nusantara dan memantapkan ketahanan Nasional. Penyelenggaraan kegiatan di bidang telematika mempunyai kaitan yang sangat erat dengan ruang angkasa dimana terdapat unsur spektrum frekuensi radio dan orbit satelit yang merupakan sumber
daya terbatas. Penyelenggaraan kegiatan di bidang telematika yang memanfaatkan sumber daya yang terbatas perlu diatur oleh Negara.

Pengaruh perkembangan telematika di era konvergensi yang demikian pesat telah mengakibatkan perubahan yang mendasar dalam penyelenggaraan dan cara pandang terhadap telematika yang secara langsung telah memengaruhi lahirnya bentuk-bentuk perbuatan hukum baru. Begitu juga dengan globalisasi yang telah menempatkan Indonesia sebagai bagian dari masyarakat informasi dunia sehingga mengharuskan dibentuknya pengaturan mengenai konvergensi telematika di tingkat nasional sehingga pembangunan telematika dapat dilakukan secara efektif, efisien, merata, dan menyebal ke seluruh lapisan masyarakat guna terciptanya kesejahteraan rakyat.

Berdasar pertimbangan-pertimbangan itulah, perlu dibentuk Undang-Undang tentang Konvergensi Telematika.

PASAL DEMI PASAL

Pasal 1
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 2
Penyelenggaraan telematika memperhatikan asas pembangunan nasional yang mengedepankan asas manfaat, adil dan merata, kepastian hukum, dan keamanan, serta memperhatikan pula asas kemitraan, etika, persaingan sehat, perlindungan, keseimbangan, kemandirian, dan tanggung jawab.
Asas manfaat berarti bahwa pembangunan telematika khususnya penyelenggaraan telematika akan lebih berdaya guna dan berhasil guna baik sebagai infrastruktur pembangunan, sarana penyelenggaraan pemerintahan, sarana pendidikan, sarana perhubungan, maupun sebagai komoditas ekonomi yang dapat lebih meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.
Asas adil dan merata adalah bahwa penyelenggaraan telematika memberikan kesempatan dan perlakuan yang sama kepada semua pihak yang memenuhi syarat dan hasil-hasilnya dinikmati oleh masyarakat secara adil dan merata.
Asas kepastian hukum berarti bahwa pembangunan telematika khususnya penyelenggaraan telematika harus didasarkan kepada peraturan perundang-undangan yang menjamin kepastian hukum, dan memberikan perlindungan hukum baik bagi para investor, penyelenggara telematika, maupun kepada pengguna telematika.
Asas keamanan dimaksudkan agar penyelenggaraan telematika selalu memperhatikan faktor keamanan dalam perencanaan, pembangunan, dan pengoperasiannya.
Asas kemitraan mengandung makna bahwa penyelenggaraan telematika harus dapat mengembangkan iklim yang harmonis, timbal balik, dan sinergi dalam penyelenggaraan telematika.
Asas etika dimaksudkan agar dalam penyelenggaraan telematika senantiasa dilandasi oleh semangat profesionalisme, kejujuran, kesusilaan, dan keterbukaan.
Asas persaingan sehat dimaksudkan agar dalam penyelenggaraan telematika harus berada dalam situasi yang sehat dan wajar, sehingga tidak menimbulkan adanya pemasaran kekuatan ekonomi pada penyelenggara tertentu, dan senantiasa dilandasi oleh semangat kompetisi untuk memberikan yang terbaik bagi masyarakat.
Asas perlindungan mengandung makna bahwa masyarakat sebagai pengguna layanan telematika harus mendapat perlindungan dalam hal kualitas maupun keamanan layanan. Perlindungan juga diberikan pada penyelenggara dalam hal pembangunan jaringan dan pengamanan aset-aset serta investasi yang telah dikeluarkan.
Asas keseimbangan didefinisikan agar industri telematika berjalan seimbang, tanpa ada pemasaran kekuatan pada penyelenggara tertentu, termasuk juga posisi Pemerintah dan Badan Regulasi sebagai regulator industri telematika yang harus berada di tengah-tengah di antara para penyelenggara, termasuk juga dalam hubungannya antara pengguna dengan penyelenggara.
Asas kemandirian dilaksanakan dengan memanfaatkan secara maksimal potensi sumber daya nasional secara efisien serta penguasaan telematika, sehingga dapat meningkatkan kemandirian dan mengurangi ketergantungan sebagai suatu bangsa dalam menghadapi persaingan global.
Asas tanggung jawab bermakna bahwa dalam penyelenggaraan, pemberi layanan selain diberikan kebebasan untuk berinovasi memberikan berbagai macam layanan, namun di sisi lain juga dituntut untuk dapat mempertanggungjawabkan layanan yang diberikan berupa layanan yang berkualitas, mencerdaskan masyarakat dan membangun karakter bangsa.

Pasal 3
Tujuan pemanfaatan telematika dapat dicapai, antara lain dengan cara:

a. mengembangkan dan memfasilitasi konvergensi;
b. memberikan batasan peran pada lembaga yang membuat kebijakan dan regulasi dan lembaga yang mengawasi;
c. pemanfaatan sumber daya terbatas secara efektif dan efisien;
d. mendorong investasi dan inovasi;
e. mengembangkan kompetisi yang sehat;
f. mengembangkan lingkungan yang terbuka, adil, dan tidak diskriminatif dalam akses komunikasi;
g. mendorong interoperabilitas layanan dan interoperabilitas jaringan;
h. menjamin kepentingan pengguna layanan dalam kaitannya dengan harga, kualitas layanan, keamanan informasi dan hak pribadi;

i. mengembangkan penyediaan jaringan telematika universal;

j. mendorong kemajuan industri dalam negeri; dan

k. mewujudkan telematika untuk semua yang bertujuan untuk peningkatan kesejahteraan rakyat dalam kerangka Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia dan menyetarakan dengan negara maju.

Pasal 4
Ayat (1)
Mengingat sumber daya telematika merupakan salah satu cabang produksi yang penting dan strategis dalam kehidupan nasional, maka penguasaannya dilakukan oleh negara yang dalam penyelenggaraannya ditujukan untuk sebesar-besarnya bagi kepentingan dan kemakmuran rakyat.

Ayat (2)
Fungsi penetapan kebijakan, antara lain, perumusan mengenai perencanaan dasar strategis dan perencanaan dasar teknis telematika nasional.

Fungsi pengaturan mencakup kegiatan yang bersifat umum dan/atau teknis operasional yang antara lain, tercermin dalam pengaturan perizinan dan persyaratan dalam penyelenggaraan telematika.

Fungsi pengawasan adalah pengawasan terhadap penyelenggaraan telematika, termasuk pengawasan terhadap penguasaan, pengusahaan, pemasukan, perakitan, penggunaan frekuensi radio dan orbit satelit, serta perangkat, sarana dan prasarana telematika.

Fungsi pengendalian dilakukan berupa pengarahan dan bimbingan terhadap penyelenggaraan telematika.

Ayat (3)
Dalam rangka efektivitas pembinaan, pemerintah melakukan koordinasi dengan instansi terkait, penyelenggara telematika, dan mengikutsertakan peran masyarakat.

Pasal 5
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 6
Sesuai dengan ketentuan Konvensi Telekomunikasi Internasional, yang dimaksud dengan Administrasi Telematika adalah Negara yang diwakili oleh pemerintah negara yang bersangkutan. Dalam hal ini, Administrasi Telematika melaksanakan hak dan kewajiban Konvensi Telekomunikasi Internasional, dan peraturan yang menyetarinya.
Administrasi Telematika Indonesia juga melaksanakan hak dan kewajiban peraturan internasional lainnya seperti peraturan yang ditetapkan Intelsat (International Telecommunication Satellite Organization) dan Inmarsat (International Maritime Satellite Organization) serta perjanjian internasional di bidang telematika lainnya yang diratifikasi Indonesia.

Pasal 7
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Pelaksanaan peran serta masyarakat diselenggarakan oleh lembaga mandiri. Lembaga dimaksud keanggotaannya termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada asosiasi yang bergerak di bidang usaha telematika, asosiasi profesi telematika, asosiasi produsen peralatan telematika, asosiasi pengguna jaringan dan layanan telematika, dan masyarakat intelektual di bidang telematika.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 8
Ayat (1)
Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan “Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang bersifat komersial” adalah penyelenggaraan telematika yang disediakan untuk publik dengan dipungut biaya guna memperoleh keuntungan (profit oriented).
Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan “Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang bersifat non-komersial” adalah penyelenggaraan telematika yang disediakan untuk keperluan sendiri atau keperluan publik tanpa dipungut biaya (non-profit oriented).
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.
Huruf b
Penyelenggaraan telematika untuk keperluan kewajiban pelayanan universal dilaksanakan pada wilayah non-komersial yaitu wilayah kewajiban pelayanan universal yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri. Menteri melakukan evaluasi wilayah kewajiban pelayanan universal secara berkala.
Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “Penyelenggaraan Telematika untuk keperluan dinas khusus” adalah penyelenggaraan telematika untuk mendukung kegiatan dinas yang bersangkutan, antara lain kegiatan navigasi, penerbangan, SAR, atau meteorologi.

Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “Penyelenggaraan Telematika untuk keperluan perseorangan” adalah penyelenggaraan telematika guna memenuhi kebutuhan orang perseorangan, misalnya amatir radio dan komunikasi radio antar penduduk.

Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (6)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 9
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 10
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “memanfaatkan atau melintasi tanah negara dan/atau bangunan yang dimiliki atau dikuasai Pemerintah” adalah kemudahan yang diberikan kepada penyelenggara telematika.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Yang dimaksud dengan “instansi pemerintah” adalah instansi yang secara langsung menguasai, memiliki, dan/atau menggunakan tanah dan/atau bangunan.

Pasal 11
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “orang perseorangan atau badan hukum” adalah pihak yang secara langsung menguasai, memiliki, dan/atau menggunakan tanah dan/atau bangunan yang akan dimanfaatkan atau dilintasi oleh Penyelenggara Telematika.

Ketentuan ini dimaksudkan agar orang perseorangan atau badan hukum sebagaimana dimaksud di atas memberikan kemudahan kepada penyelenggara telematika untuk dapat menyediakan layanan telematika.
Ayat (2)
Dalam rangka memberi perlindungan hukum terhadap hak milik perseorangan atau badan hukum maka pemanfaatannya dilaksanakan setelah ada kesepakatan antara para pihak sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 12
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan "biaya hak penyelenggaraan telematika" adalah kewajiban yang dikenakan kepada penyelenggara telematika sebagai kompensasi atas perizinan yang diperolehnya dalam penyelenggaraan telematika, yang tata cara dan besarannya ditetapkan berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
Biaya hak penyelenggaraan telematika merupakan Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak (PNBP) yang disetor ke Kas Negara.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 13
Ayat (1)
Perizinan penyelenggaraan telematika dimaksudkan sebagai upaya Pemerintah dalam rangka pembinaan untuk mendorong pertumbuhan penyelenggaraan telematika yang sehat. Pemerintah berkewajiban untuk mempublikasikan secara berkala peluang usaha penyelenggaraan telematika. Penyelenggaraan telematika wajib memenuhi persyaratan yang ditetapkan dalam perizinan.
Ayat (2)
Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan "Perizinan Individu" adalah perizinan untuk perseorangan atau badan hukum tertentu yang menyelenggarakan kegiatan telematika yang di dalamnya antara lain memuat kewajiban dan ketentuan yang berlaku terhadap pemegang izin individu. Izin Individu dimaksudkan untuk memberikan kepastian berusaha dan menjaga persaingan usaha yang sehat dalam penyelenggaraan telematika dengan mempergunakan sumber daya terbatas seperti frekuensi radio, nomor dan orbit satelit. Perizinan Individu seperti network & service management, network application, network infrastructures.
Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan "Perizinan Kelas" adalah perizinan untuk perseorangan atau badan hukum tertentu yang menyelenggarakan kegiatan telematika dengan klasifikasi untuk mendorong dan menstimulasi pembangunan dan pengembangan potensi nasional.
Izin kelas dimaksudkan untuk memberikan keleluasaan bagi usaha kecil dan menengah. Perizinan kelas seperti SMS Premium.
Ayat (3)
Yang dimaksud dengan "Penyelenggaraan Telematika yang sifat dan peruntukannya tertentu" adalah suatu penyelenggaraan telematika yang tidak termasuk sistem jaringan dari penyelenggaraan telematika seperti instalasi tertutup di dalam rumah/gedung, closed wireless, software-house, content developer, content producer, portal content.
Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 14
Pemisahan sistem pembukuan secara jelas dan tegas dalam setiap usaha penyelenggaraan telematika dimaksudkan untuk menjamin persaingan usaha yang sehat, adanya audit akunting serta tidak terjadinya cross subsidy antar jenis penyelenggaraan dengan jenis penyelenggaraan lainnya yang dapat menyebabkan beban bagi Pengguna.

Pasal 15
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 16
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan "secara nasional dan internasional" adalah dalam ruang lingkup teritorial Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia dengan mendasarkan pada kepentingan pertahanan dan keamanan, ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya serta kepentingan masyarakat di daerah.

Koordinasi internasional dimaksudkan untuk meningkatkan kerjasama dengan Negara lain dan organisasi internasional seperti International Telecommunication Union (ITU) khususnya manajemen dan alokasi frekuensi (Radio Regulation).
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 17
Ayat (1)
Pemberian izin penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio didasarkan kepada ketersediaan spektrum frekuensi radio yang telah dialokasikan untuk keperluan penyelenggaraan telematika sesuai sesuai peruntukannya, dengan memperhatikan antara lain lebar pita, kegunaan, dan perangkat. Tabel alokasi frekuensi radio disebarkanaskan dan dapat
diketahui oleh masyarakat secara transparan. Apabila ketersediaan spektrum frekuensi radio tidak memenuhi permintaan atau kebutuhan penyelenggaraan telematika, maka perolehan izinnya antara lain dimungkinkan melalui mekanisme pelelangan.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

**Pasal 18**
Biaya hak penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio merupakan kompensasi atas penggunaan frekuensi radio sesuai dengan izin yang diterima. Di samping itu, biaya penggunaan frekuensi radio dimaksudkan juga sebagai sarana pengawasan dan pengendalian agar frekuensi radio sebagai sumber daya alam terbatas dapat dimanfaatkan semaksimal mungkin.

Biaya hak penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio merupakan Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak (PNBP) yang disetor ke Kas Negara.

**Pasal 19**
Larangan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio di wilayah perairan Indonesia dimaksudkan untuk melindungi keamanan negara dan untuk mencegah dirugikannya penyelenggara telematika.

Yang dimaksud dengan "dinas bergerak pelayaran" atau *maritime mobile service* adalah layanan telematika antara stasiun pantai dan stasiun kapal, antar stasiun kapal, antar stasiun komunikasi pelengkap di kapal, stasiun kendaraan penyelam, atau stasiun rambu radio penunjuk posisi darurat. Ketentuan ini hanya berlaku untuk kapal sipil dan tidak berlaku bagi kapal milik Tentara Nasional Indonesia.

**Pasal 20**
Larangan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio di wilayah udara Indonesia dimaksudkan untuk melindungi keamanan negara dan untuk mencegah dirugikannya penyelenggara telematika.

**Pasal 21**
Asas timbal balik yang dimaksudkan dalam pasal ini adalah asas dalam hubungan internasional untuk memberikan perlakuan yang sama kepada perwakilan diplomatik asing di Indonesia sebagaimana perlakuan yang diberikan kepada perwakilan Indonesia di negara yang bersangkutan.

**Pasal 22**
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 23
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan "orbit satelit" adalah suatu lintasan di angkasa yang dilalui oleh suatu pusat masa satelit. Orbit satelit terdiri atas orbit satelit geostasioner, orbit satelit rendah, dan orbit satelit menengah.
Orbit satelit geostasioner adalah suatu lintasan yang dilalui oleh suatu pusat masa satelit yang disebabkan oleh gaya gravitasi bumi yang mempunyai kedudukan tetap terhadap bumi. Orbit satelit geostasioner berada di atas khatulistiwa dengan ketinggian 36.000 km.
Orbit satelit rendah dan menengah adalah suatu lintasan yang dilalui oleh suatu pusat masa satelit yang kedudukannya tidak tetap terhadap bumi. Ketinggian orbit satelit rendah sekitar 1.500 km dan orbit satelit menengah sekitar 11.000 km.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 24
Ayat (1)
Ketentuan ini dimaksudkan agar kebutuhan atas penomoran dari penyelenggara telematika serta penggunanya dapat dipenuhi secara adil dan selaras dengan ketentuan internasional.
Yang dimaksud dengan "sistem penomoran" adalah rangkaian tanda dalam bentuk angka terdiri atas kode akses dan nomor pelanggan yang dipergunakan untuk mengidentifikasi suatu alamat pada jaringan atau pelayanan di bidang telematika.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4)
Penomoran merupakan sumber daya terbatas dan oleh karena itu sistem penomoran diatur oleh Menteri secara adil. Penomoran pada jaringan telematika terkait dengan teknologi dan ketentuan internasional.
Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (6)
Pengenaan biaya hak penggunaan nomor dimaksudkan sebagai sarana pengawasan dan pengendalian agar nomor sebagai sumber daya terbatas digunakan seefisien mungkin.
Ayat (7)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 25
Ayat (1)
Ketentuan teknis perangkat telematika merupakan syarat yang diwajibkan terhadap perangkat telematika agar pada waktu dioperasikan tidak saling mengganggu perangkat telematika lain dan/atau jaringan telematika atau perangkat selain perangkat telematika. Ketentuan teknis dimaksud lebih ditujukan terhadap fungsi perangkat telematika yang berupa parameter elektris/elektronis serta dengan memperhatikan pula aspek di luar parameter elektris/elektronis sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dan aspek lainnya, misalnya lingkungan, keselamatan, dan kesehatan. Untuk menjamin pemenuhan ketentuan teknis perangkat telematika, setiap perangkat telematika dimaksud harus diuji oleh balai uji yang diakui oleh pemerintah atau institusi yang berwenang, kecuali untuk perangkat telematika yang sifat dan peruntukannya tertentu.
Perangkat telematika yang sifat dan peruntukannya tertentu dapat berupa perangkat pendukung telematika atau perangkat telematika untuk keperluan penelitian.
Ketentuan teknis perangkat telematika harus memperhatikan standar teknis yang berlaku secara internasional, dan mempertimbangkan kepentingan masyarakat.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 26
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 27
Ayat (1)
Komponen tarif penyelenggaraan telematika meliputi struktur dan jenis tarif.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 28
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 29
Ayat (1)
Pasal ini dimaksudkan agar terjadi kompetisi yang sehat antar penyelenggara telematika dalam melakukan kegiatannya.
Peraturan perundang-undangan dimaksud adalah Undang-Undang terkait Larangan Praktek Monopoli dan Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat serta peraturan pelaksanaannya.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 30
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 31
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 32
Ayat (1)
Pemanfaatan bersama fasilitas jaringan termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada menara telekomunikasi, transponder satelit, dan cable landing station.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4)
Tarif pemakaian bersama ditetapkan dengan harga yang wajar berdasarkan biaya investasi, operasional, pengembalian modal dan keuntungan.
Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 33
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 34
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 35
Ayat (1)
Ganti rugi oleh penyelenggara telematika diberikan kepada pengguna atau masyarakat luas yang dirugikan karena kelalaian atau kesalahan penyelenggara telematika.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Penyelesaian ganti rugi dilaksanakan dengan cara melalui mediasi atau arbitrase atau konsiliasi. Cara-cara tersebut dimaksudkan sebagai upaya bagi para pihak untuk mendapatkan penyelesaian dengan cara cepat. Apabila penyelesaian ganti rugi melalui cara tersebut di atas tidak berhasil, maka dapat diselesaikan melalui pengadilan.

Pasal 36
Ayat (1)
Pengiriman informasi adalah tahap awal dari proses berkomunikasi, yang dilanjutkan dengan kegiatan penyaluran sebagai proses antara dan diakhiri dengan kegiatan penyampaian informasi untuk penerimaan pihak yang dituju. Prioritas pengiriman, penyaluran dan penyampaian informasi yang akan ditetapkan oleh pemerintah antara lain berita tentang musibah.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 37
Ayat (1)
Penghentian kegiatan usaha penyelenggaraan telematika dapat dilakukan oleh pemerintah setelah diperoleh informasi yang patut diduga dengan kuat dan diyakini bahwa penyelenggaraan telematika tersebut melanggar kepentingan umum, kesusilaan, keamanan, dan/atau ketertiban umum.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 38
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 39
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 40
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 41
Ayat (1)
Perbuatan yang dapat menimbulkan gangguan terhadap penyelenggaraan telematika dapat berupa:
   a. tindakan fisik yang menimbulkan kerusakan suatu jaringan telematika sehingga jaringan tersebut tidak dapat berfungsi sebagaimana mestinya;
   b. tindakan fisik yang mengakibatkan hubungan telematika tidak berjalan sebagaimana mestinya;
   c. penggunaan perangkat telematika yang tidak sesuai dengan persyaratan teknis yang berlaku;
   d. penggunaan perangkat telematika yang bekerja dengan gelombang radio yang tidak sebagaimana mestinya sehingga menimbulkan gangguan terhadap penyelenggaraan telematika lainnya; atau
   e. penggunaan perangkat bukan di bidang telematika yang tidak sebagaimana mestinya sehingga menimbulkan pengaruh teknis yang tidak dikehendaki suatu penyelenggaraan telematika.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 42
Ayat (1)
Kegiatan pengamanan telematika dilaksanakan oleh penyelenggara telematika yang dimulai sejak perencanaan pembangunan sampai dengan akhir masa pengoperasian. Lingkup perencanaan pembangunan termasuk antara lain rancang bangun dan rekayasa, yang harus memperhitungkan perlindungan dan pengamanan terhadap gangguan elektromagnetis, alam, dan lingkungan. Dalam kegiatan pengamanan dan perlindungan instalasi penyelenggara mengikutsertakan masyarakat dan berkoordinasi dengan pihak yang berwenang.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 43
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 44
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 45
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 46
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 47
Pengenaan sanksi administratif dalam ketentuan ini dimaksudkan sebagai upaya Pemerintah dalam rangka pengawasan dan pengendalian penyelenggaraan telematika.

Pasal 48
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 49
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 50
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 51
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 52
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 53
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 54
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 55
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 56
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 57
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 58
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 59
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 60
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 61
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 62
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 63
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 64
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 65
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 66
Cukup jelas.

TAMBAHAN LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR ...
APPENDIX 2

Draft of the Broadcasting Law by the DPR
RANCANGAN
UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR ... TAHUN...
TENTANG
PENYIARAN

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang: a. bahwa kemerdekaan menyampaikan pendapat dan memperoleh informasi melalui penyiaran sebagai perwujudan hak asasi manusia dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara, dilaksanakan secara bertanggung jawab, selaras, dan seimbang antara kebebasan dan kesetaraan menggunakan hak berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;
b. bahwa spektrum frekuensi radio adalah milik publik dan merupakan sumber daya alam terbatas dikuasai oleh negara dan dipergunakan sebesar-besarnya untuk kemakmuran rakyat secara adil dan merata sesuai dengan cita-cita Proklamasi 17 Agustus 1945;
c. bahwa untuk menjalankan prinsip demokratisasi dan otonomi daerah, serta menjaga integrasi dan identitas nasional, kemajemukan masyarakat serta terlayannya seluruh warga negara, perlu dibentuk sistem penyiaran nasional yang adil, merata, dan seimbang, yang menjamin adanya keanekaragaman kepemilikan dan isi guna mewujudkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia;
d. bahwa lembaga penyiaran merupakan media komunikasi massa yang mempunyai kemampuan mengkonstruksi realitas sosial maka penyelenggarannya dilaksanakan secara bertanggung jawab dan berorientasi pada kepentingan publik;
e. bahwa siaran yang dipancarkan dan diterima secara bersamaan, serentak dan bebas, memiliki pengaruh yang besar dalam pembentukan pendapat, sikap, dan perilaku khalayak, maka penyelenggaraan penyiaran harus diselaraskan dengan nilai agama, kemanusiaan, moral, keadilan, tata susila, budaya, kepribadian, dan kesatuan bangsa;
f. bahwa Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran sudah tidak sesuai lagi dengan
perkembangan teknologi penyiaran, dan kebutuhan hukum masyarakat;
g. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, huruf b, huruf c, huruf d, huruf e, dan huruf f, perlu membentuk Undang-Undang tentang Penyiaran;


Dengan Persetujuan Bersama
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA
dan
PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan: UNDANG-UNDANG TENTANG PENYIARAN.

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1
Dalam Undang-Undang ini yang dimaksud dengan:
1. Siaran adalah pesan atau rangkaian pesan dalam bentuk suara, gambar, atau suara dan gambar atau yang berbentuk grafis, karakter, baik yang bersifat interaktif maupun tidak, yang dapat diterima melalui perangkat penerima siaran.
2. Penyiaran adalah kegiatan pemancarluasan, pengaliran, dan/atau penyaluran Siaran melalui sarana pemancaran, pipa aliran, dan/atau sarana transmisi di darat, laut, atau antariksa dengan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio melalui udara, kabel, satelit, dan/atau media lainnya untuk dapat diterima secara serentak dan bersamaan oleh masyarakat dengan perangkat penerima siaran.
3. Wilayah Siar adalah wilayah layanan penerimaan stasiun lembaga penyiaran yang diproteksi dari gangguan/interferensi sinyal frekuensi radio lainnya, sesuai dengan Izin Penyelenggara Penyiaran.
4. Penyelenggara Penyiaran adalah pihak yang memiliki kewenangan untuk mengatur dan mengawasi penyelenggaraan penyiaran dalam sistem penyiaran nasional.
5. Sistem Penyiaran Nasional adalah keterpaduan penataan penyelenggara penyiaran, sistem berjaringan, dan jasa penyiaran yang meliputi keseluruhan wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia.
7. Materi Siaran adalah isi program siaran dalam bentuk suara dan/atau suara gambar baik yang bersifat satu arah maupun interaktif, yang dihasilkan sendiri oleh Lembaga Penyiaran dan/atau pembuat produksi siaran independen, untuk dipancarluaskan, dialirkan, dan disiarkan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran kepada masyarakat.
8. Periklanan Penyiaran adalah komunikasi bisnis, komunikasi sosial, komunikasi politik, dan komunikasi publik dalam bentuk siaran spot iklan, siaran sponsor program, penempatan produk, penjualan jarak jauh, infromersial, dan iklan pelayanan masyarakat, yang dipancarkan melalui media penyiaran kepada khalayak, baik dengan imbalan uang maupun tanpa imbalan, dengan maksud untuk menebarkan informasi dan mempengaruhi masyarakat agar melakukan suatu transaksi komersial dan tindakan pemilihan terhadap kebijakan, gagasan dan seseorang.
10. Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran adalah izin yang diberikan oleh negara kepada Lembaga Penyiaran dalam waktu tertentu untuk menyelenggarakan penyiaran.
11. Lembaga Penyiaran Publik yang selanjutnya disingkat LPP adalah lembaga penyiaran yang didirikan oleh negara, bersifat independen dan nirlaba untuk melayani kebutuhan dan kepentingan seluruh warga negara yang siarannya dipancarluaskan melalui media penyiaran televisi, radio, dan/atau melalui media dalam jaringan.
12. Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas yang selanjutnya disingkat LPK adalah lembaga penyiaran yang didirikan oleh komunitas tertentu, bersifat independen, dan nirlaba, luas jangkauan wilayah siarannya terbatas, serta untuk melayani kepentingan komunitasnya yang siarannya dipancarluaskan melalui media penyiaran televisi, radio, dan/atau melalui media dalam jaringan.
13. Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang selanjutnya disingkat LPS adalah lembaga penyiaran yang didirikan oleh orang perorangan atau badan hukum di Indonesia bersifat komersial, tidak berbayar, yang siarannya dipancarluaskan dan disalurkan melalui media penyiaran televisi, radio, dan/atau melalui media dalam jaringan.
14. Lembaga Penyiaran Berbayar yang selanjutnya disingkat LPB adalah Lembaga Penyiaran yang didirikan oleh orang perorangan atau badan hukum di Indonesia bersifat komersial yang siarannya disalurkan melalui satelit, kabel, atau secara teresterial dan hanya dapat diakses melalui pembayaran dengan cara berlangganan atau dibayar per tayangan.
15. Lembaga Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing yang selanjutnya disingkat LPPM adalah lembaga yang menyalurkan beberapa Program Siaran melalui suatu perangkat multipleks dan perangkat transmisi kepada masyarakat di suatu zona layanan.
16. Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia yang selanjutnya disingkat KPI adalah lembaga negara yang bersifat independen yang bertugas mengatur penyelenggaraan penyiaran.
17. Penghentian Siaran Analog yang selanjutnya disingkat PSA adalah saat dimana pemancarluasan siaran menggunakan gelombang radio teresterial dengan teknologi analog dihentikan untuk sepenuhnya pindah ke teknologi digital.
18. Pemerintah adalah Presiden Republik Indonesia yang memegang kekuasaan pemerintahan Negara Republik Indonesia sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.
19. Menteri adalah menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang penyiaran.
20. Gubernur adalah kepala daerah sebagai unsur penyelenggara pemerintahan daerah otonom provinsi.

Pasal 2
Penyelenggaraan penyiaran dilakukan berdasarkan asas:

a. kepentingan umum;
b. keterbukaan informasi;
c. etika dan kesantunan;
d. kebebasan berekspresi;
e. tanggung jawab;
f. aksesibilitas;
g. pelayanan;
h. keberagaman;
i. kenyamanan;
j. keamanan;
k. manfaat;
l. persaingan yang sehat;
m. anti monopoli;
n. kreativitas dan inovasi;
o. kemandirian;
p. kemitraan dan kebersamaan usaha;
q. keadilan dan pemerataan; dan
r. ketertiban dan kepastian hukum.

BAB II
TUJUAN, FUNGSI, DAN RUANG LINGKUP

Pasal 3
Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran bertujuan untuk:

a. memperkokoh keutuhan bangsa;
b. memajukan kesejahteraan umum;
c. mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa;
d. menampilkan kebanggaan nasional;
e. mewujudkan keterbukaan informasi publik;
f. meningkatkan perekonomian nasional; dan
g. memelihara dan mengembangkan kebudayaan.

Pasal 4
Penyiaran berfungsi sebagai media:
a. informasi;
b. pendidikan;
c. kebudayaan;
d. hiburan;
e. kontrol sosial;
f. perekat sosial;
g. ekonomi;
h. wahana pencerahan; dan
i. pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Pasal 5
Ruang lingkup Undang-Undang ini meliputi:
a. hak warga negara;
b. penyelenggara penyiaran;
c. KPI;
d. perizinan;
e. standar program siaran;
f. periklanan penyiaran; dan
g. penyiaran dengan teknologi digital.

BAB III
HAK WARGA NEGARA

Pasal 6
(1) Dalam penyelenggaraan Penyiaran warga negara berhak:
a. mendapatkan perlindungan dalam setiap aspek produksi Siaran;
b. memperoleh akses, fasilitas, dan pelayanan Penyiaran;
c. mendapatkan berita yang benar dan berimbang;
d. mendapatkan hiburan dan pendidikan yang sehat;
e. mendapatkan perlindungan hak-hak privat;
f. memperoleh kesempatan usaha di bidang Penyiaran;
g. memberikan masukan dan menyampaikan laporan, pengaduan, dan gugatan atas kerugian akibat penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan
h. melakukan pendidikan literasi media Penyiaran.

(2) Kelompok berkebutuhan khusus berhak memperoleh pelayanan khusus sesuai dengan kebutuhannya.
BAB IV
PENYELENGGARA PENYIARAN

Bagian Kesatu
Sistem Penyiaran Nasional

Pasal 7
(1) Penyiaran diselenggarakan dalam Sistem Penyiaran Nasional.
(2) Dalam Sistem Penyiaran Nasional sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), Negara menguasai spektrum frekuensi radio yang digunakan untuk penyelenggaraan penyiaran guna sebesar-besarnya kemakmuran rakyat.
(3) Sistem Penyiaran Nasional dimaksud pada ayat (1) diselenggarakan oleh Penyelenggara Penyiaran.
(4) Penyelenggara Penyiaran meliputi Pemerintah dan KPI.

Bagian Kedua
Jasa Penyiaran

Pasal 8
(1) Jasa penyiaran meliputi:
   a. jasa penyiaran radio;
   b. jasa penyiaran televisi; dan/atau
   c. jasa penyiaran multipleksing.
(2) Jasa penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diselenggarakan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran yang terdiri dari:
   a. LPP;
   b. LPK;
   c. LPS; dan
   d. LPB.

BAB V
KOMISI PENYIARAN INDONESIA

Bagian Kesatu
Kelembagaan

Pasal 9
(1) KPI terdiri atas KPI Pusat dan KPI Daerah.
(2) KPI Pusat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berkedudukan di ibukota negara.
(3) KPI Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berkedudukan di ibukota provinsi.
(4) KPI Pusat dengan KPI Daerah memiliki hubungan koordinatif.
(5) Dalam menjalankan fungsi, tugas, wewenang dan kewajibannya, KPI
Pusat diawasi oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia, dan KPI Daerah diawasi oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Provinsi.

(6) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai hubungan koordinatif KPI Pusat dengan KPI Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) diatur dengan Peraturan KPI.

Bagian Kedua
Fungsi, Tugas, dan Wewenang

Pasal 10
KPI berfungsi sebagai perwujudan hak publik dalam mengatur penyiaran di Indonesia.

Pasal 11
(1) KPI Pusat bertugas:
   a. menjamin masyarakat untuk memperoleh informasi yang layak dan benar sesuai dengan hak asasi manusia;
   b. menjamin masyarakat untuk menerima isi siaran yang sehat dan bermartabat;
   c. menciptakan tatanan informasi nasional yang adil, merata, dan seimbang;
   d. memberikan rekomendasi dalam hal pemanfaatan kanal frekuensi untuk Penyiaran sesuai dengan konteks sosial;
   e. membangun iklim persaingan yang sehat antara Lembaga Penyiaran dan industri terkait; dan
   f. mewadahi, meneliti, dan menindaklanjuti aduan, sanggahan, serta kritik dan apresiasi masyarakat terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

(2) KPI Daerah bertugas:
   a. menjamin masyarakat daerah untuk memperoleh informasi yang layak dan benar sesuai dengan hak asasi manusia;
   b. menjamin masyarakat daerah untuk menerima isi siaran yang sehat dan bermartabat;
   c. membangun iklim persaingan yang sehat antara Lembaga Penyiaran di daerah dan industri terkait; dan
   d. mewadahi, meneliti, dan menindaklanjuti aduan, sanggahan, serta kritik dan apresiasi masyarakat daerah terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Pasal 12
(1) KPI Pusat berwenang:
   a. memberikan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran;
   b. membentuk peraturan penyelenggaraan penyiaran;
   c. menyusun dan menetapkan Standar Program Siaran;
   d. mengawasi penyelenggaraan penyiaran;
e. memberikan sanksi administratif atas pelanggaran peraturan penyiaran dan standar program siaran; dan
f. melakukan koordinasi dan/atau kerjasama dengan Pemerintah, Penyelenggara Penyiaran, dan masyarakat.

(2) KPI Daerah berwenang:
a. memberikan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran di daerah;
b. membentuk peraturan penyelenggaraan penyiaran di daerah;
c. mengawasi penyelenggaraan penyiaran di daerah;
d. memberikan sanksi administratif atas pelanggaran peraturan penyiaran dan standar program siaran kepada lembaga penyiaran di daerah; dan
e. melakukan koordinasi dan/atau kerjasama dengan Pemerintah, Penyelenggara Penyiaran, dan masyarakat daerah.

Bagian Ketiga
Keanggotaan

Pasal 13
(1) Anggota KPI Pusat berjumlah 9 (sembilan) orang dan anggota KPI Daerah di setiap provinsi berjumlah 7 (tujuh) orang.
(2) Masa jabatan anggota KPI selama 5 (lima) tahun, dan dapat dipilih kembali hanya untuk 1 (satu) kali masa jabatan.
(3) Ketua dan Wakil Ketua KPI dipilih dari dan oleh anggota.

Bagian Keempat
Calon Anggota KPI

Paragraf 1
Persyaratan

Pasal 14
Untuk dapat diangkat menjadi calon anggota KPI harus memenuhi syarat-syarat sebagai berikut:
a. Warga Negara Republik Indonesia;
b. bertakwa kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa;
c. setia kepada Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;
d. berpendidikan paling rendah sarjana (S1) atau memiliki kompetensi intelektual yang setara dan/atau diakui ketokohannya dalam masyarakat;
e. sehat jasmani dan rohani;
f. berwibawa, jujur, adil, dan berkelakuan tidak tercela;
g. memiliki kepedulian, pengetahuan, dan/atau pengalaman dalam bidang penyiaran;
h. dalam dua tahun terakhir tidak terkait langsung atau tidak langsung dengan kepemilikan dan pengelolaan Lembaga Penyiaran;

i. bukan anggota legislatif dan yudikatif;

j. bukan pejabat Pemerintah;

k. tidak menjadi anggota dan pengurus partai politik; dan

l. tidak pernah dijatuhi pidana penjara dengan ancaman pidana penjara paling singkat 5 (lima) tahun.

**Paragraf 2**

**Mekanisme Pengusulan**

**Pasal 15**

(1) Selambat-lambatnya 3 (tiga) bulan sebelum pemilihan anggota KPI Pusat atau KPI Daerah dilakukan, panitia seleksi mengumumkan pendaftaran secara terbuka calon anggota KPI Pusat atau KPI Daerah.

(2) Calon anggota KPI Pusat ditetapkan oleh sebuah panitia seleksi yang dibentuk oleh Menteri untuk memilih 18 (delapan belas) nama calon untuk mengikuti uji kepatutan dan kelayakan secara terbuka.

(3) Calon anggota KPI Daerah di setiap provinsi ditetapkan oleh sebuah panitia seleksi yang dibentuk oleh Gubernur untuk memilih 14 (empat belas) nama calon untuk mengikuti uji kepatutan dan kelayakan secara terbuka.

**Paragraf 3**

**Uji Kepatutan dan Kelayakan**

**Pasal 16**

(1) Calon anggota KPI Pusat dipilih oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia melalui uji kepatutan dan kelayakan untuk memperoleh jumlah anggota KPI sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 13 ayat (1).

(2) Calon anggota KPI Daerah dipilih oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Provinsi melalui uji kepatutan dan kelayakan untuk memperoleh jumlah anggota KPI sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 13 ayat (1).

(3) Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia menetapkan 9 (sembilan) nama peringkat teratas dari 18 (delapan belas) nama calon anggota KPI Pusat.

(4) Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Provinsi menetapkan 7 (tujuh) nama peringkat teratas dari 14 (empat belas) nama calon anggota KPI Daerah di setiap provinsi sebagai anggota KPI terpilih.

**Pasal 17**

(1) Calon anggota KPI Pusat sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 16 ayat (3) selanjutnya diajukan kepada Presiden untuk ditetapkan sebagai anggota KPI Pusat dan calon anggota KPI Daerah di setiap provinsi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 16 ayat (4) diajukan kepada Pemerintah Daerah untuk ditetapkan sebagai anggota KPI Daerah.
(2) Apabila jumlah calon anggota KPI Pusat dan KPI Daerah yang didapat melalui uji kelayakan dan kepatutan tidak sesuai dengan jumlah yang dimaksud dalam Pasal 16 ayat (3) dan ayat (4), wajib dilakukan uji kelayakan dan kepatutan kembali sesuai dengan jumlah yang dibutuhkan.

(3) Calon anggota KPI sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), hanya dapat diajukan setelah jumlah anggota KPI sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 13 ayat (1) terpenuhi.

Bagian Kelima

Pemberhentian

Pasal 18

(1) Anggota KPI diberhentikan dengan hormat sebelum habis masa jabatannya apabila:
   a. meninggal dunia;
   b. mengundurkan diri setelah mendapat persetujuan dari Presiden untuk KPI Pusat atau persetujuan Pemerintah Daerah untuk KPI Daerah; atau
   c. sakit jasmani dan rohani secara terus menerus selama 3 (tiga) bulan sehingga tidak dapat menjalankan kewajiban sebagai anggota KPI.

(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pemberhentian dengan hormat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan KPI.

Pasal 19

Anggota KPI diberhentikan dengan tidak hormat sebelum habis masa jabatannya apabila:
   a. melanggar ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
   b. dipidana karena melakukan tindak pidana berdasarkan putusan pengadilan yang telah memperoleh kekuatan hukum tetap;
   c. terbukti terkait langsung dan tidak langsung dengan kepemilikan dan pengelolaan Penyelenggara Penyiaran;
   d. menduduki jabatan publik di tempat lain;
   e. melakukan pelanggaran serius Kode Etik KPI; dan/atau
   f. menjadi anggota dan/atau pengurus partai politik.

Pasal 20

Apabila anggota KPI berhenti sebelum habis masa jabatannya karena alasan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 18 dan Pasal 19 yang bersangkutan digantikan oleh anggota pengganti sampai habis masa jabatannya.

Pasal 21

Anggota pengganti sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 20 berasal dari nama calon anggota KPI berikutnya setelah nama peringkat teratas
sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 16 ayat (3) dan ayat (4).

Pasal 22
Anggota pengganti sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 21 ditetapkan oleh Presiden atas usul Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia.

Bagian Keenam
Pembiayaan

Pasal 23
(1) Sumber pembiayaan KPI Pusat berasal dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara.
(2) Sumber pembiayaan KPI Daerah berasal dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah.

Pasal 24
(1) Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan kewenangannya, KPI Pusat dibantu oleh Sekretariat Jenderal yang dipimpin oleh seorang Sekretaris Jenderal.
(2) Struktur organisasi dan kompetensi sumber daya manusia dalam Sekretariat Jenderal sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditentukan oleh Menteri.
(3) Sekretariat Jenderal sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dibiayai Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara.

Pasal 25
(1) Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan kewenangannya, KPI daerah sebagaimana dibantu oleh sekretariat yang dipimpin oleh seorang sekretaris.
(2) Struktur organisasi dan kompetensi sumber daya manusia dalam sekretariat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditentukan oleh Gubernur.
(3) Sekretariat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dibiayai Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah Provinsi.

Pasal 26
Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, KPI Pusat dan KPI Daerah dibantu oleh tenaga ahli sesuai dengan kebutuhan.

Bagian Ketujuh
Pertanggungjawaban

Pasal 27
Dalam menjalankan fungsi, tugas, dan wewenang, sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 10, Pasal 11, dan Pasal 12 KPI Pusat menyampaikan laporan
kepada Presiden dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan KPI Daerah menyampaikan laporan kepada Gubernur dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah.

Bagian Kedelapan
Kode Etik

Pasal 28
(1) KPI menetapkan Kode Etik KPI yang mengarahkan para anggota KPI untuk bertanggungjawab dalam menjalankan kewajiban dan tidak menyalahgunakan kewenangan dan kekuasaannya.
(2) Kode Etik harus diumumkan kepada masyarakat dan pemangku kepentingan.
(3) KPI membentuk Dewan Kehormatan untuk mengawasi pelaksanaan Kode Etik paling lama 3 (tiga) bulan sejak periode keanggotaan KPI Pusat ditetapkan.
(4) Dewan Kehormatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) berakhir masa jabatannya sampai dengan dibentuknya Dewan Kehormatan yang baru.
(5) Dewan Kehormatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) berjumlah 3 (tiga) orang dengan komposisi sebagai berikut:
   a. 1 (satu) orang dari anggota KPI Pusat;
   b. 1 (satu) orang dari unsur Pemerintah; dan
   c. 1 (satu) orang dari unsur masyarakat.
(6) Dalam hal terdapat dugaan pelanggaran Kode Etik, Dewan Kehormatan wajib mempelajari dan menindaklanjuti.
(7) Dalam hal ditemukan pelanggaran, Dewan Kehormatan dapat memberikan sanksi dalam bentuk:
   a. peringatan tertulis;
   b. pemberhentian sementara; dan/atau
   c. pemberhentian tetap.
(8) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tata cara pembentukan Dewan Kehormatan dan tata beracara penegakan kode etik sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) dan ayat (4) diatur dengan Peraturan KPI.

BAB VI
LEMBAGA PENYIARAN

Bagian Kesatu
LPP

Pasal 29
(1) LPP sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 ayat (2) huruf a merupakan lembaga penyiaran yang didirikan oleh negara, bersifat
independen, netral, nirlaba, dan berfungsi memberikan layanan untuk kepentingan masyarakat dan negara.

(2) LPP sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) adalah Radio Televisi Republik Indonesia yang stasiun pusat penyiarannya berada di ibukota negara Republik Indonesia.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai Radio Televisi Republik Indonesia sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) diatur dengan Undang-Undang.

Bagian Kedua

LPK

Pasal 30

(1) LPK sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 ayat (2) huruf b merupakan lembaga penyiaran yang berbentuk badan hukum Indonesia, didirikan oleh komunitas di wilayah tertentu atau oleh komunitas yang terikat dengan kepentingan tertentu, bersifat independen, nirlaba, serta untuk melayani kepentingan komunitasnya.

(2) LPK sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diselenggarakan untuk:
   a. mendidik dan memajukan masyarakat dalam mencapai kesejahteraan, dengan melaksanakan program acara yang meliputi budaya, pendidikan, dan informasi yang menggambarkan identitas bangsa;
   b. mendorong partisipasi komunitas dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan komunitas dan terlibat aktif dalam proses pengambilan kebijakan publik di tingkat komunitas;
   c. mendorong peningkatan kapasitas ekonomi masyarakat komunitas;
   d. memelihara dan mengembangkan kearifan dan kompetensi komunitas; dan/atau
   e. menumbuhkembangkan sarana ekspresi budaya komunitas dengan semangat multikulturalisme.

(3) LPK merupakan komunitas nonpartisan yang keberadaan organisasinya:
   a. tidak mewakili organisasi atau lembaga asing serta bukan komunitas internasional; dan
   b. tidak untuk kepentingan partai politik dan/atau organisasi politik tertentu.

Pasal 31

(1) LPK didirikan atas biaya yang diperoleh dari kontribusi komunitas tertentu dan menjadi milik komunitas tersebut.

(2) LPK dapat memperoleh sumber pembiayaan dari sumbangan, hibah, sponsor, dan sumber lain yang sah dan tidak mengikat.
Pasal 32
(1) LPK dilarang menerima bantuan dana awal mendirikan dan dana operasional dari pihak asing.
(2) Pelanggaran atas bantuan dana awal mendirikan dan dana operasional dari pihak asing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
  a. teguran tertulis;
  b. penghentian sementara mata acara yang bermasalah;
  c. denda administratif yang besarannya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
  d. pembekuan kegiatan siaran untuk waktu tertentu;
  e. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
  f. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 33
LPK dilarang menyiarkan siaran iklan spot komersial dan/atau iklan politik.

Pasal 34
(1) Isi siaran dikemas dalam mata acara siaran yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan informasi, hiburan, dan pendidikan komunitasnya.
(2) Isi siaran bersifat tidak mencari keuntungan.
(3) Isi siaran wajib mengikuti Standar Program Siaran KPI.

Pasal 35
Pelanggaran atas siaran iklan spot komersial dan/atau iklan politik dan isi siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 33 dan Pasal 34 dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
  a. teguran tertulis;
  b. penghentian sementara mata acara yang bermasalah;
  c. denda administratif yang besarannya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
  d. pembekuan kegiatan siaran untuk waktu tertentu;
  e. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
  f. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 36
LPK dapat memancarluaskan siaran melalui jaringan LPK.
Bagian Ketiga
LPS

Paragraf 1
Persyaratan Pendirian
Pasal 37
Pendirian LPS harus memenuhi persyaratan sebagai berikut:
a. didirikan oleh Warga Negara Indonesia;
b. berbentuk badan hukum Indonesia;
c. bidang usahanya hanya menyelenggarakan penyiaran radio atau penyiaran televisi;
d. pengurusnya merupakan Warga Negara Indonesia; dan
e. seluruh modal awal usahanya dimiliki oleh Warga Negara Indonesia dan/atau badan hukum Indonesia yang seluruh sahamnya dimiliki oleh Warga Negara Indonesia sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Paragraf 2
Sistem Siaran Jaringan

Pasal 38
(1) Sistem siaran jaringan merupakan lembaga penyiaran induk yang memancarkan siarannya ke beberapa atau banyak wilayah siar melalui lembaga penyiaran lokal secara tetap pada jam siaran tertentu.
(2) Sistem siaran jaringan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) didasari kesepakatan resmi antara lembaga penyiaran induk dengan lembaga penyiaran lokal yang dilakukan di hadapan pejabat yang berwenang sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 39
Lembaga penyiaran induk wajib melaporkan kepada KPI mengenai:
a. lembaga penyiaran lokal yang tergabung dalam jaringannya; dan
b. kesepakatan resmi antara lembaga penyiaran induk dengan lembaga penyiaran lokal para pihak sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 38 ayat (2).

Pasal 40
Batasan wilayah siar di setiap daerah ditetapkan oleh KPI bersama Pemerintah dengan mempertimbangkan:
a. luas geografis;
b. jumlah penduduk;
c. daya dukung ekonomi; dan
d. kesamaan budaya.
Pasal 41
Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran yang diberikan pada LPS berlaku hanya pada wilayah siar di mana Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran diberikan.

Pasal 42
(1) LPS memancarluaskan siaran ke lebih dari satu wilayah siar wajib melalui sistem siaran jaringan.
(2) Pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. pembekuan kegiatan siaran untuk waktu tertentu;
   c. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
d. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 43
Lembaga Penyiarian lokal yang menjadi bagian dari sistem siaran jaringan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 39 huruf a wajib berbadan hukum dan berlokasi di daerah wilayah siar.

Pasal 44
Setiap Lembaga Penyiarian lokal wajib membuat dan menyajikan muatan siaran lokal paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh perseratus) dari keseluruhan jam siaran setiap hari.

Pasal 45
(1) Sistem siaran jaringan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 38 ayat (1) wajib dilakukan oleh LPS tidak berbayar.
(2) Sistem siaran jaringan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), dikecualikan pada LPB.

Pasal 46
(1) Sistem siaran jaringan berlaku secara bertahap dengan mempertimbangkan kesiapan pengembangan Lembaga Penyiarian lokal.
(2) KPI dan Pemerintah menetapkan penjadualan dan pemberlakuan sistem siaran jaringan di seluruh Indonesia.

Paragraf 3
Kepemilikan

Pasal 47
(1) Penguasaan dan kepemilikan LPS televisi dan LPS radio oleh 1 (satu) orang atau 1 (satu) badan hukum, baik di 1 (satu) wilayah siaran maupun di beberapa wilayah Siaran, dibatasi.
(2) Pembatasan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) terdiri atas:
a. pembatasan jasa penyiaran televisi; dan  
b. jasa penyiaran radio.  

(3) Pembatasan jasa penyiaran televisi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf a meliputi:  
a. 1 (satu) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi dalam bentuk induk stasiun jaringan boleh memiliki lebih dari 1 (satu) LPS di berbagai wilayah siar yang menjadi anggota jaringannya dan boleh menjangkau seluruh wilayah Indonesia dengan 20% (dua puluh perseratus) diantaranya secara proporsional ditujukan pada populasi di daerah yang secara ekonomis belum maju dan secara sosial budaya termarjinalkan.  
b. 1 (satu) orang atau badan hukum dapat menguasai dan memiliki lebih dari 1 (satu) dan paling banyak 2 (dua) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi dalam bentuk induk stasiun jaringan dengan yang ke 2 (dua) terletak di wilayah siar lain dan tidak berada dalam posisi 1 (satu) sampai dengan 4 (empat) dalam perolehan iklan televisi swasta secara nasional.  
c. 1 (satu) orang atau badan hukum hanya dapat menguasai dan memiliki 1 (satu) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi di 1 (satu) wilayah siar;  
d. 1 (satu) orang atau badan hukum diperbolehkan menguasai dan memiliki lebih dari 1 (satu) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi dalam bentuk stasiun penyiaran lokal di berbagai wilayah siar sepanjang 20% (dua puluh perseratus) diantaranya secara proporsional ditujukan pada populasi di daerah yang secara ekonomis belum maju dan secara sosial budaya termarjinalkan.  

(4) Pembatasan jasa penyiaran radio sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf b meliputi:  
a. 1 (satu) LPS jasa penyiaran radio dalam bentuk induk stasiun jaringan boleh memiliki lebih dari 1 (satu) lembaga penyiaran swasta jasa penyiaran radio diberbagai wilayah siar yang menjadi anggota jaringannya dan boleh menjangkau seluruh Indonesia dengan 5% (lima perseratus) diantaranya secara proporsional ditujukan pada populasi di daerah yang secara ekonomis belum maju dan secara sosial budaya termarjinalkan.  
b. 1 (satu) orang atau badan hukum dapat menguasai dan memiliki lebih dari 1 (satu) dan paling banyak 20% (dua puluh perseratus) dari jumlah LPS jasa penyiaran radio dalam bentuk induk stasiun jaringan yang terdapat di Indonesia.  
c. 1 (satu) orang atau badan hukum dapat menguasai dan memiliki lebih dari 1 (satu) dan paling banyak 20% (dua puluh perseratus) dari jumlah LPS jasa penyiaran radio yang ada di 1 (satu) wilayah siar dengan tidak lebih dari 50% (lima puluh perseratus) di antaranya dalam jasa pelayanan FM atau AM yang sama.
d. 1 (satu) orang atau badan hukum diperbolehkan menguasai dan memiliki lebih dari 1 (satu) LPS jasa penyiaran radio di berbagai wilayah siar dan boleh menjangkau seluruh Indonesia sepanjang 5% (lima perseratus) diantaranya secara proporsional ditujukan pada populasi di daerah yang secara ekonomis belum maju dan secara sosial budaya termarjinalkan.

(5) Pelanggaran atas pembatasan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) dan ayat (4) dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. denda administratif yang besarannya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
   c. penolakan perpanjangan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran; dan/atau
   d. pencabutan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

(6) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pembatasan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) dan ayat (4) diatur dengan Peraturan KPI.

Paragraf 4
Kepemilikan Silang

Pasal 48

(1) Kepemilikan silang dibatasi untuk:
   a. LPS yang menyelenggarakan jasa penyiaran radio dengan LPS yang menyelenggarakan jasa penyiaran televisi; atau
   b. LPS dengan perusahaan media cetak.

(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pembatasan kepemilikan silang sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Paragraf 5
Penambahan dan Pengembangan Modal

Pasal 49

Penambahan dan pengembangan modal bagi LPS berlaku bagi:
   a. badan hukum berbentuk Perseroan Terbatas tertutup; atau
   b. badan hukum Perseroan Terbatas terbuka.

Pasal 50

Penambahan modal yang berasal dari penanaman modal dalam negeri sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 51

(1) Penambahan dan pengembangan modal asing yang berbadan hukum Perseroan Terbatas tertutup, jumlah kepemilikan sahamnya paling banyak 20% (dua puluh per seratus) oleh Warga Negara Asing atau Badan Hukum Asing diperoleh melalui investasi langsung.
(2) Penambahan dan pengembangan modal asing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), dilakukan diadapte pejabat yang berwenang sesuai dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan dan disaksikan oleh KPI.

Pasal 52

(1) Penambahan dan pengembangan modal asing yang badan hukum berbentuk Perseroan Terbatas terbuka, jumlah kepemilikan sahamnya paling banyak 20% (dua puluh per seratus) oleh Warga Negara Asing atau Badan Hukum Asing diperoleh melalui pasar modal sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(2) Penambahan dan pengembangan modal asing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), dilakukan dihadapan pejabat yang berwenang untuk mengesahkan perjanjian yang disaksikan oleh KPI.

Pasal 53

(1) Perubahan saham pengendali yang memiliki dan menguasai lembaga penyiaran swasta oleh seseorang atau badan hukum apapun dan ditingkat manapun harus dilaporkan kepada dan mendapat izin dari KPI.

(2) Perubahan saham pengendali yang tidak dilaporkan kepada dan mendapat izin dari KPI sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis; dan/atau
   b. tidak diberi Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Bagian Keempat

LPB

Paragraf 1

Persyaratan Pendirian

Pasal 54

Pendirian LPB harus memenuhi persyaratan sebagai berikut:
   a. didirikan oleh Warga Negara Indonesia;
   b. berbentuk badan hukum Indonesia; dan
   c. seluruh modal awal usahanya dimiliki oleh Warga Negara Indonesia dan/atau badan hukum Indonesia.

Pasal 55

LPB terdiri atas:
   a. LPB melalui satelit;
   b. LPB melalui kabel;
   c. LPB melalui terestrial; dan
   d. LPB melalui media daring.
Pasal 56
(1) LPB melalui satelit harus memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut:
   a. memiliki jangkauan siaran yang dapat diterima di wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia;
   b. memiliki stasiun pengendali siaran yang berlokasi di Indonesia;
   c. memiliki stasiun pemancar ke satelit yang berlokasi di Indonesia; dan
   d. menggunakan satelit yang mempunyai hak pemancaran di Indonesia
(2) Pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. denda administratif yang besarannya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
   c. pembekuan kegiatan siaran untuk waktu tertentu;
   d. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
   e. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 57
(1) LPB melalui kabel dan melalui saluran terestrial harus memiliki stasiun pengendali siaran yang berlokasi di Indonesia.
(2) Pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. denda administratif yang besarannya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
   c. pembekuan kegiatan siaran untuk waktu tertentu;
   d. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
   e. pencabutan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Pasal 58
Sumber pendapatan LPB berasal dari:
   a. uang jasa layanan berlangganan;
   b. uang jasa layanan nonberlangganan;
   c. iklan; dan/atau
   d. usaha lain yang sah sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
BAB VII
PERIZINAN

Bagian Kesatu
Umum

Pasal 59
(1) Setiap pendirian dan penyelenggaraan penyiaran wajib memenuhi ketentuan Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran.
(2) Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah berdasarkan pertimbangan KPI.
(3) Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dievaluasi dan diperbarui secara berkala.

Bagian Kedua
Perizinan

Pasal 60
Lembaga Penyiaran dalam menyelenggarakan jasa penyiaran di setiap wilayah siarnya harus memperoleh:

a. izin penetapan frekuensi; dan

b. Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 61
(1) Izin penetapan frekuensi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 60 huruf a diberikan oleh Pemerintah, setelah memperoleh rekomendasi dari KPI.
(2) Izin penetapan frekuensi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) memuat - alokasi dan penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio.
(3) Pengajuan izin penetapan frekuensi oleh pemohon Lembaga Penyiaran harus memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut:

a. berbadan hukum; dan

b. mengajukan rencana alokasi dan penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio.

(4) Keputusan tentang pemberian atau penolakan izin penetapan frekuensi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikeluarkan paling lambat 30 (tiga puluh) hari kerja setelah permohonan izin diterima oleh Menteri.

(5) Apabila dalam jangka waktu 90 (sembilan puluh) hari sejak dikeluarkannya izin penetapan frekuensi, lembaga penyiaran tidak mengajukan permohonan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran, maka izin penetapan frekuensi yang telah dikeluarkan dinylatakan daluarsa.
Pasal 62

(1) Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 60 huruf b dikeluarkan oleh KPI.

(2) Pengajuan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran oleh pemohon Lembaga Penyiaran harus memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut:
   a. memperoleh izin penetapan frekuensi;
   b. mencantumkan nama, badan hukum, visi, misi, dan format siaran yang akan diselenggarakan;
   c. mencantumkan penjelasan tentang kecukupan modal, kesiapan infrastruktur penyiaran dan sumberdaya; dan
   d. mempunyai rencana program acara siaran dan isi siaran.

(3) Keputusan tentang pemberian atau penolakan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sementara dikeluarkan paling lambat 90 (sembilan puluh) hari kerja setelah KPI menerima permohonan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

(4) Setelah memperoleh Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sementara, Lembaga Penyiaran wajib melakukan uji coba siaran dalam jangka waktu:
   a. Lembaga penyiaran radio dan LPK paling lambat 6 (enam) bulan; dan
   b. Lembaga penyiaran televisi dan LPB paling lambat 1 (satu) tahun.

(5) Penilaian uji coba siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) dilakukan oleh KPI dengan memperhatikan:
   a. kesesuaian isi siaran dengan format siaran, rencana program acara siaran dan isi siaran;
   b. kesiapan penyelenggaraan penyiaran; dan
   c. batas jangka waktu uji coba siaran.

(6) Lembaga Penyiaran yang tidak dapat memenuhi ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (5) dapat dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   c. pembatasan durasi dan waktu siaran;
   d. pembekuan kegiatan siaran untuk waktu tertentu; dan/atau
   e. tidak diberi Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran

(7) Bila setelah melewati masa uji coba siaran, lembaga penyiaran dinilai layak bersiaran secara tetap, KPI memberikan Izin penyelenggaran Penyiaran.

(8) Masa berlaku Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran untuk masing-masing jenis Lembaga Penyiaran sebagai berikut:
   a. 10 (sepuluh) tahun untuk LPP dan LPS televisi.
   b. 5 (lima) tahun untuk LPP dan LPS radio.
   c. 5 (lima) tahun untuk LPK.
   d. 10 (sepuluh) tahun untuk LPB.
Pasal 63
(1) Proses pemberian izin sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 62, penetapan frekuensi dan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dilakukan secara transparan dan bertanggungjawab melalui evaluasi dengar pendapat dengan masyarakat sebagai pemilik spektrum frekuensi radio.
(2) Evaluasi dengar pendapat yang melibatkan masyarakat diselenggarakan di daerah wilayah siaran dimana lembaga penyiaran mengajukan permohonan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.
(3) Apabila izin penetapan frekuensi dan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran ditolak oleh Pemerintah dan KPI, Pemerintah dan KPI wajib memberikan keterangan kepada pemohon penyelenggara penyiaran.

Pasal 64
(1) Proses pemberian izin penetapan frekuensi dilakukan selama 30 (tiga puluh) hari kerja sejak berkas pemohon diterima oleh Pemerintah.
(2) Proses pemberian Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dilakukan selama 90 (Sembilan puluh) hari kerja sejak izin penetapan frekuensi dikeluarkan pemerintah.

Pasal 65
(1) Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dicabut oleh KPI karena:
   a. pelanggaran penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio dan/atau wilayah jangkauan siaran yang tidak sesuai dengan izin penetapan frekuensi setelah mendapatkan rekomendasi dari Pemerintah;
   b. tidak melakukan kegiatan siaran lebih dari 3 (tiga) bulan;
   c. dipindah tangankan kepada pihak lain;
   d. menyajikan muatan isi siaran yang berbeda dari format dan rencana program siaran yang diajukan saat mengajukan permohonan IPP, tanpa memberitahu dan berkonsultasi dengan KPI;
   e. melanggar ketentuan rencana dasar teknik penyiaran dan persyaratan teknis perangkat penyiaran; atau
   f. melanggar ketentuan mengenai Standar Program Siaran.
(2) Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dinyatakan berakhir karena:
   a. habis masa izin dan tidak ada permohonan perpanjangan izin; atau
   b. habis masa izin dan permohonan izin tidak disetujui oleh KPI.

Pasal 66
Untuk memperpanjang Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran yang telah habis masa berlakunya, Lembaga Penyiaran harus menjalani proses pengajuan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 62 dan Pasal 63.
Pasal 67
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tata cara perolehan dan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 60 sampai dengan Pasal 66 diatur dengan Peraturan KPI.

BAB VIII
STANDAR PROGRAM SIARAN

Bagian Kesatu
Aturan

Pasal 68
(1) KPI menetapkan standar program siaran yang berisikan pembatasan kelayakan isi siaran yang wajib dipatuhi setiap lembaga penyiaran.
(2) Aturan dalam standar program siaran dirancang dan dibuat KPI untuk melindungi kepentingan masyarakat luas, menjamin pengakuan serta penghormatan atas hak dan kebebasan orang lain, sesuai dengan pertimbangan moral, nilai-nilai agama, dan ketertiban umum dalam suatu masyarakat demokratis.
(3) Dalam penyusunan standar program siaran, KPI mempertimbangkan masukan dari para pemangku kepentingan.

Pasal 69
Standar program siaran memuat aturan mengenai:

a. penghormatan atas suku, budaya, agama dan ras;

b. penghormatan terhadap kesopanan, kepantasan dan kesusilaan;

c. penghormatan terhadap hak privasi dan pribadi;

d. perlindungan terhadap hak–hak anak-anak, remaja, perempuan, kelompok; masyarakat minoritas dan terpinggirkan;

e. penghormatan atas lambang-lambang negara;

f. kewajiban netralitas;

g. kewajiban lembaga penyiaran dalam pemilihan umum dan pemilihan kepala daerah;

h. pembatasan isi siaran terkait narkotika, psikotropika, dan zat adiktif (NAPZA), alkohol dan perjudian;

i. pembatasan isi siaran terkait rokok;

j. pembatasan isi siaran terkait mistik dan supranatural;

k. penegakan etika jurnalistik;

l. penegakan etika periklanan;

m. bahasa;

n. teks dan sulih suara dalam siaran berbahasa asing;

o. penataan jam siar sesuai dengan klasifikasi usia khalayak;

p. program faktual dan nonfaktual;

q. *blocking time*;
r. penempatpaduan produk;
s. relai siaran asing;
t. hak siar;
u. ralat dan hak jawab isi siaran; dan
v. arsip isi siaran.

Pasal 70
(1) KPI menetapkan standar program siaran yang berlaku untuk seluruh wilayah siar di Indonesia.
(2) Ketentuan mengenai isi siaran selain ditetapkan dalam standar program siaran dapat ditetapkan KPI daerah setelah berkonsultasi dengan KPI pusat hanya dengan pertimbangan kepentingan publik yang mendesak.
(3) KPI menetapkan standar program siaran untuk lembaga penyiaran tidak berbayar dan Standar Program Siaran untuk LPB.
(4) Lembaga Penyiaran bertanggungjawab atas seluruh isi siaran yang disiarkannya.

Pasal 71
Pelanggaran atas standar program siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 68 dan Pasal 69 dikenakan sanksi administratif, berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. penghentian sementara mata acara yang bermasalah;
   c. pemindahan jam tayang;
   d. denda administratif yang besarannya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
   e. penolakan perpanjangan izin; penyelenggaraan penyiaran; dan/atau
   f. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 72
(1) Pemberian sanksi administratif oleh KPI sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 70 harus ditetapkan semata-mata untuk kepentingan publik, dan melalui proses yang transparan dan bertanggungjawab.
(2) Sebelum sanksi dalam Pasal 71 diberikan, lembaga penyiaran diberi kesempatan untuk menjelaskan dan berhak untuk mengajukan keberatan.

Bagian Kedua
Isi Siaran LPB

Pasal 73
(1) Dalam menyelenggarakan siarannya, LPB harus:
   a. mengikuti ketetapan dalam standar program siaran LPB yang dikeluarkan KPI;
b. melakukan sensor internal terhadap semua isi siaran yang akan disiarkan dan/atau disalurkan;
c. menyediakan paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh per seratus) dari kapasitas kanal saluran untuk menyalurkan program dari LPP dan LPS; dan
d. tidak menawarkan kanal yang muatan isinya menyajikan hal-hal yang bertentangan dengan nilai-nilai kesusilaan.

(2) Dalam menyelenggarakan siarannya, LPB melengkapi pelanggan dengan peralatan yang memungkinkan pelanggan untuk menutup kanal yang tidak diinginkan.

(3) Pelanggaran atas ketetapan pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif, berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. denda administratif yang besarnya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
   c. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
   d. pencabutan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Pasal 74

(1) LPB dilarang menjadikan program siaran yang digemari masyarakat luas menjadi hak eksklusif Penyiaran Berbayar tersebut dengan menutup akses bagi masyarakat luas untuk menikmati program tersebut melalui Lembaga Penyiaran non-berbayar.

(2) Pelanggaran atas ketetapan pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif, berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. denda administratif yang besarnya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
   c. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
   d. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Bagian Ketiga

Kegiatan Jurnalistik

Pasal 75

(1) Muatan jurnalistik dalam isi siaran lembaga penyiaran harus mengikuti Kode Etik Jurnalistik dan standar program siaran.

(2) Penyelesaian sengketa terkait dengan kegiatan jurnalistik penyiaran dilakukan oleh KPI sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
BAB IX
PERIKLANAN PENYIARAN

Pasal 76
Periklanan penyiaran harus:

a. menghormati nilai-nilai agama, keyakinan, budaya, etnis, kebangsaan, martabat kemanusiaan, dan kehormatan negara;

b. melindungi kepentingan umum, anak-anak, remaja, wanita, dan kelompok minoritas serta berkemampuan terbatas dari eksploitasi kepentingan pribadi, bisnis;

c. mengembangkan kreativitas perusahaan periklanan nasional dengan memanfaatkan sebesar-besarnya sumber daya nasional dalam pembuatan materi periklanan;

d. menghormati kode etik kelompok profesi tertentu; dan

e. dilaksanakan secara efisien dan efektif dalam kebijakan penjadualan program dan jumlah waktu siar demi kepentingan pengiklan, penyelenggara penyiaran, dan kenyamanan khalayak.

Pasal 77
(1) Materi periklanan penyiaran harus:

a. menggunakan bahasa yang mudah dipahami khalayak, dan tidak menggunakan kata-kata yang berlebihan serta tidak menampilkan suara dan gambar yang mengandung unsur-unsur pornografi dan bertentangan dengan kesantunan dan kesusilaan;

b. dikenali dengan mudah dan dapat dibedakan secara jelas dari isi program siaran, baik secara audio-visual untuk media televisi maupun secara audio untuk media radio; dan

c. diselipkan dalam interval atau jeda program, bersamaan dengan program, dan di antara program-program penyiaran.

(2) Materi periklanan penyiaran secara terselubung, tersamar, dan tersembunyi dilarang dalam program siaran.

Pasal 78
(1) Pengiklan dan perusahaan periklanan tidak dapat mempengaruhi arah dan kebijaksanaan isi atau redaksi dan program-program siaran.

(2) Penyelenggara penyiaran, pengiklan, dan perusahaan periklanan bertanggung jawab terhadap akibat yang ditimbulkan oleh pembuatan dan penayangan periklanan penyiaran.

(3) Penyelenggaraan penyiaran mematuhi ketentuan dalam perundang-undangan yang berlaku dan etika Pariwara Indonesia.

Pasal 79
(1) Periklanan penyiaran meliputi:

a. iklan spot;

b. iklan sponsor;

c. iklan layanan masyarakat;

d. penjualan jarak jauh;

e. penempat-paduan produk;
f. infomersial; 
g. periklanan maya; dan 
h. iklan spot interaktif.

(2) Periklanan penyiaran diatur dalam penjadualan waktu siaran dan penghitungan jumlah waktu siaran, serta berdasarkan jenis-jenis periklanan dan program siaran.

(3) Jumlah waktu siaran periklanan yaitu iklan spot, penjualan jarak jauh, periklanan maya, dan iklan spot interaktif secara keseluruhan untuk LPP secara rata-rata paling banyak 15% (lima belas persen), dan untuk LPS paling banyak 20 % (dua puluh persen) dari basis perhitungan harian.

(4) Jumlah waktu siaran periklanan untuk program-program agama, pendidikan, dan anak-anak paling banyak 10% (sepuluh persen) dari waktu siaran program tersebut.

(5) Jumlah waktu siaran periklanan untuk program-program hiburan, penampilan musik, komedi, kuis, dan bentuk hiburan lainnya paling banyak 30% (tiga puluh persen) dari waktu siaran program tersebut.

(6) Periklanan penyiaran dalam bentuk iklan sponsor, penempatpaduan produk, dan infomercial harus dinyatakan secara jelas dalam penayangan program, baik pada awal maupun akhir program siaran.

(7) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menyediakan waktu sebesar 5% (lima persen) dari waktu siaran dalam sehari untuk Siaran Iklan Pelayanan Masyarakat.

Pasal 80

Lembaga Penyiaran dilarang:
a. menyiarakan Periklanan pada saat program acara bersifat kenegaraan dan pelaksanaan ibadah;
b. menyiarakan Periklanan yang menyinggung perasaan dan/atau merendahkan martabat, agama, ideologi, pribadi, atau kelompok lain;
c. menyiarakan Periklanan yang melanggar nilai-nilai kesopanan, kepantasan dan kesusilaan;
d. menyiarakan Periklanan yang mempromosikan minuman keras, zat adiktif; termasuk di dalamnya iklan spot, penempatpaduan produk, dan infomercial;
e. menyiarakan Periklanan dengan materi makanan yang berpotensi menimbulkan gangguan kesehatan pada masyarakat;
f. menyiarakan Periklanan dengan materi iklan yang menampilkan wujud rokok diluar ketentuan standar program siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 69 huruf i;
g. menyiarakan periklanan dengan materi yang melanggar kode etik periklanan yang disusun oleh masyarakat periklanan Indonesia; dan 
h. menyiarakan periklanan dengan materi pembuatannya tidak melibatkan sumber daya dalam negeri dan tidak diproduksi perusahaan periklanan dalam negeri.
Pasal 81
Pelanggaran atas periklanan penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada dalam Pasal 80 dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa:

a. teguran tertulis;
b. penghentian iklan bermasalah;
c. pemindahan jam tayang
d. denda administratif yang besarannya ditetapkan melalui peraturan KPI;
e. penolakan perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran; dan/atau
f. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 82
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai Periklanan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 76 sampai dengan Pasal 81 diatur dengan Peraturan KPI.

BAB X
PENYIARAN DENGAN TEKNOLOGI DIGITAL

Bagian Kesatu
Umum

Pasal 83
(1) Penyebarluasan program dan isi siaran disesuaikan dengan perkembangan teknologi penyiaran yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknologi digital.
(2) Penyebarluasan program dan isi siaran yang dilakukan melalui gelombang radio teresterial oleh LPP, LPS, dan LPK yang menggunakan teknologi analog beralih menggunakan teknologi digital yang dilakukan oleh LPMM yang telah memiliki izin penyelenggara multipleksing.
(3) Pada masa peralihan atau masa migrasi akan terjadi penyebarluasan program dan isi siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dengan dua teknologi atau simulcast.
(4) Pada saat PSA dilakukan secara bertahap, dipastikan seluruh pemilik penerima siaran analog di seluruh wilayah Indonesia telah siap menerima siaran digital.
(5) Pemerintah wajib memastikan seluruh pemilik penerima siaran analog di seluruh wilayah Indonesia telah siap menerima siaran digital.

Bagian Kedua
Pelaksanaan Penyiaran dengan Teknologi Digital

Pasal 84
(1) LPMM berbentuk badan hukum yang bergerak di bidang penyiaran yang dimiliki oleh konsorsium atau dimiliki oleh satu atau lebih badan usaha milik negara, badan usaha milik swasta.
(2) Selain badan hukum sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), LPPM juga dimiliki oleh Radio Televisi Republik Indonesia.

(3) Pelaksanaan penyiaran dengan teknologi digital dikenakan biaya/tarif sewa saluran.

(4) Perizinan LPPM untuk Penyiaran Digital ditetapkan oleh KPI.

Pasal 85
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tahapan, kepastian, kewajiban, tarif sewa saluran, dan perizinan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 84 dan Pasal 85 diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 86
(1) LPPM wajib menjaga netralitas, independensi, dan profesionalitas.

(2) LPPM yang tidak melakukan kewajiban sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenakan sanksi administratif oleh Pemerintah berupa:
   a. teguran tertulis;
   b. penghentian sementara pengoperasiannya setelah melalui tahap-tahap tertentu;
   c. denda administratif;
   d. tidak diberi perpanjangan izin penyelenggaraan; dan/atau
   e. pencabutan izin penyelenggaraannya.

Pasal 87
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai perpindahan/migrasi dari penyiaran menggunakan teknologi analog menjadi digital termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pelaksanaan PSA, kewajiban Pemerintah dalam memenuhi hak masyarakat dalam informasi, serta kewajiban Pemerintah dalam melindungi Lembaga Penyiaran diatur dengan Undang-Undang.

BAB XI
LARANGAN

Pasal 88
Setiap orang dilarang mendirikan Lembaga Penyiaran asing di Indonesia.

Pasal 89
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran dilarang menyiarkan isi siaran yang bersifat fitnah, menghasut, menyesatkan, dan/atau bohong sehingga menimbulkan kekacauan.

(2) Lembaga Penyiaran dilarang menyiarkan isi siaran yang bersifat fitnah, menghasut, menyesatkan, dan/atau bohong sehingga menyebabkan korban luka.

Pasal 90
Lembaga Penyiaran dilarang menyiarkan isi siaran yang bersifat fitnah, menghasut, menyesatkan, dan/atau bohong yang menimbulkan kekacauan sehingga menyebabkan korban meninggal dunia.
BAB XII
KETENTUAN PIDANA

Pasal 91
Setiap orang yang mendirikan Lembaga Penyiaran asing di Indonesia sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 88 dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan denda paling banyak Rp50.000.000.000,00 (lima puluh milyar rupiah).

Pasal 92
(1) Setiap orang yang menyiarkan isi siaran yang bersifat fitnah, menghasut, menyesatkan, dan/atau bohong sehingga menimbulkan kekacauan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 89 ayat (1), dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp 5.000.000.000,00 (lima milyar rupiah).
(2) Setiap orang yang menyiarkan isi siaran yang bersifat fitnah, menghasut, menyesatkan, dan/atau bohong sehingga menyebabkan korban luka sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 89 ayat (2), dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan pidana denda paling banyak Rp5.000.000.000,00 (lima milyar rupiah).

Pasal 93
Setiap orang yang menyiarkan isi siaran yang bersifat fitnah, menghasut, menyesatkan, dan/atau bohong yang menimbulkan kekacauan sehingga menyebabkan korban meninggal dunia sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 90, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 5 (lima) tahun dan pidana denda paling banyak Rp10.000.000.000,00 (sepuluh milyar rupiah).

BAB XIII
KETENTUAN Peralihan

Pasal 94
(1) Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, Lembaga Penyiaran yang sudah ada sebelumnya tetap dapat menjalankan tugas, fungsii, dan wewenangnya dan wajib menyesuaikan dengan ketentuan Undang-Undang ini paling lambat 1,5 (satu koma lima) tahun untuk penyiaran radio dan paling lambat 3 (tiga) tahun untuk penyiaran televisi sejak diundangkannya Undang-Undang ini.
(2) Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, LPP RRI dan LPP TVRI yang sudah ada sebelumnya tetap dapat menjalankan tugas, fungsii, dan wewenangnya dan wajib menyesuaikan dengan ketentuan Undang-Undang ini paling lambat 3 (tiga) tahun sejak diundangkannya Undang-Undang ini.
BAB XIV
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 95
Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, semua peraturan perundang-undangan mengenai penyiaran yang ada tetap berlaku sepanjang tidak bertentangan dengan Undang-Undang ini.

Pasal 96
Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, semua Peraturan Perundang-undangan yang merupakan peraturan pelaksanaan dari Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252) terkait dengan LPP RRI dan LPP TVRI, dinyatakan masih tetap berlaku sepanjang tidak bertentangan dengan ketentuan dalam Undang-Undang ini.

Pasal 97
Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252) dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku.

Pasal 98
Peraturan pelaksanaan dari Undang-Undang ini harus ditetapkan paling lama 1 (satu) tahun terhitung sejak Undang-Undang ini diundangkan.

Pasal 99
Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Undang-Undang ini dengan penempatannya dalam Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia.

Disahkan di Jakarta pada tanggal...

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,
ttd.
SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Diundangkan di Jakarta pada tanggal...

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBKLIK INDONESIA,
ttd.
AMIR SYAMSUDDIN
LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN... NOMOR...

32
PENJELASAN
ATAS
UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR ... TAHUN ...
TENTANG
PENYIARAN

I. UMUM

Bahwa kemerdekaan menyatakan pendapat, menyampaikan, dan memperoleh informasi, bersumber dari kedaulatan rakyat dan merupakan hak asasi manusia dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara yang demokratis. Dengan demikian, kemerdekaan atau kebebasan dalam penyiaran harus dijamin oleh negara. Dalam kaitan ini Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 mengakui, menjamin, dan melindungi hal tersebut. Namun, sesuai dengan cita-cita Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia, maka kemerdekaan tersebut harus bermanfaat bagi upaya bangsa Indonesia dalam menjaga integrasi nasional, menegakkan nilai-nilai agama, kebenaran, keadilan, moral, dan tata susila, serta memajukan kesejahteraan umum, dan mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa. Dalam hal ini kebebasan harus dilaksanakan secara bertanggung jawab, selaras dan seimbang antara kebebasan dan kesetaraan menggunakan hak berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.


Penyiaran adalah publik sphere atau dengan kata lain dunia penyiaran adalah ruang di mana publik bisa menayangkan wacana demoratis dan rasional. Oleh karena itu, kebebasan ruang publik di dalam dunia penyiaran perlu dijamin oleh kebijakan dalam bentuk perundang-undangan. Pengaturan penyelenggaraan penyiaran dalam praktiknya harus selalu berdasarkan prinsip diversity of content dan diversity of ownership.

Penyiaran sebagai penyalur informasi dan pembentuk pendapat umum, perannya makin sangat strategis, terutama dalam mengembangkan alam demokrasi di Indonesia. Penyiaran telah menjadi salah satu sarana berkomunikasi bagi masyarakat, lembaga penyiaran, dunia bisnis, dan Pemerintah. Perkembangan tersebut telah menyebabkan landasan hukum pengaturan penyiaran yang ada selama ini menjadi tidak memadai.

Perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan informasi telah membawa implikasi terhadap dunia penyiaran. Perkembangan teknologi tersebut didukung oleh semangat reformasi yang membuka penuh keran kebebasan sehingga penyiaran di Indonesia mengalami euphoria kebebasan yang luar biasa, membawa konsekuensi.
tumbuhnya stasiun televisi dan radio, baik yang bersifat komersial ataupun non-komersial. Perkembangan teknologi dan informasi ini juga membawa implikasi terhadap timbulnya diverifikasi pemancarluasan dan penyaluran isi siaran melalui apa yang disebut sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyedia program maupun lembaga penyiaran penyalur program yang disebut sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing.

Undang-Undang ini disusun berdasarkan pokok-pokok pikiran sebagai berikut:

a. penyiaran merupakan kegiatan pemancarluasan dan penyaluran siaran melalui sarana pemancaran dan/atau sarana transmisi di darat, di laut, atau di antariksa dengan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio melalui udara, kabel, dan/atau media lainnya untuk dapat diterima secara serentak dan bersamaan oleh masyarakat dengan perangkat penerima siaran.

b. penyiaran harus mampu mencerminkan kebebasan, transparansi, keberagaman isi dan kepemilikan, keamanan, manfaat, etika, kemandirian, tanggung jawab, kemitraan, keadilan; dan ketertiban dan kepastian hukum.

c. penyiaran harus mencerminkan keadilan dan demokrasi dengan menyeimbangkan antara hak dan kewajiban masyarakat ataupun Pemerintah dengan hak dan kewajiban penyelenggara penyiaran.

d. mengantisipasi perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan informasi, khususnya di bidang penyiaran, seperti teknologi digital, kompresi, komputerisasi, televisi kabel, satelit, internet, dan bentuk-bentuk khusus lain dalam penyelenggaraan siaran.

e. mendayagunakan pelaksanaan fungsi, tugas, dan wewenang Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia sebagai lembaga pengatur aktivitas penyiaran yang menjemputan kepentingan penyelenggara penyiaran dengan masyarakat akan penyiaran.

Pengembangan penyiaran diarahkan pada terciptanya siaran yang berkualitas, bermartabat, mampu menyerap, dan merefleksikan aspirasi masyarakat yang beraneka ragam, untuk meningkatkan daya tangkal masyarakat terhadap pengaruh buruk nilai budaya asing, serta memperkokoh pesatuan dan kesatuan bangsa dalam kerangka Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia.

II. PASAL DEMI PASAL

Pasal 1
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 2
Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kepentingan umum” adalah isi siaran harus mengutamakan kepentingan bangsa negara, dan masyarakat yang harus diwujudkan untuk kemakmuran masyarakat.

Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keterbukaan informasi” adalah setiap warga negara harus dapat memperoleh
informasi yang dihasilkan, disimpan, dikelola, dikirim, dan/atau diterima oleh lembaga penyiaran yang berkaitan dengan kegiatan penyiaran.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas etika dan kesantunan” adalah setiap lembaga penyiaran harus selalu menjaga etika dan kesantunan dalam isi siaran maupun dalam persaingan usaha setiap lembaga penyiaran.

Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kebebasan berekspresi” adalah setiap orang atau badan hukum harus mendapatkan jaminan dalam kebebasan menyatakan pendapat dan kemerdekaan pers sesuai dengan norma-norma yang berlaku.

Huruf e
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas tanggung jawab” adalah lembaga penyiaran harus dapat mempertanggungjawabkan isi siaran yang disiarkan oleh lembaga penyiaran kepada masyarakat.

Huruf f
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas aksesibilitas” adalah setiap penyelenggara penyiaran harus dapat memberikan kemudahan, ketersediaan dan keterjangkauan bagi masyarakat untuk memanfaatkan penyiaran.

Huruf g
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas pelayanan” adalah kegiatan penyiaran harus dapat memenuhi kebutuhan pelayanan kepada masyarakat sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Huruf h
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keberagaman” adalah dalam setiap penyelenggaraan penyiaran dan kegiatan penyiaran harus berpegang pada prinsip keberagaman isi dan kepemilikan.

Huruf i
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kenyamanan” adalah dalam setiap penyelenggaraan penyiaran, lembaga penyiaran harus dapat memberikan rasa nyaman kepada masyarakat.

Huruf j
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keamanan” adalah setiap lembaga penyiaran harus dapat memberikan isi siaran yang baik sehingga dapat mewujudkan bangsa dan negara yang aman.
Huruf k
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas manfaat” adalah dalam setiap isi siaran yang disiarkan oleh lembaga penyiaran harus menciptakan manfaat bagi bangsa, negara dan masyarakat.

Huruf l
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas persaingan yang sehat” adalah setiap lembaga penyiaran harus memberikan persaingan antara lembaga penyiaran yang dilakukan secara jujur, tidak melawan hukum dan tidak menghambat persaingan usaha.

Huruf m
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas anti monopoli” adalah setiap lembaga penyiaran harus memberikan peluang seluas-luasnya bagi lembaga penyiaran lainnya untuk menyiarkan isi siaran dengan tidak menguasai suatu produksi saja.

Huruf n
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kreativitas dan inovasi” adalah setiap lembaga penyiaran harus dapat memberikan isi siaran yang beragam dan mempunyai kreativitas dan inovasi yang tinggi terhadap isi siaran dengan tetap mengacu kepada peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Huruf o
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kemandirian” adalah lembaga penyiaran selalu menjaga kemandirian dan menganjurkan kemandirian nasional dan tidak dapat dipengaruhi pihak mana pun.

Huruf p
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kemitraan dan kebersamaan usaha” adalah setiap lembaga penyiaran harus dapat menjaga kemitraan dan kebersamaan usaha dengan lembaga penyiaran lainnya.

Huruf q
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keadilan dan pemerataan” adalah setiap orang atau badan hukum diberikan hak dalam melakukan kegiatan penyelenggaran penyiaran dan harus mencerminkan keadilan secara proporsional bagi setiap warga negara.

Huruf r
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas ketertiban dan kepastian hukum” adalah setiap orang maupun badan hukum yang terlibat dalam dunia penyiaran harus dapat mewujudkan ketertiban dalam masyarakat melalui jaminan kepastian hukum.
Pasal 3
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 4
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 5
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 6
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “kelompok berkebutuhan khusus” adalah anggota masyarakat yang cacat secara fisik diberikan kesempatan yang sama dalam penyiaran sesuai dengan kemampuan yang dimilikinya.

Pasal 7
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 8
Ayat (1)
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “jasa penyiaran multipleksing” adalah penyelenggara jasa multipleks yang mengumpulkan, mengusahakan dan memancarluaskan program-program siaran dalam kemasan format digital dari berbagai penyelenggara jasa penyiaran berdasarkan persyaratan tertentu kepada kelompok khalayak tertentu dan masyarakat luas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 9
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 10
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 11
Ayat (1)
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Cukup jelas.

Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “konteks sosial” adalah sesuai dengan lingkungan sosial masyarakat tempat kanal frekuensi dipergunakan untuk penyiaran.

Huruf e
Cukup jelas.

Huruf f
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 12
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 13
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 14
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Cukup jelas.

Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “diakui ketokohannya dalam masyarakat” adalah diakui melalui penghargaan yang diberikan oleh masyarakat, jabatannya dalam organisasi masyarakat, dan karya-karya nya, baik tertulis maupun peranannya dalam membantu masyarakat.

Huruf e
Cukup jelas.

Huruf f
Yang dimaksud dengan “berkelakuan tidak tercela” adalah belum pernah mendapatkan sanksi etis organisasi
kemasyarakatan maupun profesi misalnya dalam bentuk pemecatan dari organisasi kemasyarakatan maupun profesi.

Huruf g
Cukup jelas.

Huruf h
Cukup jelas.

Huruf i
Cukup jelas.

Huruf j
Cukup jelas.

Huruf k
Cukup jelas.

Huruf l
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 15
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 16
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 17
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 18
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 19
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 20
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 21
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 22
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 23
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 24
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 25
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 26
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 27
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 28
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 29
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 30
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Cukup jelas.

Huruf d
Cukup jelas.

Huruf e
Yang dimaksud dengan “semangat multikulturalisme” adalah semangat menghargai perbedaan dan kekayaan etnik dan budaya. Indonesia adalah negeri yang sangat kaya dengan seni dan budaya yang diusahakan harus selalu diusahakan untuk diekspresikan guna kesatuan bangsa.

Ayat (3)
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan “kepentingan” adalah tujuan seperti diantaranya mendapatkan kekuasaan yang ingin dicapai dari partai politik dan/atau organisasi politik tertentu, sehingga akan menghilangkan sifat independensi LPK. LPK harus ditujukan untuk kepentingan komunitasnya.
Pasal 31
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 32
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 33
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 34
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 35
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 36
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 37
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 38

Ayat (1)

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 39
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 40

Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan “luas geografis” adalah adalah luas daerah, atau luas wilayah.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “daya dukung ekonomi adalah meliputi kegiatan perekonomian dan tingkat pendapatan ekonomi wilayah tersebut
Huruf d

Yang dimaksud dengan “kesamaan budaya” adalah meliputi adanya kesamaan bahasa local, seni dan perilaku.

Pasal 41
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 42
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 43
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 44

Yang dimaksud dengan “paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh perseratus) dari keseluruhan jam siaran setiap hari” adalah ditayangkan antara pukul 06.00 – 21.00 waktu setempat.

Pasal 45
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 46
Ayat (1)

Yang dimaksud dengan “kesiapan pengembangan lembaga penyiaran lokal” adalah kesiapan dari lembaga penyiaran lokal, baik secara ekonomis, sumber daya maupun infrastruktur yang tersedia. Lembaga penyiaran harus mempersiapkan diri untuk terjadinya sistem siaran jaringan.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 47
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)

Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan “secara proporsional” adalah apabila sebuah lembaga penyiaran swasta sudah menjangkau, misalnya 50% dari penduduk Indonesia, maka secara proporsional 20% dari 50%, yaitu sebesar 10% diantaranya harus ditujukan pada populasi di daerah yang secara ekonomis belum maju dan secara sosial budaya termarjinalkan yaitu di daerah-daerah yang mempunyai pendapatan ekonomi kurang karena pembangunan yang belum banyak menyentuh kawasan itu sehingga akses terhadap media dan informasi kurang. Daerah-daerah semacam itu dapat dijumpai, misalnya, di daerah perbatasan atau wilayah-wilayah yang jauh dari pusat pemerintahan/kota.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Cukup jelas.

Huruf d
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (4)

Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “jasa pelayanan FM atau AM yang sama” adalah sebuah LPS jasa penyiaran radio mempunyai 6 LPS jasa penyiaran radio disatu wilayah siar, maka tidak boleh lebih dari 50% diantaranya pada jasa pelayanan yang sama yaitu pada gelombang radio FM atau AM.

Huruf d
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (6)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 48
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 49
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 50
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 51
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 52
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 53
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 54
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 55
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 56
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 57
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 58
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 59
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran” adalah meliputi peta alokasi frekuensi, wilayah dan atau zona siaran dan hal-hal teknis lainnya untuk menjaga agar penyiaran bisa bisa dilakukan tanpa saling mengganggu.

Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Yang dimaksud dengan “dievaluasi dan diperbarui secara berkala” adalah disesuaikan dengan perkembangan teknologi penyiaran dan perkembangan ekonomi dan sosial.

Pasal 60
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 61
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “rekomendasi dari KPI” adalah pernyataan tertulis dari KPI yang menyatakan bahwa penyelenggara penyiaran layak dan berhak memperoleh izin penetapan frekuensi oleh Pemerintah.

Ayat (2)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (4)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)  
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 62  
Ayat (1)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)  
Huruf a  
Cukup jelas.  
Huruf b  
Cukup jelas.  
Huruf c  
Yang dimaksud dengan “kecukupan modal” adalah lembaga penyiaran mempunyai modal yang cukup untuk menjalankan lembaga penyiarannya.  
Yang dimaksud dengan “kesiapan infrastruktur penyiaran” adalah dimilikinya sarana dan prasarana penyiaran antara lain pemancar.  
Yang dimaksud dengan “sumberdaya” adalah tenaga kerja yang memiliki kompetensi di bidang penyiaran.  
Huruf d  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (4)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (6)  
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (7)  
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (8)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 63
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “masyarakat sebagai pemilik spektrum frekuensi radio” adalah sebelum izin penetapan frekuensi dan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran diberikan dilakukan evaluasi dengan pendapat secara bertahap, yang disebut dengan tahap-tahap evaluasi dengar pendapat. Ini dilakukan dengan mengundang dan mendengar elemen-elemen masyarakat yang juga adalah pemilik spektrum frekuensi radio.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 64
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 65
Ayat (1)
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Cukup jelas.

Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “tanpa memberitahu dan berkonsultasi dengan KPI” adalah perubahan muatan isi siaran seharusnya dilakukan dengan memberitahu dan berkonsultasi dengan KPI. Oleh karena izin diberikan harus sesuai dengan format dan rencana program siaran yang diajukan saat mengajukan permohonan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Huruf e
Cukup jelas.

Huruf f
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 66
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 67
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 68
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Yang dimaksud dengan “pemangku kepentingan” adalah organisasi masyarakat, kelompok-kelompok masyarakat, organisasi lembaga penyiaran dan pihak lain yang berhubungan dengan lembaga penyiaran.

Pasal 69
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 70
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 71
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 72
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 73
Ayat (1)

Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan “sensor internal” adalah tindakan untuk melakukan seleksi dan atau editing terhadap program sebelum program disiarkan.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “kapasitas kanal saluran” adalah jumlah saluran (channel) yang tersedia.

Huruf d
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 74
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 75
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “muatan jurnalistik” adalah peristiwa atau kejadian yang bersifat faktual disajikan dalam bentuk penyajian jurnalistik yang memenuhi kaidah-kaidah jurnalisme antara antara lain untuk kepentingan publik.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 76
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 77
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “periklanan penyiaran secara terselubung, tersamar, dan tersembunyi” adalah periklanan yang dilakukan tanpa dinyatakan secara jelas bahwa isi siaran tersebut adalah iklan, atau disamarkan seolah-olah sebuah program bukan iklan tapi sebenarnya merupakan iklan.

Pasal 78
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 79
Ayat (1)
Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan “iklan spot” adalah setiap bentuk pemberitahuan dan promosi tentang hal-hal tertentu kepada khalayak yang dipancarluaskan dalam waktu singkat oleh media penyiaran, baik dengan imbalan pembayaran uang atau sejenisnya maupun dengan bentuk imbalan lain, mencakup informasi dan gagasan perorangan, kelompok orang, organisasi kemasyarakatan, hasil-hasil badan usaha, dan pelayanan publik badan hukum lain dalam kaitannya dengan keahlian, profesi, perniagaan, kegiatan organisasi, tugas dan fungsi penyelenggara negara, dan badan-badan lain untuk meningkatkan tersedianya jasa-jasa, barang bergerak dan tidak bergerak, terpilihnya seorang kandidat dalam
persaingan
jabatan
publik,
dan
kesadaran
masyarakat untuk melakukan hak dan kewajibannya.
Huruf b:
Yang dimaksud dengan “iklan sponsor” adalah setiap
bentuk bantuan uang atau kontribusi barang dan
jasa yang diberikan oleh perorangan, kelompok orang,
badan usaha dan badan publik yang tidak memiliki
kaitan dengan kegiatan penyiaran atau pembuatan
produk/karya audio-visual, untuk membiayai secara
langsung atau tidak langsung bagi tersedia dan
terselenggaranya program siaran, dengan tujuan
untuk meningkatkan citra nama perorangan atau
organisasi, nama produk jasa dan barang badanbadan usaha, kualitas pelayanan dan penebaran
informasi publik lembaga dan badan penyelengara
negara.
Huruf c:
Yang dimaksud dengan “iklan layanan masyarakat”
adalah iklan yang dipesan oleh pengiklan mengenai
kegiatan dan kebutuhan masyarakat, yang tidak
bertujuan untuk kepentingan komersial, baik dengan
imbalan uang secara terbatas atau imbalan
sejenisnya maupun secara cuma-cuma.
Huruf d:
Yang dimaksud dengan “penjualan jarak jauh” adalah
penawaran langsung kepada khalayak dengan tujuan
memasok barang-barang dan jasa, termasuk barangbarang tidak bergerak, dengan imbalan uang dan
sejenisnya dalam lembaga penyiaran bertemakan
khusus.
Huruf e:
Yang dimaksud dengan “penempat-paduan produk”
adalah penampilan secara melekat terpadu dalam
wujud huruf, suara, dan gambar dari barang, jasa,
nama, merek dagang, kegiatan badan usaha
penghasil barang dan penyedia jasa ke dalam
program siaran media penyiaran, dengan imbalan
pembayaran uang atau bentuk imbalan sejenisnya
dengan
tujuan
meningkatkan
penjualan
dan
pemeliharaan citra produk.
Huruf f:
Yang
dimaksud
dengan
“infomersial”
adalah
penayangan informasi tentang suatu produk yang
disusun dalam bentuk dan gaya jurnalistik dan
disiarkan
secara
komersial
dengan
imbalan
pembayaran uang dan imbalan sejenisnya.
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Huruf g:
Yang dimaksud dengan “periklanan maya” adalah tipe iklan spot yang ditayangkan secara virtual dengan aplikasi teknologi komunikasi dan informasi, baik berbentuk animasi maupun rekayasa teknis lainnya, bersamaan dengan penayangan suatu program siaran pada penyelenggara jasa siaran kanal tematik.

Huruf h:
Yang dimaksud dengan “iklan spot interaktif” adalah tipe iklan spot sesuatu produk di mana khalayak dapat minta informasi yang lebih lengkap tentang produk tersebut melalui aplikasi remote-control.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Yang dimaksud dengan “basis perhitungan harian” adalah berapa jam dalam sehari lembaga penyiaran tersebut bersiaran. Prosentase dihitung terhadap berapa jam sehari lembaga penyiaran bersiaran. Misalnya, bersiaran selama 20 jam sehari maka 20% dari basis perhitungan harian adalah 4 jam.

Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (6)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (7)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 80
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 81
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 82
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 83
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “izin penyelenggara multipleksing” adalah hak pengelolaan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio yang diberikan oleh negara kepada badan usaha untuk mengatur pembagian dalam sistem teknologi penyiaran digital kepada penyelenggara program penyiaran.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 84
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 85
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 86
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 87
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 88
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 89
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 90
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 91
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 92
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 93
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 94
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 95
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 96
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 97
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 98
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 99
Cukup jelas.

TAMBAHAN LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR...
APPENDIX 3

Draft of the Broadcasting Law by the Kominfo Ministry
USULAN PEMERINTAH
RANCANGAN UNDANG-UNDANG
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR ....... TAHUN .......

TENTANG

PENYIARAN

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa kemerdekaan menyampaikan pendapat dan memperoleh informasi melalui penyiaran sebagai perwujudan hak asasi manusia dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara, dilaksanakan secara selaras dan seimbang antara tanggung jawab, kebebasan, dan kesetaraan menggunakan hak berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;
b. bahwa spektrum frekuensi radio merupakan sumber daya alam terbatas dan kekayaan alam nasional yang dikuasai oleh negara dan dikelola oleh Pemerintah untuk dipergunakan sebesar-besarnya bagi kemakmuran rakyat sesuai dengan Pembukaan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;
c. bahwa untuk menjalankan demokrasi yang lebih baik, memperkuat persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa, memperhatikan kemajemukan masyarakat Indonesia, dan melaksanakan otonomi daerah, perlu dibentuk sistem penyiaran nasional yang menjamin terciptanya tatanan informasi nasional yang adil, merata, dan seimbang yang menjamin adanya keberagaman kepemilikan dan isi siaran guna mewujudkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia;
d. bahwa lembaga penyiaran sebagai penyelenggara media komunikasi massa berperan penting dalam kehidupan sosial, budaya, politik, dan ekonomi serta memiliki kebebasan dan tanggung jawab dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran;
e. bahwa isi siaran berpengaruh besar dalam pembentukan pendapat, sikap, dan perilaku masyarakat, penyiaran harus diselenggarakan secara bertanggung jawab dalam menjaga nilai moral, tata susila, budaya, kepribadian, dan kesatuan bangsa yang berlandaskan Pancasila;
f. bahwa Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran sudah tidak sesuai lagi dengan perkembangan teknologi dan kebutuhan masyarakat sehingga perlu diganti dengan undang-undang yang baru;
g. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, huruf b, huruf c, huruf d, huruf e, dan huruf f, perlu membentuk Undang-Undang tentang Penyiaran;


Dengan Persetujuan Bersama
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

dan

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : UNDANG-UNDANG TENTANG PENYIARAN.

BAB I

KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Undang-Undang ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. Siaran adalah pesan atau rangkaian pesan dalam bentuk audio, visual, atau audio dan visual, baik yang bersifat interaktif maupun tidak, yang dapat diterima melalui perangkat penerima siaran.

2. Penyiaran adalah pemancarluasan dan/atau penyaluran Isi Siaran melalui sarana transmisi di darat, di laut, dan/atau di ruang angkasa dengan menggunakan frekuensi radio, kabel, dan/atau media lainnya supaya dapat diterima oleh masyarakat dengan perangkat penerima siaran.

3. Wilayah Layanan Siaran adalah wilayah layanan penerimaan siaran sesuai dengan izin yang diberikan, dan dalam wilayah tersebut sinyal dijamin dapat diterima dengan baik dan jelas, serta bebas dari gangguan atau interferensi sinyal frekuensi radio lainnya.


5. Lembaga Penyiaran adalah lembaga yang melakukan kegiatan penyiaran dengan berpedoman pada ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

6. Isi Siaran adalah program siaran dan siaran iklan yang disiarkan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran.

7. Program siaran adalah bagian dari isi siaran yang disiarkan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran yang disusun secara berkesinambungan dan/atau berjadwal.
8. Mata Acara Siaran adalah bagian dari Program Siaran yang berisi muatan pesan yang disusun dalam bentuk kemasan yang ditujukan kepada khalayak.


10. Siaran Iklan adalah siaran informasi yang bersifat komersial dan layanan masyarakat tentang tersedianya jasa, barang, dan/atau gagasan yang dapat dimanfaatkan oleh khalayak dengan atau tanpa imbalan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersangkutan.

11. Siaran Iklan Komersial adalah Siaran Iklan yang disiarkan melalui penyiaran radio atau televisi untuk memperkenalkan, memasyarakatkan, dan/atau mempromosikan barang atau jasa untuk mempengaruhi konsumen agar menggunakan produk yang ditawarkan, atau pesan politik yang bertujuan untuk mempengaruhi khalayak.

12. Siaran Iklan Layanan Masyarakat adalah Siaran Iklan nonkomersial yang disiarkan melalui penyiaran radio atau televisi untuk memperkenalkan, memasyarakatkan, dan/atau mempromosikan gagasan, cita-cita, anjuran, dan/atau pesan-pesan lainnya untuk kepentingan masyarakat dengan tujuan mempengaruhi khalayak agar berbuat dan/atau bertingkah laku sesuai dengan pesan iklan tersebut.


15. Lembaga Penyiaran Publik, yang selanjutnya disingkat LPP, adalah Lembaga Penyiaran yang didirikan oleh Pemerintah dengan Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum, bersifat independen, netral, tidak mengutamakan keuntungan, dan berfungsi melayani kepentingan bangsa dan negara melalui jasa penyiaran radio dan jasa penyiaran televisi.

16. Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas, yang selanjutnya disingkat LPK, adalah Lembaga Penyiaran yang didirikan oleh komunitas tertentu, bersifat independen, tidak komersial, layanan siaran terbatas, serta untuk melayani kepentingan komunitasnya, dan kegiatannya hanya menyelenggarakan jasa penyiaran radio komunitas atau jasa penyiaran televisi komunitas.

17. Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta, yang selanjutnya disingkat LPS, adalah Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersifat komersial, berbentuk perusahaan terbatas, didirikan di Indonesia, dan bidang usahanya hanya menyelenggarakan jasa penyiaran radio tidak berbayar atau jasa penyiaran televisi tidak berbayar.

18. Lembaga Penyiaran Berbayar, yang selanjutnya disingkat LPB, adalah Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersifat komersial, berbentuk perusahaan terbatas, didirikan di Indonesia, dan bidang usahanya hanya menyelenggarakan jasa penyiaran berbayar.


22. Komisi Pengawas Isi Siaran, yang selanjutnya disingkat KPIS, adalah lembaga independen yang bertugas dan berfungsi mengawasi isi siaran.

23. Pemerintah adalah Presiden Republik Indonesia yang memegang kekuasaan pemerintahan Negara Republik Indonesia sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.

24. Menteri adalah menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang penyiaran.


26. Setiap Orang adalah orang perseorangan atau korporasi.

Pasal 2
Penyelenggaraan penyiaran dilakukan berdasarkan asas:

a. kepentingan nasional;
   Penjelasan:
   Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kepentingan nasional” adalah asas yang mendahulukan kesejahteraan umum dengan cara yang aspiratif, akomodatif, dan selektif.

b. kebebasan yang bertanggung jawab;
   Penjelasan:
   Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kebebasan yang bertanggung jawab” adalah kebebasan setiap orang atau badan hukum yang harus mendapatkan jaminan pelindungan dalam menyatakan pendapat yang dalam pelaksanaannya harus bertanggung jawab untuk menghormati hak-hak dan kebebasan orang lain, menghormati aturan-aturan moral yang diakui umum, menaati hukum dan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan, menjaga dan menghormati keamanan dan keterlibatan umum, dan menjaga keutuhan persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa.

c. keberagaman isi siaran; dan
   Penjelasan:
   Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keberagaman isi siaran” adalah setiap penyelenggaraan penyiaran harus mencerminkan keberagaman isi untuk memberikan aksesibilitas masyarakat terhadap berbagai jenis informasi.

d. keberagaman kepemilikan.
   Penjelasan:
   Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keberagaman kepemilikan” adalah setiap penyelenggaraan penyiaran harus menghindari terjadinya konsentrasi kepemilikan modal Lembaga Penyiaran oleh pihak-pihak tertentu, serta mendorong adanya partisipasi kepemilikan oleh masyarakat luas untuk menciptakan iklim persaingan usaha yang sehat, mencegah terjadinya praktik monopol dan oligopoli, dan memiliki manfaat ekonomi bagi masyarakat luas.

Pasal 3
Penyelenggaraan penyiaran bertujuan untuk:

a. memperkukuh keutuhan bangsa;

b. memajukan kesejahteraan umum;

c. mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa;

d. membentuk karakter dan jati diri bangsa yang beriman dan bertakwa;

e. meningkatkan perekonomian nasional; dan

f. memelihara dan mengembangkan kebudayaan nasional.

Pasal 4
Penyiaran berfungsi sebagai media:

a. informasi;

b. pendidikan;

c. kebudayaan;

d. hiburan;

e. kontrol sosial;

f. perekat sosial;
g. ekonomi; dan
h. pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Pasal 5
Penyelenggaraan penyiaran diarahkan untuk:

a. menjaga dan meningkatkan moralitas dan nilai-nilai agama serta jati diri bangsa;
b. meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia;
c. menjaga dan mempererat persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa;
d. meningkatkan kesadaran taat hukum dan disiplin nasional;
e. menyalurkan pendapat umum serta mendorong peran aktif masyarakat dalam pembangunan nasional dan daerah serta melestarikan lingkungan hidup; dan
f. mencegah monopoli kepemilikan dan mendukung persaingan usaha yang sehat di bidang penyiaran.

BAB II
PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN

Bagian Kesatu
Pembinaan

Pasal 6
(1) Penyiaran dikuasai oleh negara dan pembinaannya dilakukan oleh Pemerintah.
(2) Pembinaan penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) meliputi penetapan kebijakan, pengaturan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian, yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kualitas penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Penjelasan:
Fungsi penetapan kebijakan, antara lain, perumusan mengenai perencanaan dasar strategis dan perencanaan dasar teknis penyiaran nasional.
Fungsi pengaturan mencakup kegiatan yang bersifat umum dan/atau teknis operasional yang antara lain, tercermin dalam pengaturan perizinan dan persyaratan dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran.
Fungsi pengawasan adalah pengawasan terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran, termasuk pengawasan terhadap penggunaan, pengusahaan, pemasukan, perakitan, penggunaan frekuensi dan orbit satelit, serta alat, perangkat, sarana dan prasarana penyiaran.
Fungsi pengendalian dilakukan berupa pengarahan dan bimbingan terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran.
(3) Dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran, Pemerintah dapat melaksanakan pembinaan sumber daya manusia dalam bentuk pendidikan di bidang penyiaran.

Pasal 7
(1) Untuk melaksanakan pengawasan terhadap Isi Siaran, dibentuk sebuah komisi.
(2) Komisi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) disebut Komisi Pengawas Isi Siaran.

Bagian Kedua
Sistem Penyiiran Nasional

Pasal 8
(1) Penyiaran diselenggarakan dalam Sistem Penyiiran Nasional.
(2) Dalam Sistem Penyiiran Nasional sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), Spektrum Frekuensi Radio dikuasai oleh negara dan dikelola oleh
Pemerintah yang digunakan untuk penyelenggaraan penyiaran guna sebesar-besarnya kemakmuran rakyat.

(3) Sistem Penyiaran Nasional sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diselenggarakan oleh penyelenggara penyiaran.

(4) Penyelenggara penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) adalah Pemerintah.

(5) Pemerintah sebagai penyelenggara penyiaran dapat memberikan hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran kepada Lembaga Penyiaran dalam bentuk Izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

*Penjelasan:*

Yang dimaksud dengan “hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran” adalah hak yang diberikan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran untuk menyelenggarakan penyiaran sesuai dengan izin yang dimilikinya.

Bagian Ketiga

Jasa Penyiaran

Pasal 9

(1) Jasa penyiaran terdiri atas:
   a. jasa penyiaran radio; dan
   b. jasa penyiaran televisi.

(2) Jasa penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diselenggarakan oleh:
   a. LPP;
   b. LPK;
   c. LPS; dan
   d. LPB.

Pasal 10

(1) Penyelenggaraan jasa penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) dilaksanakan dengan memanfaatkan perkembangan teknologi.

*Penjelasan:*

Yang dimaksud dengan perkembangan teknologi, antara lain, teknologi penyiaran digital dan penyiaran melalui jaringan berbasis protokol Internet.

(2) Penyelenggaraan penyiaran dengan memanfaatkan perkembangan teknologi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

*Penjelasan:*

Pengaturan mengenai penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang memanfaatkan perkembangan teknologi dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, antara lain, efisiensi, kemandirian, standarisasi, pemberdayaan industri dalam negeri, keterjangkauan.

Paragraf 1

Lembaga Penyiaran Publik

Pasal 11

(1) LPP sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (2) huruf a merupakan Lembaga Penyiaran yang didirikan oleh Pemerintah dengan Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum, bersifat independen, netral, tidak mengutamakan keuntungan, dan berfungsi melayani kepentingan bangsa dan negara melalui jasa penyiaran radio dan jasa penyiaran televisi.

(2) Penerapan Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(3) LPP sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) terdiri atas:
a. LPP Radio Televisi Republik Indonesia yang selanjutnya disebut LPP RTRI; dan
b. LPP Lokal.
(4) Kedudukan stasiun pusat penyiaran LPP RTRI sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf a berada di wilayah negara Republik Indonesia.
(5) LPP Lokal sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) huruf b dapat didirikan di provinsi atau kabupaten/kota sepanjang belum ada stasiun penyiaran LPP di daerah tersebut.

Pasal 12
LPP RTRI dapat menyelenggarakan siaran yang menjangkau seluruh wilayah negara Republik Indonesia.

Pasal 13
(1) Kepengurusan LPP dibentuk sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
(2) Pengurus LPP dilarang menjadi anggota partai politik.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan pengurus adalah direksi dan dewan pengawas
(3) Dewan pengawas diangkat dan ditetapkan oleh:
   a. Presiden bagi LPP RTRI;
   b. Gubernur bagi LPP Lokal di tingkat provinsi; dan
   c. Bupati atau Walikota bagi LPP lokal di tingkat kabupaten/kota,
   setelah melalui uji kepatutan dan kelayakan secara terbuka dengan memperhatikan masukan dari masyarakat.
(4) Direksi diangkat dan ditetapkan oleh:
   a. Menteri bagi LPP RTRI;
   b. Gubernur bagi LPP Lokal di tingkat provinsi; dan
   c. Bupati atau Walikota bagi LPP Lokal ditingkat kabupaten/kota,
   dengan memperhatikan masukan dari dewan pengawas.

Pasal 14
Sumber pembiayaan LPP berasal dari:
   a. Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara atau Anggaran Pendapatan
   dan Belanja Daerah;
   b. iuran penyiaran;
   c. siaran iklan; dan/atau
   d. usaha lain yang sah terkait dengan penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “usaha lain yang sah” antara lain penjualan program siaran
produksi sendiri kepada Lembaga Penyiaran lain, penyewaan sarana dan prasarana
penyiaran, yang pelaksanaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-
undangan.

Pasal 15
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai kelembagaan, penyelenggaraan, wilayah
layanan siaran, kepengurusan, dan pembiayaan LPP diatur dengan atau
berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Paragraf 2
Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas

Pasal 16
(1) LPK sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (2) huruf b merupakan
lembaga penyiaran yang berbentuk badan hukum perkumpulan, didirikan
di Indonesia oleh komunitas tertentu, bersifat independen, tidak komersial, layanan siaran terbatas, dan untuk melayani kepentingan komunitasnya.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “komunitas” adalah sekumpulan orang yang bertempat tinggal atau berdomisili dan berinteraksi di wilayah tertentu dengan tidak mengutamakan kepentingan golongan tertentu.

Yang dimaksud dengan “terbatas” adalah:
- Untuk jasa penyiaran dengan sistem analog menggunakan daya pancar rendah dan memiliki luas jangkauan wilayah terbatas atau dengan sistem pembagian waktu siaran (time sharing); dan
- Untuk jasa penyiaran dengan sistem digital dengan sistem pembagian waktu siaran (time sharing).

(2) Pendirian LPK diutamakan di daerah perbatasan, daerah tertinggal, daerah terdepan, daerah terluar, atau daerah pascabencana.

(3) LPK sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diselenggarakan untuk:
   a. mendidik dan memajukan komunitas untuk mencapai kesejahteraan, dengan menyiarkan Isi Siaran yang menggambarkan identitas bangsa;
   b. mendorong partisipasi komunitas dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan komunitasnya;
   c. mendorong peningkatan kapasitas ekonomi komunitas;
   d. memelihiara dan mengembangkan kearifan dan kompetensi komunitas; dan
   e. menumbuhkembangkan sarana ekspresi budaya komunitas dengan semangat multikulturalisme.

(4) LPK merupakan komunitas nonpartisan yang keberadaan organisasinya:
   a. tidak mewakili organisasi asing, lembaga asing, atau komunitas internasional;
   b. tidak untuk kepentingan partai politik dan/atau organisasi tertentu yang terkait dengan partai politik; dan
   c. tidak untuk kepentingan propaganda bagi kelompok atau golongan tertentu, serta organisasi terlarang.

Pasal 17
(1) LPK didirikan dengan biaya yang diperoleh dari kontribusi komunitas dan menjadi milik komunitas tersebut.
(2) Sumber pembiayaan LPK dapat berasal dari:
   a. iuran anggota komunitas; dan/atau
   b. sumbangan, hibah, sponsor, atau sumber lain yang sah sepanjang tidak mengikat dan/atau tidak mempengaruhi isi siaran komunitas.

Pasal 18
(1) LPK dilarang menerima bantuan dari pihak asing, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung.
(2) LPK dilarang melakukan siaran iklan dan/atau siaran komersial lainnya, kecuali iklan layanan masyarakat.

Pasal 19
LPK menyiarkan isi siaran yang dikemas dalam mata acara siaran yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan informasi, hiburan, dan pendidikan komunitasnya.

Pasal 20
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai kelembagaan, penyelenggaraan, wilayah layanan siaran, kepengurusan, dan pembiayaan LPK diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.
Pasal 21
LPK yang melanggar ketentuan Pasal 16 ayat (4), Pasal 17 ayat (2), dan/atau Pasal 18 dikenai sanksi administratif.

Paragraf 3
Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta

Pasal 22
LPS sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (2) huruf c merupakan Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersifat komersial, berbentuk perseroan terbuka, didirikan di Indonesia, dan bidang usahanya hanya berupa penyelenggaraan jasa penyiaran radio tidak berbayar atau jasa penyiaran televisi yang tidak berbayar.

Pasal 23
(1) LPS sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 22 didirikan dengan modal dasar yang seluruhnya dimiliki oleh warga negara Indonesia dan/atau badan hukum Indonesia.
(2) Pendirian LPS harus memenuhi jumlah minimal modal dasar.
(3) Jumlah minimal modal dasar sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.
(4) LPS dapat menambah dan mengembangkan modal yang berasal dari modal asing dengan jumlah tidak lebih dari 20% (dua puluh persen) dari seluruh modal dasar dan paling sedikit dimiliki oleh 2 (dua) pemegang saham.
(5) LPS yang badan hukumnya berbentuk perseroan terbatas tertutup, jumlah kepemilikan saham sebesar 20% (dua puluh perseratus) oleh warga negara asing dan/atau badan hukum asing dapat diperoleh melalui investasi langsung.
(6) Kepemilikan saham pada LPS melalui investasi langsung sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (5) wajib dilaporkan kepada Menteri.
(7) LPS yang badan hukumnya berbentuk perseroan terbatas terbuka, jumlah kepemilikan saham sebesar 20% (dua puluh persen) oleh warga negara asing dan/atau badan hukum asing dapat diperoleh melalui pasar modal sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 24
LPS yang badan hukumnya berbentuk perseroan terbatas terbuka sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23 ayat (7) hanya dapat mencatatkan sahamnya di pasar modal paling banyak 20% (dua puluh persen) dari jumlah modal dasar.

Pasal 25
LPS memberikan kesempatan kepada karyawan untuk memiliki saham perusahaan dan memberikan bagian laba perusahaan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 26
Sumber pendapatan LPS diperoleh dari
a. siaran iklan; dan/atau
b. usaha lain yang sah sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “usaha lain yang sah” antara lain penjualan program siaran produksi sendiri kepada Lembaga Penyiaran lain, penyewaan sarana dan prasarana penyiaran, yang pelaksanaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
Pasal 27
(1) Pimpinan badan hukum LPS bertanggung jawab secara umum atas penyelenggaraan penyiaran.
(2) Pimpinan badan hukum LPS sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) harus menunjuk penanggung jawab untuk setiap Program Siaran yang disiarkan.
(3) Warga negara asing dilarang menjadi komisaris dan direksi LPS.

Pasal 28
LPS jasa penyiaran radio dan LPS jasa penyiaran televisi dapat menyelenggarakan siarannya melalui satelit dan terestrial.

Pasal 29
(1) LPS jasa penyiaran radio yang menyelenggarakan siarannya melalui satelit memiliki wilayah layanan siaran nasional.
(2) LPS jasa penyiaran radio yang menyelenggarakan siarannya melalui terestrial memiliki wilayah layanan siaran lokal.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan "wilayah layanan siaran lokal untuk jasa penyiaran radio" adalah wilayah layanan siaran yang meliputi 1 (satu) wilayah di sekitar tempat kedudukan Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersangkutan dalam 1 (satu) provinsi sesuai dengan rencana induk frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan.

(3) Warga negara asing dilarang menjadi komisaris dan direksi LPS.

Pasal 30
(1) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi yang menyelenggarakan siarannya melalui sistem satelit memiliki wilayah layanan siaran nasional.
(2) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi yang menyelenggarakan siarannya melalui terestrial memiliki wilayah layanan siaran lokal atau nasional.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan "wilayah layanan siaran lokal untuk jasa penyiaran televisi" adalah wilayah layanan siaran yang meliputi 1 (satu) atau beberapa wilayah di sekitar tempat kedudukan Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersangkutan dalam 1 (satu) provinsi sesuai dengan rencana induk frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan.

Yang dimaksud dengan "wilayah layanan siaran nasional" adalah wilayah layanan siaran yang meliputi seluruh wilayah negara Republik Indonesia.

(3) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial yang memiliki wilayah layanan siaran nasional wajib memiliki stasiun penyiaran di setiap provinsi.

Penjelasan:
Stasiun penyiaran di setiap provinsi digunakan untuk melakukan relai siaran dari stasiun pusat dan menyiarakan program siaran lokal dengan memperhatikan kearifan lokal (local wisdom).

(4) LPS jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial yang memiliki wilayah layanan siaran nasional wajib menyiarakan Mata Acara Siaran untuk kepentingan nasional paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh persen) dari keseluruhan jam siaran setiap hari.

(5) Jumlah LPS jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial yang memiliki wilayah layanan siaran nasional perlu dibatasi.

(6) Ketentuan mengenai pembatasan jumlah LPS jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial yang memiliki wilayah layanan siaran nasional sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (5) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

Pasal 31
(1) LPS jasa penyiaran radio dan LPS jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial dengan wilayah layanan siaran lokal dapat menyelenggarakan siaran yang menjangkau seluruh wilayah negara Republik Indonesia melalui Sistem Stasiun Jaringan.
(2) Jangkauan Sistem Stasiun Jaringan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) paling sedikit 20% (dua puluh persen) wajib berada di daerah ekonomi kurang maju dari seluruh wilayah Indonesia.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “daerah ekonomi kurang maju” adalah provinsi dan/atau kabupaten/kota yang masyarakat serta wilayahnya relatif kurang berkembang dibandingkan daerah lain dalam skala nasional yang ditetapkan berdasarkan indeks potensi dan kemajuan daerah dari daerah yang bersangkutan.

(3) LPS yang menyelenggarakan Sistem Stasiun Jaringan wajib menyiarankan Mata Acara Siaran dengan muatan lokal paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh persen) dari keseluruhan jam siaran setiap hari.

Pasal 32
Jumlah dan cakupan wilayah layanan siaran lokal, baik untuk jasa penyiaran radio maupun jasa penyiaran televisi, serta penetapan daerah ekonomi maju dan daerah ekonomi kurang maju ditetapkan oleh Menteri dengan memperhatikan perkembangan teknologi, kepentingan daerah, masyarakat, dan penyelenggara penyiaran.

Pasal 33
LPS menyelenggarakan siaran pada Wilayah Layanan Siaran sesuai dengan izin yang diberikan.

Pasal 34
LPS wajib membuat dan menyiarankan Mata Acara Siaran dengan muatan lokal paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh persen) dari keseluruhan jam siaran setiap hari.

Pasal 35
(1) Kepemilikan saham terhadap LPS, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung, dapat dilakukan oleh:
   a. badan hukum LPS;
   b. badan hukum LPB;
   c. badan hukum bukan Lembaga Penyiaran; dan/atau
   d. perseorangan.

(2) Jika ada 2 (dua) atau lebih badan hukum dan/atau perseorangan yang menjadi pemegang saham dalam LPS sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) memiliki keterkaitan:
   a. hubungan kepemilikan saham;
   b. hubungan keluarga secara horizontal atau vertikal sampai dengan derajat kedua; dan/atau
   c. kerja sama atau tindakan yang sejalan untuk mencapai tujuan bersama dalam mengendalikan LPS (acting in concert) dengan atau tanpa perjanjian tertulis sehingga secara bersama-sama mempunyai hak opsi atau hak lainnya untuk memiliki saham LPS, 2 (dua) atau lebih pemegang saham LPS dimaksud ditetapkan sebagai 1 (satu) pihak.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “horizontal” dalam ketentuan ini adalah hubungan keluarga yang berada dalam derajat yang sama misalnya hubungan keluarga kakak dengan adik (saudara sekandung).
Yang dimaksud dengan “vertikal” dalam ketentuan ini adalah hubungan keluarga yang berada dalam derajat yang berbeda misalnya hubungan orangtua kandung dengan anak.

c. kerja sama atau tindakan yang sejalan untuk mencapai tujuan bersama dalam mengendalikan LPS (acting in concert) dengan atau tanpa perjanjian tertulis sehingga secara bersama-sama mempunyai hak opsi atau hak lainnya untuk memiliki saham LPS,

Pasal 36
Pemusatan kepemilikan pada 1 (satu) atau beberapa LPS oleh 1 (satu) pihak, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung, dibatasi sebagai berikut:
   a. sebesar maksimum 100% (seratus persen) pada LPS pertama;

   2 (dua) atau lebih pemegang saham LPS dimaksud ditetapkan sebagai 1 (satu) pihak.
b. sebesar maksimum 49% (empat puluh sembilan persen) pada LPS kedua;
c. sebesar maksimum 20% (dua puluh persen) pada LPS ketiga; dan
d. sebesar maksimum 5% (lima persen) pada LPS keempat dan seterusnya.

Penjelasan:
Pembatasan dilakukan agar tidak mengarah pada monopoli, persaingan usaha tidak sehat, dan menjamin keberagaman isi siaran.

Pasal 37
(1) Kepemilikan silang pada LPS dan LPB, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung, dibatasi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
   a. 1 (satu) pihak yang memiliki saham dalam LPS jasa penyiaran radio hanya diperbolehkan memiliki saham dalam 1 (satu) LPB di wilayah layanan siaran yang sama;
   b. 1 (satu) pihak yang memiliki saham dalam LPS jasa penyiaran televisi hanya diperbolehkan memiliki saham dalam 1 (satu) LPB di wilayah layanan siaran yang sama; dan/atau
   c. 1 (satu) pihak yang memiliki saham dalam LPS jasa penyiaran televisi hanya diperbolehkan memiliki saham dalam 1 (satu) LPS jasa penyiaran radio di wilayah layanan siaran yang sama.
(2) Kepemilikan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat berupa kepemilikan saham mayoritas atau berkedudukan sebagai pengendali baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Penjelasan:
Ketentuan ini dimaksudkan agar 1 (satu) pihak tidak memiliki 3 (tiga) jenis media massa sekaligus, yakni LPS jasa penyiaran radio, LPS jasa penyiaran televisi, dan LPB dengan memiliki saham pada tiap-tiap Lembaga Penyiaran tersebut sebesar 25% (duapuluh lima persen) atau lebih, atau berkedudukan sebagai pengendali pada tiap-tiap Lembaga Penyiaran tersebut, sehingga LPS dimaksud tidak dapat memonopoli opini publik.

Pasal 38
Setiap perubahan kepemilikan saham, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung, yang menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan pengendali pada LPS wajib melaporkan perubahannya dan mendapatkan persetujuan Menteri.

Pasal 39
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai kelembagaan, penyelenggaraan, kepegurusan, kepemilikan silang, pemusatan kepemilikan, permodalan, pembiayaan, dan wilayah layanan siaran serta sistem stasiun jaringan LPS diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 40

Paragraf 4
Lembaga Penyiaran Berbayar

Pasal 41
(1) LPB sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (2) huruf d merupakan Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersifat komersial, berbentuk perseroan terbatas, didirikan di Indonesia, dan bidang usahanya hanya berupa penyelenggaraan jasa penyiaran berbayar.
(2) LPB memancarluaskan dan/atau menyalurkan Isi Siaran hanya kepada pelanggannya.
(3) LPB dalam menyelenggarakan siaran wajib:
   a. melakukan sensor internal terhadap semua isi siaran yang akan
disiarankan dan/atau disalurkan;
   b. menyediakan paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh persen) dari kapasitas kanal
saluran untuk menyalurkan program dari LPP dan LPS;
   c. menyediakan 1 (satu) kanal saluran siaran produksi dalam negeri
berbanding 10 (sepuluh) siaran produksi luar negeri atau paling sedikit
1 (satu) kanal saluran siaran produksi dalam negeri jika jumlah kanal
saluran siaran kurang dari 10 (sepuluh); dan
   d. melengkapi pelanggan dengan peralatan yang memungkinkan pelanggan
untuk menutup saluran siaran dan/atau program siaran tertentu.

Pasal 42
(1) LPB dapat menyalurkan Isi Siarannya dengan menggunakan satelit, kabel,
dan/atau terestrial.
(2) Penyaluran Isi Siaran oleh LPB sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat
berbasis protokol internet atau nonprotokol internet.

Pasal 43
LPB yang menggunakan satelit dalam menyalurkan Isi Siarannya wajib
memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut:
   a. memiliki jangkauan siaran yang dapat diterima di wilayah Negara Republik
Indonesia;
   b. memiliki stasiun pengendali siaran yang berlokasi di Indonesia;
   c. memiliki stasiun pemancar ke satelit yang berlokasi di Indonesia; dan
   d. memiliki hak labuh di Indonesia jika menggunakan satelit asing.

Pasal 44
LPB yang menggunakan kabel dan/atau terestrial dalam menyalurkan Isi
Siarannya wajib memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut:
   a. memiliki jangkauan siaran meliputi 1 (satu) atau beberapa provinsi; dan
   b. memiliki stasiun pengendali siaran yang berlokasi di Indonesia.

Pasal 45
Sumber pendapatan LPB berasal dari
   a. pembayaran dari pelanggan;
   b. iklan; dan/atau
   c. usaha lain yang sah sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-
undangan.

Pasal 46
Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23, Pasal 24, Pasal 25, Pasal
27, Pasal 33, dan Pasal 35, Pasal 36, Pasal 37, dan Pasal 38 berlaku
mutatis mutandis bagi LPB.

Pasal 47
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai kelembagaan, penyelenggaraan,
kepangurusan, kepemilikan, permodalan, pembiayaan, dan wilayah layanan
siaran LPB diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.
Pasal 48
LPB yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 41, Pasal 43, Pasal 44, dan/atau Pasal 46 dikenai sanksi administratif.

Bagian Keempat
Lembaga Penyiaran Asing

Pasal 49
(1) LPA dilarang didirikan di Indonesia.
(2) LPA dilarang melakukan kegiatan siaran secara tetap di Indonesia.
(3) LPA hanya dapat melakukan kegiatan siaran secara tidak tetap dan/atau kegiatan jurnalistik di Indonesia setelah memperoleh izin Menteri.
(4) LPA yang melakukan kegiatan siaran secara tidak tetap dari dan/atau di Indonesia dapat membawa dan/atau menggunakan perangkat penerimaan dan pengiriman siaran ke satelit setelah memperoleh izin Menteri.

Pasal 50
(1) LPA dapat membuka kantor penyiaran asing atau menempatkan koresponden untuk melakukan kegiatan jurnalistik di Indonesia setelah memperoleh izin dari Menteri.
(2) Kantor penyiaran asing berfungsi melakukan kegiatan administratif untuk mendukung siaran secara tidak tetap dan kegiatan jurnalistik di Indonesia.
(3) Kantor penyiaran asing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dilarang memiliki stasiun penyiaran di Indonesia.
(4) LPA dan kantor penyiaran asing yang akan melakukan kegiatan jurnalistik di Indonesia, baik yang disiarkan secara langsung maupun dalam bentuk rekaman audio dan/atau video harus mengikuti ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 51
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pedoman kegiatan peliputan LPA diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 52
LPA yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 49, Pasal 50 ayat (1), Pasal 50 ayat (3), dan/atau Pasal 50 ayat (4) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Bagian Kelima
Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran
dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran

Pasal 53
(1) Setiap pendirian dan penyelenggaraan penyiaran wajib memenuhi ketentuan Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran.

\textit{Penjelasan :}
Yang dimaksud dengan “Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran” adalah panduan dan pedoman teknis untuk perencanaan, pembangunan, dan pengoperasian penyiaran.

(2) Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dievaluasi dan diperbarui secara berkala.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.
(4) Pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Bagian Keenam
Peluang Usaha Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran

Pasal 54
(1) Menteri mengumumkan peluang usaha penyelenggaraan penyiaran secara terbuka.
(2) Peluang usaha penyelenggaraan penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) mempertimbangkan:
   a. kebutuhan masyarakat atas layanan penyiaran di suatu wilayah;
   b. ketersediaan spektrum frekuensi radio;
   c. perkembangan teknologi;
   d. kelayakan usaha penyelenggaraan penyiaran; atau
   e. pertumbuhan industri yang sehat.

Bagian Ketujuh
Perizinan

Pasal 55
(1) Sebelum menyelenggarakan penyiaran, Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memperoleh Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dari Menteri.
(2) Dalam hal penyelenggaraan penyiaran menggunakan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio, selain memperoleh Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memiliki izin penggunaan frekuensi radio sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan "ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan" adalah ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang telekomunikasi.

(3) Dalam hal Lembaga Penyiaran menggunakan satelit asing, wajib memenuhi ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 56
(1) Proses perizinan penyelenggaraan penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 55 ayat (1) dilakukan dengan memperhatikan:
   a. tata cara yang sederhana;
   b. proses yang transparan, adil, dan tidak diskriminatif; dan
   c. penyelesaian dalam waktu yang singkat.
(2) Proses perizinan penyelenggaraan penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan melalui mekanisme evaluasi dan/atau seleksi.

Pasal 57
Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 55 ayat (1) diberikan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran melalui tahapan izin prinsip penyelenggaraan penyiaran dan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 58
(1) Izin prinsip penyelenggaraan penyiaran berlaku selama 1 (satu) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang 1 (satu) kali setelah dilakukan evaluasi oleh Menteri.
(2) Izin prinsip penyelenggaraan penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) digunakan untuk:
   a. membangun sarana dan prasarana;
   b. memperoleh penetapan izin penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio; dan
   c. melaksanakan uji coba siaran; dan
d. memperoleh izin sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “izin sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan”, antara lain, Izin Gangguan, Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB), Surat Izin Tempat Usaha (SITU)

Pasal 59
(1) Dalam masa izin prinsip penyelenggaraan penyiarian, Lembaga Penyiarian dilarang:
   a. mengubah susunan kepemilikan saham;
   b. memindahbaskan izin prinsip kepada pihak lain;
   c. menyelenggarakan iklan dan/atau kegiatan komersial penyiarian; atau
   d. menggunakan frekuensi radio yang tidak sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
(2) Menteri dapat mencabut izin prinsip penyelenggaraan penyiarian dalam hal Lembaga Penyiarian melakukan pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1).

Pasal 60
Menteri memberi Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian setelah Lembaga Penyiarian dinyatakan lulus evaluasi uji coba siaran.

Pasal 61
(1) Masa berlaku Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian untuk jasa penyiarian radio adalah 5 (lima) tahun dan untuk jasa penyiarian televisi 10 (sepuluh) tahun.
(2) Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat diperpanjang setelah dilakukan evaluasi oleh Menteri.
(3) Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian dinyatakan tidak berlaku jika:
   a. sudah habis masa berlakunya dan tidak mengajukan permohonan perpanjangan izin sebelum masa berlaku izin berakhir; dan/atau
   b. permohonan perpanjangan izinnya ditolak oleh Menteri berdasarkan hasil evaluasi.

Pasal 62
(1) Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian dilarang dipindahtangankan kepada pihak lain.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian dipindahtangankan kepada pihak lain”, misalnya, Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian yang diberikan kepada badan hukum tertentu, dijual, atau dialihkan kepada badan hukum lain atau perseorangan lain.
(2) Lembaga Penyiarian yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Pasal 63
Menteri dapat mencabut Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian dalam hal Lembaga Penyiarian:
   a. melakukan pelanggaran penggunaan frekuensi radio yang mengakibatkan dicabutnya izin penggunaan frekuensi radio sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
   b. tidak melakukan kegiatan siaran selama 3 (tiga) bulan atau lebih secara terus menerus tanpa persetujuan dari Menteri;
   c. memindahtangankan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian kepada pihak lain;
   d. menyajikan muatan Isi Siaran yang berbeda dari rencana format siaran yang diajukan pada saat permohonan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiarian tanpa persetujuan dari Menteri atas masukan KPIS;
e. melanggar ketentuan Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran;
f. melanggar ketentuan standar program siaran berdasarkan rekomendasi dari KPIS; atau
g. tidak membayar biaya hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Pasal 64

Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai perizinan penyelenggaraan penyiaran diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Kedelapan

Biaya Hak Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran

Pasal 65

(1) LPP, LPS, dan LPB wajib membayar biaya hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang diambil dari persentase pendapatan per tahun.

Penjelasan:
Biaya hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang dikenakan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran merupakan kompensasi atas izin yang diperolehnya dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran, yang besarnya ditetapkan berdasarkan persentase dari pendapatan per tahun dan merupakan penerimaan negara bukan pajak yang disetor ke kas negara.

(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai biaya hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

(3) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Bagian Kesembilan

Laporan Kinerja Operasional Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran

Pasal 66

(1) LPP, LPS, dan LPB wajib menyampaikan laporan kinerja operasional penyelenggaraan penyiaran kepada Menteri.

(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai laporan kinerja operasional penyelenggaraan penyiaran diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

(3) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

BAB III

PENYIARAN DENGAN TEKNOLOGI DIGITAL

Pasal 67

(1) Penyelenggaraan penyiaran oleh Lembaga Penyiaran yang menggunakan teknologi analog beralih menggunakan teknologi digital melalui penyelenggaraan multipleksing oleh LPM.

(2) Pada masa peralihan dari sistem penyiaran analog ke digital, penyelenggaraan penyiaran secara analog dan digital dilakukan pada waktu yang bersamaan.

(3) Penyelenggaraan penyiaran secara analog dan digital yang dilakukan pada waktu yang bersamaan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dilaksanakan sampai dengan saat penghentian siaran analog.

Penjelasan:
Ketentuan ini hanya berlaku untuk LPP, LPS, dan LPK jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial.
Pasal 68
Pemerintah memastikan pemilik perangkat penerima siaran televisi di seluruh wilayah Indonesia telah siap menerima siaran televisi digital.

**Penjelasan:**
Yang dimaksud dengan “siaran televisi digital” dalam ketentuan ini adalah siaran televisi digital yang diselenggarakan oleh LPP, LPS, dan LPK jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial.

Pasal 69
LPM diselenggarakan oleh:
a. badan hukum Indonesia berbentuk perseroan terbatas yang bidang usahanya hanya menyelenggarakan layanan multipleksing untuk penyiaran; dan
b. LPP RTRI.

Pasal 70
(1) Penyewaan saluran siaran LPM dikenai tarif sewa saluran siaran.
(2) Tarif sewa saluran siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) sudah memperhitungkan biaya hak penggunaan frekuensi.
(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tarif sewa saluran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

Pasal 71
Tata cara dan persyaratan perizinan LPM diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

Pasal 72
(1) LPM wajib membayar biaya hak penyelenggaraan multipleksing yang diambil dari persentase pendapatan per tahun.
(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai biaya hak penyelenggaraan multipleksing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 73
LPM wajib menjaga keadilan, netralitas, independensi, transparansi, dan profesionalitas.

Pasal 74
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai penyelenggaraan penyiaran digital diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 75
LPM yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 72 ayat (1) dan/atau Pasal 73 dikenai sanksi administratif.

**BAB IV**
**PELAKSANAAN SIARAN**

**Bagian Kesatu**
**Isi Siaran**

Pasal 76
(1) Isi Siaran harus sesuai dengan asas, tujuan, fungsi, dan arah siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2, Pasal 3, Pasal 4, dan Pasal 5.
(2) Lembaga Penyiaran bertanggung jawab atas seluruh Isi Siaran yang disiarkan.
Pasal 77

(1) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menyebarluaskan informasi peringatan dini yang berasal dari sumber resmi Pemerintah tentang kemungkinan terjadinya bencana yang dapat mengancam keselamatan jiwa dan/atau mengakibatkan kerusakan harta benda.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “peringatan dini” adalah upaya memberitahukan kepada masyarakat yang berpotensi dilanda bencana untuk menyiagakan mereka dalam menghadapi kondisi bencana. Informasi peringatan dini selain mencakup detail kemungkinan terjadinya bencana juga meliputi lokasi-lokasi aman yang bisa menjadi tempat untuk berlindung atau menyelamatkan diri.

(2) Dalam hal terjadi bencana nasional, Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menyebarluaskan informasi dari sumber resmi Pemerintah yang berkaitan dengan penanganan bencana pada fase tanggap darurat.

Penjelasan:
Lembaga Penyiaran pada fase tanggap darurat ini diutamakan untuk menyebarluaskan informasi seputar cara evakuasi warga, penanganan korban, dan daerah yang mengalami bencana kepada masyarakat luas.

(3) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menyebarluaskan informasi dari sumber resmi Pemerintah yang berkaitan dengan pertahanan dan keamanan negara.

Pasal 78

(1) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menjaga independensi redaksi dari intervensi pihak mana pun termasuk pemilik.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “pemilik” adalah pemegang saham lembaga penyiaran baik langsung maupun tidak langsung.

(2) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menjaga netralitas dan keseimbangan Isi Siaran serta tidak boleh mengutamakan kepentingan golongan dan/atau partai politik tertentu.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “netralitas” adalah opini dan sikap politik pengelola media yang tidak boleh mencampuri atau mempengaruhi Isi Siaran.

Yang dimaksud dengan “keseimbangan” adalah Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memberikan kesempatan yang sama kepada semua pihak yang memiliki perspektif, opini, pemikiran, atau pendapat yang berbeda.

Pasal 79

(1) LPS dan LPP wajib menyiarkan Mata Acara Siaran yang berasal dari dalam negeri paling sedikit 60% (enam puluh persen) dari keseluruhan jam siaran setiap hari.

Penjelasan:
Ketentuan ini dimaksudkan untuk menumbuhkembangkan industri dalam negeri, termasuk industri kreatif, antara lain, animasi, film 3 Dimensi (3D), konten interaktif.

(2) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib mencantumkan dan/atau menyebutkan klasiifikasi khalayak sesuai dengan muatan siaran dan menyiarkan Mata Acara Siaran pada waktu yang tepat.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “waktu yang tepat” adalah waktu penayangan Mata Acara Siaran yang memperhatikan khalayaknya, misalnya Mata Acara Siaran yang memiliki muatan siaran dewasa tidak boleh ditayangkan pada waktu penayangan Mata Acara Siaran untuk khalayak anak-anak.

(3) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memberi pelindungan dan pemberdayaan kepada khalayak khusus.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “khalayak khusus” adalah anak-anak dan remaja.

(4) Lembaga Penyiaran jasa penyiaran televisi dalam menyiarkan siaran berita wajib memberi aksesibilitas kepada penyandang tunarungu.

(5) Isi siaran dilarang:
- a. memfitnah, menghasut, menyesatkan, dan/atau membohongi;
b. menonjolkan unsur kekerasan, percabulan, perjudian, serta penyalahgunaan narkotika dan obat terlarang;
c. mempertentangkan suku, agama, ras, dan antargolongan;
d. memperolokkan, merendahkan, melecehkan dan/atau mengabaikan nilai-nilai agama dan martabat manusia;
e. membahayakan integritas bangsa dan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia;
f. merusak hubungan internasional; atau
g. melanggar Hak Kekayaan Intelektual.

Pasal 80
(1) Program Siaran yang digemari masyarakat luas dilarang dimonopoli secara eksklusif oleh LPB.

Penjelasan:
“Program Siaran dilarang dimonopoli secara eksklusif oleh LPB” adalah dengan menutup akses bagi masyarakat luas untuk menikmati program siaran tersebut melalui LPS atau LPP.

(2) Isi siaran LPB dilarang untuk disebarluaskan secara komersial oleh pelanggan atau pihak lain secara tanpa hak.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pembatasan monopoli program siaran secara eksklusif sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

Pasal 81
Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan Pasal 77, Pasal 78, Pasal 79, dan/atau Pasal 80 ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Bagian Kedua
Bahasa Siaran

Pasal 82
(1) Bahasa utama dalam Isi Siaran wajib menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar.

Penjelasan:
“Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar” adalah bahasa Indonesia yang sesuai dengan situasi dan kondisi penekanan serta mengikuti kaidah bahasa Indonesia yang benar.

(2) Bahasa daerah dapat digunakan dalam Mata Acara Siaran yang memiliki muatan lokal atau dalam Mata Acara Siaran yang mempunyai tujuan khusus atau sasaran khusus.

(3) Bahasa asing hanya dapat digunakan dalam Mata Acara Siaran tertentu yang mempunyai tujuan khusus atau sasaran khusus.

(4) Bahasa isyarat dapat digunakan dalam Mata Acara Siaran tertentu untuk khalayak tunarungu.

Pasal 83
(1) Mata Acara Siaran tertentu yang berbahasa asing dapat disiarkan dalam bahasa aslinya, dengan ketentuan untuk jasa penyiaran televisi wajib diberi teks Bahasa Indonesia atau secara selektif disuluhsurukan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia sesuai dengan keperluan Mata Acara Siaran tersebut.

(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai Mata Acara Siaran tertentu yang berbahasa asing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan KPIS.

Pasal 84
Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 82 ayat (1) dan/atau Pasal 83 ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.
Bagian Ketiga
Relai dan Siaran Bersama

Pasal 85

(1) Lembaga Penyiaran dapat merelai siaran Lembaga Penyiaran lain, baik dari Lembaga Penyiaran dalam negeri maupun Lembaga Penyiaran luar negeri.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud relai siaran adalah relai siaran secara langsung, langsung tunda (live delay), dan tunda.

(2) Relai siaran yang digunakan sebagai acara tetap, baik yang berasal dari dalam negeri maupun dari luar negeri, dibatasi.

(3) Relai siaran secara tetap yang berasal dari Lembaga Penyiaran luar negeri, dibatasi durasinya, jenis dan jumlah Mata Acara Siarannya, dengan memperhatikan asas resiprositas.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas resiprositas” adalah asas timbal balik, yang meliputi 3 hal yaitu adanya:
- kepentingan politik yang sama antara negara asing dan Indonesia;
- keuntungan yang sama untuk publik Indonesia dan negara asing; atau
- penghormatan atas asas kedaulatan negara (state sovereignty).

Dengan demikian, perlakuan yang diberikan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran Asing harus diberlakukan juga pada Lembaga Penyiaran dalam negeri.

(4) Lembaga Penyiaran dapat merelai siaran Lembaga Penyiaran lain secara tidak tetap atas Mata Acara Siaran tertentu yang bersifat nasional, internasional, dan/atau Mata Acara Siarannya pilihan.

(5) LPP, LPK, dan LPS dilarang merelai siaran berita secara tetap yang berasal dari LPA.

(6) Lembaga Penyiaran dilarang merelai siaran dari LPA yang meliputi jenis acara:
- siaran musik yang penampilannya tidak pantas; dan/atau
- siaran olahraga yang memperagakan adegan sadis.

(7) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (5) dan/atau ayat (6) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Pasal 86

Antar-Lembaga Penyiaran dapat bekerja sama melakukan siaran bersama sepanjang siaran bersama dimaksud tidak mengarah pada monopolis informasi atau monopolis pembentukan opini.

Bagian Keempat
Kegiatan Jurnalistik

Pasal 87

(1) Muatan jurnalistik dalam Isi Siaran yang disiarkan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran wajib tunduk terhadap etika jurnalistik dalam Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran dan/atau Standar Program Siaran.

(2) Pengawasan dan penyelesaian sengketa yang berkaitan dengan muatan jurnalistik dalam Isi Siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan oleh KPIS.
Bagian Kelima
Hak Siar

Pasal 88
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memiliki hak siar untuk setiap Mata Acara Siaran yang disiarkan.
Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “hak siar” adalah hak yang dimiliki Lembaga Penyiaran untuk menyiaran Mata Acara Siaran tertentu yang diperoleh secara sah dari pemilik hak cipta atau penciptanya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
(2) Hak siar dari setiap Mata Acara Siaran dilindungi berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
(3) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Bagian Keenam
Ralat Siaran

Pasal 89
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib melakukan ralat apabila terdapat kekeliruan dan/atau kesalahan, atau terjadi sanggahan atas Isi Siaran.
(2) Ralat dilakukan secara proporsional dan mendapat perlakuan utama, yang disiarkan:
a. pada kesempatan pertama dalam waktu kurang dari 24 (dua puluh empat) jam berikutnya; dan
b. pada Mata Acara Siaran yang sama.
(3) Ralat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) tidak membebaskan tanggung jawab atau tuntutan hukum yang diajukan oleh pihak yang merasa dirugikan.
(4) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Bagian Ketujuh
Arsip Siaran

Pasal 90
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menyimpan bahan siaran, termasuk rekaman audio, rekaman video, foto, dan dokumen, sekurang-kurangnya dalam jangka waktu 1 (satu) tahun setelah disiarkan.
Penjelasan:
Penyimpanan materi siaran dimaksudkan, antara lain, untuk menjaga kemungkinan terjadinya tuntutan atau keberatan dari pihak yang merasa dirugikan yang disebabkan oleh penyiaran Mata Acara Siaran tertentu. Bahan atau materi siaran yang wajib disimpan adalah bahan atau materi siaran untuk jenis Program Siaran kata. Program Siaran kata adalah semua Program Siaran yang keluaran utamanya berupa kata-kata baik dalam bentuk berita maupun bukan berita misalnya siaran berita dan gelar wicara (talk show).
(2) Bahan siaran yang memiliki nilai sejarah atau nilai informasi yang tinggi wajib diserahkan kepada lembaga yang ditunjuk sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
(3) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.
Bagian Kedelapan
Siaran Iklan

Pasal 91
(1) Siaran Iklan terdiri atas Siaran Iklan Komersial dan Siaran Iklan Layanan Masyarakat.
(2) Siaran Iklan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) tidak boleh bertentangan dengan asas, tujuan, fungsi, dan arah siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2, Pasal 3, Pasal 4, dan Pasal 5.

Pasal 92
(1) Materi Siaran Iklan yang diisiakan melalui Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memenuhi persyaratan yang dikeluarkan oleh KPIS.
(2) Siaran Iklan yang diisiakan pada Mata Acara Siaran untuk anak-anak wajib mengikuti Standar Program Siaran untuk anak-anak.
(3) Siaran Iklan wajib menghormati kode etik kelompok profesi.
(4) Siaran Iklan wajib dapat dikenali dengan mudah serta dapat dibedakan secara jelas dari isi program siaran, baik secara audio-visual untuk media televisi maupun secara audio untuk media radio.
(5) Siaran Iklan dilarang disiarkan pada saat program acara bersifat kenegaraan dan pelaksanaan ibadah.
(6) Siaran Iklan dilarang memuat:
   a. materi yang menyinggung perasaan dan/atau merendahkan martabat agama lain, ideologi lain, pribadi lain, atau kelompok lain;
   b. materi minuman keras atau sejenisnya, narkotika, dan psikotropika;
   c. materi iklan rokok yang memperagakan wujud rokok;
   d. materi iklan kesehatan yang dilarang dalam ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
   e. materi yang bertentangan dengan kesusilaan masyarakat dan nilai-nilai agama;
   f. materi yang berupa klaim dan/atau testimoni yang tidak didukung oleh bukti-bukti yang terdokumentasi;
   g. materi iklan yang menyesatkan masyarakat;
   h. materi yang mengandung unsur pornografi dan bertentangan dengan kesantunan dan kesusilaan; dan/atau
   i. materi yang menggunakan kata-kata yang berlebihan;
   j. materi audio, visual, atau audio dan visual yang mengandung unsur periklanan yang disusun oleh masyarakat periklanan Indonesia; dan/atau
   k. materi yang melanggar kode etik periklanan yang disusun oleh masyarakat periklanan Indonesia; dan/atau
   l. materi yang tidak boleh disiarkan berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 93
(1) Siaran Iklan Komersial yang diisiakan menjadi tanggung jawab Lembaga Penyiaran.
(2) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menyediakan waktu untuk Siaran Iklan Layanan Masyarakat.
(3) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memberi perlakuan yang sama dan tidak membeda-bedakan terhadap pemasang iklan.

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(4) Waktu Siaran Iklan untuk LPS paling banyak 20% (dua puluh persen) dari seluruh waktu siaran, sedangkan untuk LPP paling banyak 15% (lima belas persen) dari seluruh waktu siaran.

Penjelasan:
Pembatasan waktu siaran iklan dalam ketentuan ini berlaku untuk tayangan siaran iklan yang memotong atau ditayangkan di antara program siaran.

(5) Waktu Siaran Iklan Layanan Masyarakat untuk LPS paling sedikit 10% (sepuluh persen) dari waktu Siaran Iklan, sedangkan untuk LPP paling sedikit 30% (tiga puluh persen) dari waktu Siaran Iklan.

(6) Lembaga Penyiaran wajib menyediakan waktu untuk Siaran Iklan Layanan Masyarakat secara cuma-cuma atau dalam bentuk potongan harga paling tinggi.

(7) Waktu siaran Lembaga Penyiaran yang diperjualbelikan untuk kepentingan pribadi, kelompok, dan/atau golongan, dibatasi.

(8) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pembatasan jual beli waktu siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (7) diatur dalam Peraturan KPIS.

(9) Materi Siaran Iklan wajib mengutamakan pengunaan sumber daya dalam negeri secara optimal.

Penjelasan:
Yang dimaksud dengan “sumber daya dalam negeri” meliputi insan periklanan, alam, bahan dan/atau produk, jasa, peralatan, fasilitas, dan kekayaan budaya bangsa yang digunakan dalam pembuatan iklan.

Pasal 94
Pemasang iklan dan perusahaan periklanan dilarang mempengaruhi arah dan kebijakan Isi Siaran.

Pasal 95
(1) LPB dilarang menyiarkan Siaran Iklan, kecuali:
   a. iklan Layanan Masyarakat;
   b. iklan yang melekat pada Mata Acara Siaran yang disiarkan oleh LPP, LPS, atau penyedia Mata Acara Siaran;
   c. iklan yang mempromosikan Isi Siaran LPB yang bersangkutan; atau
d. iklan yang ditayangkan dalam saluran siaran khusus yang diperuntukkan hanya bagi Siaran Iklan Komersial.

(2) Siaran Iklan yang melekat pada Mata Acara Siaran asing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf b, wajib diganti dengan Siaran Iklan produksi dalam negeri.

(3) LPB yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Pasal 96
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai Siaran Iklan diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Pasal 97
Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 92, Pasal 93 ayat (2), Pasal 93 ayat (3), Pasal 93 ayat (4), Pasal 93 ayat (5), Pasal 93 ayat (6), Pasal 93 ayat (7), Pasal 94, dan/atau Pasal 95 dikenai sanksi administratif.

Bagian Kesembilan
Sensor Isi Siaran

Pasal 98
(1) Isi Siaran dalam bentuk film dan/atau Siaran Iklan wajib memperoleh tanda lulus sensor dari lembaga yang berwenang.
(2) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

BAB V
KOMISI PENGAWAS ISI SIARAN

Bagian Kesatu
Tugas, Fungsi, dan Wewenang

Pasal 99

KPIS bertugas:

a. mengawasi isi siaran;

b. menjamin masyarakat supaya memperoleh informasi yang layak dan benar sesuai dengan hak asasi manusia;

c. menjamin masyarakat supaya menerima isi siaran yang sehat dan bermartabat;

d. menampung, meneliti, dan menindaklanjuti aduan, sanggahan, serta kritik dan apresiasi masyarakat terhadap isi siaran; dan

e. menyelesaikan sengketa jurnalistik khusus di bidang penyiaran.

Pasal 100

KPIS sebagai wujud peran serta masyarakat berfungsi mewadahi aspirasi serta mewakili kepentingan masyarakat terhadap pengawasan isi siaran.

Pasal 101

(1) Dalam menjalankan tugas sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 99, KPIS berwenang:

a. menyusun dan menetapkan standar program siaran;

b. mengawasi pelaksanaan standar program siaran;

c. melakukan audit terhadap pelaksanaan pemeringkatan tingkat kepemirsaaan yang diselenggarakan oleh lembaga pemeringkatan;

d. memberi sanksi administratif terhadap pelanggaran standar program siaran;

e. merekomendasi pencabutan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran kepada Menteri atas pelanggaran standar program siaran yang dilakukan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran; dan

f. menyelesaikan sengketa jurnalistik khusus di bidang penyiaran.

(2) Kewenangan penyusunan dan penetapan standar program siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf a, dan audit terhadap pelaksanaan pemeringkatan tingkat kepemirsaan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf c dilaksanakan oleh KPIS Pusat.

Bagian Kedua
Kelembagaan

Pasal 102

(1) KPIS terdiri atas KPIS Pusat dan KPIS Daerah.

(2) KPIS Pusat dibentuk di tingkat Pusat dan KPIS Daerah dapat dibentuk di tingkat provinsi.

(3) KPIS Pusat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berkedudukan di ibu kota negara.

(4) KPIS Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berkedudukan di ibu kota provinsi atau kabupaten/kota.

(5) Dalam hal di tingkat provinsi tidak ada KPIS Daerah, tugas dan fungsi pengawasan isi siaran dilakukan oleh KPIS Pusat.

(6) KPIS Pusat dengan KPIS Daerah memiliki hubungan koordinatif.
(7) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai hubungan koordinatif antara KPIS Pusat dan KPIS Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (6) diatur dengan Peraturan KPIS.

Bagian Ketiga
Keanggotaan

Pasal 103

(1) Anggota KPIS Pusat berjumlah 9 (sembilan) orang dan KPIS Daerah berjumlah 7 (tujuh) orang.

(2) Keanggotaan KPIS Pusat dan KPIS Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) mempertimbangkan unsur keberagaman dalam masyarakat. 
*Penjelasan: Yang dimaksud dengan “unsur keberagaman dalam masyarakat”, antara lain, adanya unsur pendidik, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh agama, keterwakilan perempuan*

(3) Masa jabatan anggota KPIS selama 5 (lima) tahun dan dapat dipilih kembali hanya untuk 1 (satu) kali masa jabatan.

(4) Ketua dan wakil ketua KPIS dipilih dari, dan oleh, anggota.

Bagian Keempat
Pemilihan Anggota

Pasal 104
Supaya dapat diangkat menjadi calon anggota KPIS, seseorang harus memenuhi syarat-syarat sebagai berikut:

a. Warga Negara Republik Indonesia;

b. bertakwa kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa;

c. setia kepada Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;

d. berpendidikan paling rendah sarjana atau setara;
*Penjelasan: Yang dimaksud dengan “setara” adalah jenjang pendidikan yang sama atau disamakan dengan sarjana sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.*

e. sehat jasmani dan rohani;

f. berwibawa, jujur, adil, dan berkelakuan tidak tercela;

g. memiliki kepedulian, pengetahuan, dan/atau pengalaman dalam bidang penyiaran;

h. dalam masa 6 (enam) bulan terakhir tidak terkait langsung atau tidak langsung dengan kepemilikan atau pengelolaan Lembaga Penyiaran;

i. bukan anggota legislatif atau yudikatif;

j. bukan pegawai negeri sipil yang sedang menduduki jabatan struktural;

k. bukan anggota Tentara Nasional Indonesia atau Kepolisian Republik Indonesia yang sedang menduduki jabatan;

l. tidak menjadi anggota atau pengurus partai politik; dan

m. tidak pernah dijatuhi pidana penjara dengan ancaman pidana penjara paling singkat 5 (lima) tahun.

Bagian Keempat
Pemilihan Anggota

Pasal 105

(1) Pemilihan anggota KPIS Pusat dilakukan berdasarkan proses rekrutmen oleh Menteri dengan membentuk panitia seleksi yang terdiri dari unsur Pemerintah dan masyarakat.

(2) Pemilihan anggota KPIS Daerah dilakukan berdasarkan proses rekrutmen oleh Gubernur dengan membentuk panitia seleksi yang terdiri dari unsur Pemerintah Daerah dan masyarakat.

(3) Panitia seleksi mengumumkan secara terbuka pendaftaran calon anggota KPIS Pusat dan/atau KPIS Daerah paling lambat 3 (tiga) bulan sebelum dilakukan pemilihan anggota KPIS Pusat atau KPIS Daerah.
(4) Panitia seleksi mengusulkan 18 (delapan belas) nama calon anggota KPIS Pusat kepada Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia untuk mengikuti uji kepatutan dan kelayakan secara terbuka.

(5) Panitia seleksi mengusulkan 14 (empat belas) nama calon anggota KPIS Daerah kepada Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Republik Indonesia untuk mengikuti uji kepatutan dan kelayakan secara terbuka.

Pasal 106
(1) Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia menentukan 9 (sembilan) nama peringkat teratas dari 18 (delapan belas) peringkat nama calon anggota KPIS Pusat.
(2) Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Republik Indonesia menentukan 7 (tujuh) nama peringkat teratas dari 14 (empat belas) peringkat nama calon anggota KPIS Daerah.

Pasal 107
Anggota KPIS Pusat ditetapkan oleh Presiden berdasarkan hasil uji kepatutan dan kelayakan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan anggota KPIS Daerah ditetapkan oleh Gubernur berdasarkan hasil uji kepatutan dan kelayakan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Republik Indonesia.

Bagian Kelima
Pertanggungjawaban

Pasal 108
(1) Dalam menjalankan fungsi, tugas, dan wewenangnya, KPIS Pusat diawasi oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan bertanggung jawab kepada Presiden.
(2) Dalam menjalankan fungsi, tugas, dan wewenangnya, KPIS Daerah diawasi oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Provinsi dan bertanggung jawab kepada Gubernur.

Bagian Keenam
Pemberhentian

Pasal 109
Anggota KPIS diberhentikan sebelum habis masa jabatannya karena:
a. meninggal dunia;
b. mengundurkan diri;
   Penjelasan:
   Pengunduran diri harus disampaikan secara tertulis kepada Presiden untuk KPIS Pusat dan kepada Gubernur untuk KPIS Daerah.
c. berhalangan tetap atau secara terus menerus selama lebih dari 3 (tiga) bulan tidak dapat menjalankan kewajiban sebagai anggota KPIS.
   Penjelasan:
   Yang dimaksud dengan “berhalangan tetap atau secara terus menerus” adalah termasuk sakit jiwa atau raga dan/atau sebab lain yang mengakibatkan yang bersangkutan tidak dapat menjalankan tugas selama 3 (tiga) bulan atau lebih.
d. melanggar ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
e. dipidana karena melakukan tindak pidana berdasarkan putusan pengadilan yang telah berkekuatan hukum tetap;
f. terbukti terkait langsung dan tidak langsung dengan kepemilikan atau pengelolaan Lembaga Penyiaran;
g. menduduki jabatan publik di tempat lain;
h. melakukan pelanggaran kode etik KPIS;
i. menjadi anggota dan/atau pengurus partai politik; atau
j. tidak lagi memenuhi persyaratan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 103.

Pasal 110
(1) Jika anggota KPIS berhenti dalam masa jabatannya karena alasan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 109, yang bersangkutan digantikan oleh anggota pengganti sampai habis masa jabatannya.
(2) Anggota pengganti sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) untuk KPIS Pusat secara administratif ditetapkan oleh Presiden.
(3) Anggota pengganti sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) untuk KPIS Daerah secara administratif ditetapkan oleh Gubernur.

Bagian Ketujuh
Pembiayaan KPIS

Pasal 111
(1) Sumber pembiayaan KPIS Pusat berasal dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara.
(2) Sumber pembiayaan KPIS Daerah berasal dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah.

Pasal 112
(1) Dalam menjalankan tugasnya, KPIS Pusat dan KPIS Daerah dibantu oleh sekretariat.
(2) Struktur organisasi dan sumber daya manusia pada sekretariat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur sebagai berikut:
   a. untuk KPIS Pusat ditetapkan oleh Menteri; dan
   b. untuk KPIS Daerah ditetapkan oleh Gubernur.
(3) Sekretariat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur sebagai berikut:
   a. untuk KPIS Pusat dibiayai oleh Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara; dan
   b. untuk KPIS Daerah dibiayai oleh Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah.

Pasal 113
Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, KPIS Pusat dan KPIS Daerah dapat dibantu oleh 1 (satu) tenaga ahli untuk setiap anggota.
Penjelasan:
Pengangkatan tenaga ahli bersifat tidak tetap dan harus memperhatikan efisiensi, efektivitas dan ketersediaan anggaran sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 114
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tugas, fungsi, dan wewenang, keanggotaan, pemilihan anggota, dan pembiayaan KPIS diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

BAB VI
STANDAR PROGRAM SIARAN DAN PEDOMAN PERILAKU PENYIARAN

Bagian Kesatu
Standar Program Siaran

Pasal 115
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran dalam menyiarkan Isi Siarannya wajib mematuhi Standar Program Siaran.
(2) Standar Program Siaran mengatur Isi Siaran yang wajib dipenuhi oleh Lembaga Penyiaran sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam Undang-Undang ini.

(3) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikenai sanksi administratif.

Pasal 116
Dalam penyusunan Standar Program Siaran, KPIS mempertimbangkan masukan dari para pemangku kepentingan.

Pasal 117
Standar Program Siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 115 ayat (2) paling sedikit mengatur:

a. penghormatan atas suku, agama, ras, dan antargolongan serta budaya;
b. penghormatan terhadap kesopanan, kepantasan, dan kesusilaan;
c. penghormatan terhadap hak pribadi;
   Penjelasan: Yang dimaksud dengan “hak pribadi” adalah hak atas kehidupan pribadi dan ruang pribadi dari subjek dan objek suatu Mata Acara Siaran yang tidak berkaitan dengan kepentingan publik.
d. perlindungan terhadap anak-anak, remaja, perempuan, serta kelompok masyarakat minoritas dan terpinggirkan;
e. penghormatan atas lambang-lambang negara;
f. kewajiban netralitas dan keseimbangan Isi Siaran;
g. kewajiban Lembaga Penyiaran untuk menyiarankan pemilihan umum, pemilihan presiden, dan pemilihan kepala daerah secara adil dan berimbang;
h. pelarangan Isi Siaran yang berkaitan dengan narkotika, psikotropika dan zat adiktif (NAPZA), minuman keras, dan perjudian;
i. pembatasan Isi Siaran yang berkaitan dengan rokok;
j. pembatasan Isi Siaran yang berkaitan dengan mistik dan supranatural;
k. penegakan etika jurnalistik;
l. penegakan etika periklanan;
m. bahasa siaran;
n. teks dan sulih suara bahasa Indonesia dalam Mata Acara Siaran berbahasa asing;
o. penataan waktu siaran sesuai dengan klasifikasi khalayak;
p. jual beli waktu siaran;
q. jenis Program Siaran;
r. penempatpaduan produk;
s. relai siaran dari LPA;
t. sensor siaran;
u. hak siar;
w. ralat dan hak jawab Isi Siaran; dan
x. arsip siaran.

Pasal 118
(1) Standar Program Siaran berlaku secara nasional.
(2) KPIS Daerah dapat menetapkan ketentuan tambahan selain yang ditetapkan dalam Standar Program Siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dengan memperhatikan kearifan lokal.
Bagian Kedua
Pengawasan dan Pengaduan Standar Program Siaran

Pasal 119
KPIS melaksanakan pemeriksaan terhadap dugaan pelanggaran Standar Program Siaran yang dilakukan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran berdasarkan:
\(a\). pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan Standar Program Siaran yang dilaksanakan oleh KPIS; atau
\(b\). pengaduan orang atau kelompok masyarakat.

Pasal 120
(1) Pemeriksaan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 119 dilakukan melalui proses yang transparan dan bertanggung jawab berdasarkan alat bukti yang sah.
(2) Dalam pemeriksaan, Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersangkutan dapat mengklarifikasi Isi Siarannya yang diduga melanggar Standar Program Siaran.
(3) Lembaga Penyiaran yang terbukti melanggar Standar Program Siaran dikenai sanksi administratif oleh KPIS.
(4) Lembaga Penyiaran dapat mengajukan keberatan kepada:
\(a\). KPIS Pusat atas sanksi administratif yang diberikan oleh KPIS Daerah; atau
\(b\). Menteri atas sanksi administratif yang diberikan oleh KPIS Pusat.

Pasal 121
Pemberian sanksi administratif sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 120 ayat (3) harus diputuskan melalui proses yang transparan dan bertanggung jawab.

Pasal 122
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai mekanisme dan tata cara pemeriksaan pelanggaran Standar Program Siaran diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

Bagian Ketiga
Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran

Pasal 123
(1) Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran merupakan panduan perilaku profesi penyiaran untuk menjaga dan menegakkan kehormatan serta keluhuran martabat.
(2) Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) disusun oleh asosiasi Lembaga Penyiaran dengan memperhatikan asas, tujuan, fungsi, dan arah penyiaran.
(3) Pengawasan atas pelaksanaan Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan oleh asosiasi Lembaga Penyiaran.

BAB VII
PERAN SERTA MASYARAKAT

Pasal 124
(1) Setiap warga negara Indonesia berperan serta dalam pengembangan penyiaran nasional.
(2) Peran serta sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat berupa:
\(a\). pelaksanaan kegiatan literasi media;
\(b\). pemantauan Isi Siaran;
c. pengajuan keberatan terhadap Isi Siaran kepada KPIS;
d. pengaduan terhadap pelanggaran Standar Program Siaran kepada KPIS; dan/atau
e. pengaduan terhadap pelanggaran Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran kepada asosiasi Lembaga Penyiaran.

BAB VIII
SANKSI ADMINISTRATIF

Pasal 125
Pemerintah memberi sanksi administratif dalam hal Lembaga Penyiaran melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 21, Pasal 40, Pasal 48, Pasal 52, Pasal 53 ayat (4), Pasal 62 ayat (3), Pasal 65 ayat (3), Pasal 66 ayat (3), dan/atau Pasal 75 yang dapat berupa:
a. teguran tertulis;
b. denda administratif;
c. tidak diberi perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran;
d. daya paksa polisional; dan/atau
e. pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

(1) KPIS memberi sanksi administratif dalam hal Lembaga Penyiaran melanggar ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 81, Pasal 84, Pasal 85 ayat (7), Pasal 89 ayat (4), Pasal 90 ayat (3), Pasal 97, Pasal 98 ayat (2), dan/atau Pasal 115 ayat (3) yang dapat berupa:
a. teguran tertulis;
b. penghentian sementara Mata Acara Siaran yang bermasalah setelah melalui tahap tertentu;
c. pembatasan durasi dan waktu siaran;
d. denda administratif; dan/atau
e. pembekuan kegiatan siaran untuk waktu tertentu.
(2) Sanksi denda administratif sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf d dipungut oleh Menteri dan disetorkan ke kas negara sebagai penerimaan negara bukan pajak.

Pasal 127
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran yang melakukan pelanggaran terhadap Standar Program Siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 115 ayat (3), selain dikenai sanksi administratif sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 125, dapat dikenai sanksi administratif berupa pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran oleh Menteri berdasarkan rekomendasi dari KPIS.
(2) Rekomendasi pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) disampaikan oleh KPIS kepada Menteri dan Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersangkutan.
(3) Lembaga Penyiaran dapat mengajukan keberatan terhadap rekomendasi pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) kepada Mahkamah Agung paling lambat 30 (tiga puluh) hari sejak rekomendasi dimaksud diterima.
(4) Apabila Lembaga Penyiaran tidak mengajukan keberatan dalam jangka waktu 30 (tiga puluh) hari sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (3), Lembaga Penyiaran dimaksud dianggap menerima pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dan Menteri menerbitkan keputusan pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.
(5) Mahkamah Agung sebagai pemutus di tingkat pertama dan terakhir, dalam jangka waktu 60 (enam puluh) hari, mengeluarkan keputusan terkait
keberatan yang diajukan oleh Lembaga Penyiaran terhadap rekomendasi pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3).

(6) Dalam hal Mahkamah Agung mengeluarkan putusan yang menyetujui pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran, Menteri menerbitkan keputusan pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

(7) Dalam hal Mahkamah Agung mengeluarkan putusan yang menolak pencabutan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran, Menteri tidak mencabut Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

(8) Putusan Mahkamah Agung sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (6) dan ayat (7) bersifat final dan mengikat.

Pasal 128
Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tata cara dan pemberian sanksi administratif sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 125, Pasal 126, dan Pasal 127 diatur dengan atau berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah.

BAB IX
PENYIDIKAN

Pasal 129

(1) Penyidikan terhadap tindak pidana yang diatur dalam Undang-Undang ini dilakukan sesuai dengan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana.

(2) Selain Penyidik Pejabat Polisi Negara Republik Indonesia, juga Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil di lingkungan pemerintahan yang lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya di bidang penyiaran berwenang melakukan penyidikan terhadap tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran.

(3) Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) berwenang:
   a. memeriksa kebenaran laporan atau keterangan berkenaan dengan tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran;
   b. memeriksa orang dan/atau badan hukum yang diduga melakukan tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran;
   c. menghentikan penggunaan alat dan/atau perangkat penyiaran yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang berlaku;
   d. memanggil orang untuk didengar dan diperiksa sebagai saksi atau tersangka;
   e. memeriksa alat dan/atau perangkat penyiaran yang diduga digunakan atau diduga berkaitan dengan tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran;
   f. menggeledah tempat yang diduga digunakan untuk melakukan tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran;
   g. menyegel dan/atau menyita alat dan/atau perangkat penyiaran yang digunakan atau yang diduga berkaitan dengan tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran;
   h. meminta bantuan ahli dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugas penyidikan tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran; dan
   i. menghentikan penyidikan.

(4) Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) berkoordinasi dengan penyidik pejabat polisi negara Republik Indonesia dengan memberitahukan dimulainya penyidikan dan menyampaikan hasilnya kepada penuntut umum.
BAB X
KETENTUAN PIDANA

Pasal 130
Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja melanggar ketentuan larangan pendirian LPA sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 49 ayat (1) diancam dengan:

a. pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp10.000.000.000,00 (sepuluh miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran radio; atau

b. pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp50.000.000.000,00 (lima puluh miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran televisi.

Pasal 131
Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja melakukan kegiatan siaran secara tetap untuk dan atas nama LPA atau untuk kepentingan LPA sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 49 ayat (2) diancam dengan:

a. pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp10.000.000.000,00 (sepuluh miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran radio; atau

b. pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp50.000.000.000,00 (lima puluh miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran televisi.

Pasal 132
Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja melakukan kegiatan siaran secara tidak tetap dan/atau kegiatan jurnalistik di Indonesia untuk dan atas nama LPA atau untuk kepentingan LPA tanpa izin Menteri sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 49 ayat (3) diancam dengan:

a. pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp5.000.000.000,00 (lima miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran radio; atau

b. pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp25.000.000.000,00 (dua puluh lima miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran televisi.

Pasal 133
(1) Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja menyelenggarakan penyiaran tanpa Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 55 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) diancam dengan:

a. pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp2.000.000.000,00 (dua milyar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran radio; atau

b. pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp10.000.000.000,00 (sepuluh miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran televisi.

(2) Tidak dipidana berdasarkan ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dalam hal Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran dimaksud sedang dalam proses perpanjangan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran.

Pasal 134
Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja melanggar ketentuan larangan isi siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 79 ayat (5) diancam dengan:

a. pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp2.000.000.000,00 (dua milyar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran radio; atau

b. pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp10.000.000.000,00 (sepuluh miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran televisi.
Pasal 135
Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja melanggar ketentuan larangan materi siaran iklan yang disiarkan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 92 ayat (4) dipidana dengan:

a. pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp2.000.000.000,00 (dua milyar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran radio; atau

b. dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp10.000.000.000,00 (sepuluh miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran televisi.

Pasal 136
Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja melanggar ketentuan larangan memperjualbelikan waktu siaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 93 ayat (7) dipidana dengan:

a. denda paling banyak Rp200.000.000,00 (dua ratus juta rupiah) untuk penyiaran radio; atau

b. denda paling banyak Rp 2.000.000.000,00 (dua miliar rupiah) untuk jasa penyiaran televisi.

Pasal 137
(1) Tindak pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 130, Pasal 131, Pasal 132, Pasal 133, Pasal 134, dan Pasal 135 adalah kejahatan.
(2) Tindak pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 136 adalah pelanggaran.

Pasal 138
(1) Dalam hal tindak pidana di bidang penyiaran dilakukan oleh atau atas nama Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi, tuntutan dan penjatuhan pidana dapat dilakukan terhadap Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi dan/atau pengurusnya.
(2) Pidana pokok yang dijatuhkan terhadap Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi adalah pidana denda dengan ketentuan paling banyak pidana denda ditambah 1/3 (sepertiga) dari pidana denda tersebut.
(3) Selain pidana denda sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2), Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi juga dapat dikenai pidana tambahan berupa:
   a. pengumuman putusan hakim;
   b. pembekuan sebagian atau seluruh kegiatan usaha Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi;
   c. pencabutan izin usaha;
   d. pembubaran dan/atau perlarangan Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi;
   e. perampasan aset Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi untuk negara; dan/atau
   f. pengambilalihan Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi oleh negara.
(4) Dalam hal lembaga penyiaran atau korporasi tidak mampu membayar pidana denda sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (2), pidana denda tersebut diganti dengan perampasan harta kekayaan milik Lembaga Penyiaran atau korporasi yang nilainya sama dengan putusan pidana denda yang dijatuhkan.
BAB X
KETENTUAN PERALIHAN

Pasal 139
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran yang sudah ada sebelum diundangkannya Undang-Undang ini tetap dapat menjalankan kegiatannya dan harus menyesuaikan dengan ketentuan Undang-Undang ini paling lambat 2 (dua) tahun untuk jasa penyiaran radio dan paling lambat 3 (tiga) tahun untuk jasa penyiaran televisi sejak Undang-Undang ini diundangkan.
(2) Lembaga Penyiaran yang sudah melakukan penyelenggaraan multipleksing sebelum diundangkannya Undang-Undang ini tetap dapat menjalankan kegiatannya dan harus menyesuaikan dengan ketentuan Undang-Undang ini paling lambat 3 (tiga) tahun sejak Undang-Undang ini diundangkan.
(3) Pelaksanaan penghentian siaran analog untuk jasa penyiaran televisi terestrial berlaku pada tanggal 1 Januari 2018.

Pasal 140
(1) Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, LPP RRI, LPP TVRI, dan LPP Lokal yang sudah ada sebelumnya tetap dapat menjalankan tugas, fungsi, dan wewenangnya dan harus menyesuaikan dengan ketentuan Undang-Undang ini paling lambat 3 (tiga) tahun sejak Undang-Undang ini diundangkan.
(2) Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia dan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah yang sudah ada sebelumnya tetap dapat menjalankan tugas, fungsi, dan wewenangnya sepanjang tidak bertentangan dengan ketentuan dalam Undang-Undang ini, sampai dengan terbentuknya KPIS dan KPIS Daerah paling lambat 2 (dua) tahun sejak Undang-Undang ini diundangkan.

Pasal 141
Pengecualian terhadap ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 36 Pasal huruf b, huruf c, dan huruf d, 1 (satu) pihak dapat memiliki saham lebih dari 49% (empat puluh sembilan persen) dan paling banyak 90% (sembilan puluh persen) pada LPS kedua dan seterusnya hanya untuk yang telah mengoperasikan LPS sebelum tanggal 16 November 2005.

BAB XI
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 142
Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku semua peraturan perundang-undangan yang merupakan peraturan pelaksanaan dari Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252), masih tetap berlaku sepanjang tidak bertentangan dengan ketentuan dalam Undang-Undang ini dan belum diganti dengan ketentuan yang baru.

Pasal 143
Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252) dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku.
Pasal 144
Peraturan pelaksanaan dari Undang-Undang ini harus ditetapkan paling lambat 2 (dua) tahun terhitung sejak Undang-Undang ini diundangkan.

Pasal 145
Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Undang-Undang ini dengan penempatannya dalam Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia.

Disahkan di Jakarta pada tanggal

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Diundangkan di Jakarta pada tanggal

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA,

AMIR SYAMSUDDIN

LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN .... NOMOR ....
I. UMUM

Bahwa kemerdekaan menyatakan pendapat, menyampaikan, dan memperoleh informasi, bersumber dari kedaulatan rakyat dan merupakan hak asasi manusia dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara yang demokratis. Dengan demikian, kemerdekaan atau kebebasan dalam penyiaran harus dijamin oleh negara. Dalam kaitan ini Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 mengakui, menjamin, dan melindungi hal tersebut. Namun, sesuai dengan cita-cita Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia, maka kemerdekaan tersebut harus bermanfaat bagi upaya bangsa Indonesia dalam menjaga integrasi nasional, menegakkan nilai-nilai agama, kebenaran, keadilan, moral, dan tata susila, serta memajukan kesejahteraan umum, dan mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa. Dalam hal ini kebebasan harus dilaksanakan secara bertanggung jawab, selaras dan seimbang antara kebebasan dan kesetaraan menggunakan hak berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.

Perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan informasi telah melahirkan masyarakat informasi yang makin besar tuntutannya akan hak untuk mengetahui dan hak untuk mendapatkan informasi. Informasi telah menjadi kebutuhan pokok bagi masyarakat dan telah menjadi komoditas penting dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara. Perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan informasi tersebut telah membawa implikasi terhadap dunia penyiaran, termasuk penyiarian di Indonesia.


Perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan informasi telah membawa implikasi terhadap dunia penyiarian. Perkembangan teknologi tersebut didukung oleh semangat reformasi yang membuka penuh keran kebebasan sehingga penyiarian di Indonesia mengalami euphoria kebebasan yang luar biasa, membawa konsekuensi tumbuhnya stasiun televisi dan radio, baik yang bersifat komersial ataupun non-komersial. Perkembangan teknologi dan informasi ini juga membawa implikasi terhadap timbulnya diverifikasi pemancarluasan dan penyuluran isi siaran melalui apa yang disebut sebagai lembaga penyiarian penyedia program maupun lembaga penyiarian penyulur program yang disebut sebagai lembaga penyiarian penyelenggara penyiarian multipleksing.
Undang-Undang ini disusun berdasarkan pokok-pokok pikiran sebagai berikut:

a. penyiaran merupakan kegiatan pemancarluasan dan penyaluran siaran melalui sarana pemancaran dan/atau sarana transmisi di darat, di laut, atau di antariksa dengan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio melalui udara, kabel, dan/atau media lainnya untuk dapat diterima secara serentak dan bersamaan oleh masyarakat dengan perangkat penerima siaran.

b. penyiaran harus mampu mencerminkan kebebasan, transparansi, keberagaman isi dan kepemilikan, keamanan, manfaat, etika, kemandirian, tanggung jawab, kemitraan, keadilan; dan ketertiban dan kepastian hukum.

c. penyiaran harus mencerminkan keadilan dan demokrasi dengan menyeimbangkan antara hak dan kewajiban masyarakat ataupun Pemerintah dengan hak dan kewajiban penyelenggara penyiaran.

d. mengantisipasi perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan informasi, khususnya di bidang penyiaran, seperti teknologi digital, kompresi, komputerisasi, televisi kabel, satelit, internet, dan bentuk-bentuk khusus lain dalam penyelenggaraan siaran.

e. mendayagunakan pelaksanaan fungsi, tugas, dan wewenang Komisi Pengawas Isi Siaran sebagai lembaga pengawas isi penyiaran.

Pengembangan penyiaran diarahkan pada terciptanya siaran yang berkualitas, bermartabat, mampu menyerap, dan merefleksikan aspirasi masyarakat yang beraneka ragam, untuk meningkatkan daya tangkal masyarakat terhadap pengaruh buruk nilai budaya asing, serta memperkokoh pesatuan dan kesatuan bangsa dalam kerangka Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia.

II. PASAL DEMI PASAL

Pasal 1
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 2
Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kepentingan nasional” adalah asas yang mendahulukan kesejahteraan umum dengan cara yang aspiratif, akomodatif, dan selektif.

Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas kebebasan yang bertanggung jawab” adalah kebebasan setiap orang atau badan hukum yang harus mendapatkan jaminan pelindungan dalam menyatakan pendapat yang dalam pelaksanaannya harus bertanggung jawab untuk menghormati hak-hak dan kebebasan orang lain, menghormati aturan-aturan moral yang diakui umum, menaati hukum dan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan, menjaga dan menghormati keamanan dan ketertiban umum, dan menjaga keutuhan persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keberagaman isi siaran” adalah setiap penyelenggaraan penyiaran dan kegiatan penyiaran harus mencerminkan keberagaman isi untuk memberikan aksesibilitas masyarakat terhadap berbagai jenis informasi.

Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas keberagaman kepemilikan” adalah setiap penyelenggaraan penyiaran harus menghindari terjadinya konsentrasi
kepemilikan modal Lembaga Penyiaran oleh pihak-pihak tertentu, serta mendorong adanya partisipasi kepemilikan oleh masyarakat luas untuk menciptakan iklim persaingan usaha yang sehat, mencegah terjadinya praktik monopoli dan oligopoli, dan memiliki manfaat ekonomi bagi masyarakat luas.

Pasal 3
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 4
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 5
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 6
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Fungsi penetapan kebijakan, antara lain, perumusan mengenai perencanaan dasar strategis dan perencanaan dasar teknis penyiaran nasional.
Fungsi pengaturan mencakup kegiatan yang bersifat umum dan atau teknis operasional yang antara lain, tercermin dalam pengaturan perizinan dan persyaratan dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran.
Fungsi pengendalian dilakukan berupa pengarahan dan bimbingan terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran.
Fungsi pengawasan adalah pengawasan terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran, termasuk pengawasan terhadap penguasaan, pengusahaan, pemasukan, perakitan, penggunaan frekuensi dan orbit satelit, serta alat, perangkat, sarana dan prasarana penyiaran.
Fungsi pengendalian dilakukan berupa pengarahan dan bimbingan terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 7
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 8
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)

Yang dimaksud dengan “hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran” adalah hak yang diberikan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran untuk menyelenggarakan penyiaran sesuai dengan izin yang dimilikinya.

Pasal 9
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 10
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “perkembangan teknologi” antara lain teknologi penyiaran digital dan penyiaran melalui jaringan berbasis protokol Internet.
Ayat (2)
Pengaturan mengenai penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang memanfaatkan perkembangan teknologi dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, antara lain, efisiensi, kemandirian, standardisasi, pemberdayaan industri dalam negeri, keterjangkauan.

Pasal 11
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 12
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 13
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “pengurus” adalah direksi dan dewan pengawas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 14
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.
Huruf b
Cukup jelas.
Huruf c
Cukup jelas.
Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “usaha lain yang sah” antara lain penjualan program siaran produksi sendiri kepada Lembaga Penyiaran lain, penyewaan sarana dan prasarana penyiaran, yang pelaksanaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundangan.

Pasal 15
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 16
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “komunitas” adalah sekumpulan orang yang bertempat tinggal atau berdomisili dan berinteraksi di wilayah tertentu dengan tidak mengutamakan kepentingan golongan tertentu.
Yang dimaksud dengan “terbatas” adalah:
a. Untuk jasa penyiaran dengan sistem analog menggunakan daya panca rendah dan memiliki luas jangkauan wilayah terbatas atau dengan sistem pembagian waktu siaran (time sharing); dan
b. Untuk jasa penyiaran dengan sistem digital dengan sistem pembagian waktu siaran (time sharing).
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas
Pasal 17
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 18
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 19
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 20
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 21
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 22
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 23
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 24
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 25
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 26
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.
Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan “usaha lain yang sah” antara lain penjualan program siaran produksi sendiri kepada Lembaga Penyiaran lain, penyewaan sarana dan prasarana penyiaran, yang pelaksanaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
Pasal 27
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 28
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 29
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “wilayah layanan siaran lokal untuk jasa penyiaran radio” adalah wilayah layanan siaran yang meliputi 1 (satu) wilayah di sekitar tempat kedudukan Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersangkutan dalam 1 (satu) wilayah kabupaten/kota, sesuai dengan rencana induk frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan.
Pasal 30
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “wilayah layanan siaran lokal untuk jasa penyiaran televisi” adalah wilayah layanan siaran yang meliputi 1 (satu) atau beberapa wilayah di sekitar tempat kedudukan Lembaga Penyiaran yang bersangkutan dalam 1 (satu) provinsi sesuai dengan rencana induk frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan.
Yang dimaksud dengan “wilayah layanan siaran nasional” adalah wilayah layanan siaran yang meliputi seluruh wilayah negara Republik Indonesia.
Ayat (3)
Stasiun penyiaran di setiap provinsi digunakan untuk melakukan relai siaran dari stasiun pusat dan menyiarkan program siaran lokal dengan memperhatikan kearifan lokal (local wisdom).

Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (6)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 31
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas

Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “daerah ekonomi kurang maju” adalah provinsi dan/atau kabupaten/kota yang masyarakat serta wilayahnya relatif kurang berkembang dibandingkan daerah lain dalam skala nasional yang ditetapkan berdasarkan indeks potensi dan kemajuan daerah dari daerah yang bersangkutan.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 32
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 33
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 34
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 35
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Yang dimaksud dengan “horizontal” dalam ketentuan ini adalah hubungan keluarga yang berada dalam derajat yang sama misalnya hubungan keluarga kakak dengan adik (saudara sekandung).

Yang dimaksud dengan “vertikal” dalam ketentuan ini adalah hubungan keluarga yang berada dalam derajat yang berbeda misalnya hubungan orangtua kandung dengan anak.

Huruf c
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 36
Pembatasan dilakukan agar tidak mengarah pada monopoli, persaingan usaha tidak sehat, dan menjamin keberagaman isi siaran.

Pasal 37
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (2)
Ketentuan ini dimaksudkan agar 1 (satu) pihak tidak memiliki 3 (tiga) jenis media masa sekaligus, yakni LPS jasa penyiaran radio, LPS jasa penyiaran televisi, dan LPB dengan memiliki saham pada tiap-tiap Lembaga Penyiaran tersebut sebesar 25% (duapuluh lima persen) atau lebih, atau berkedudukan sebagai pengendali pada tiap-tiap Lembaga Penyiaran tersebut, sehingga LPS dimaksud tidak dapat memonopoli opini publik.

Pasal 38
Cukup jelas
Pasal 39
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 40
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 41
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 42
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 43
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 44
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 45

Huruf a
Yang dimaksud dengan “pembayaran dari pelanggan” antara lain iuran berlangganan, biaya instalasi, dan bayar per tayang (pay per view).

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “usaha lain yang sah” antara lain penjualan program siaran produksi sendiri kepada Lembaga Penyiaran lain, penyewaan sarana dan prasarana penyiaran, yang pelaksanaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 46
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 47
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 48
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 49
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 50
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 51
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 52
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 53
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “Rencana Dasar Teknik Penyiaran dan Persyaratan Teknis Perangkat Penyiaran” adalah panduan dan pedoman teknis untuk perencanaan, pembangunan, dan pengoperasian penyiaran.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 54
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 55
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan” adalah ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang telekomunikasi.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 56
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 57
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 58
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.
Huruf b
Cukup jelas.
Huruf c
Cukup jelas.
Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “izin sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan”, antara lain, Izin Gangguan, Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB), Surat Izin Tempat Usaha (SITU).

Pasal 59
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 60
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 61
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 62
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran dipindah tangankan kepada pihak lain”, misalnya, Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran yang diberikan kepada badan hukum tertentu, dijual, atau dialihkan kepada badan hukum lain atau perseorangan lain.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 63
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 64
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 65
Ayat (1)
Biaya hak penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang dikenakan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran merupakan kompensasi atas izin yang diperolehnya dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran, yang besarnya ditetapkan berdasarkan persentase dari pendapatan per tahun dan merupakan penerimaan negara bukan pajak yang disetor ke kas negara.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 66
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 67
Ayat (1)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Ketentuan ini hanya berlaku untuk LPP, LPS, dan LPK jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial.

Pasal 68
Yang dimaksud dengan “siaran televisi digital” dalam ketentuan ini adalah siaran televisi digital yang diselenggarakan oleh LPP, LPS, dan LPK jasa penyiaran televisi melalui terestrial.

Pasal 69
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 70
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 71
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 72
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 73
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 74
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 75
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 76
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 77
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “peringatan dini” adalah upaya memberitahukan kepada masyarakat yang berpotensi dilanda bencana untuk menyiagakan mereka dalam menghadapi kondisi bencana. Informasi peringatan dini selain mencakup detail kemungkinan terjadinya bencana juga meliputi lokasi-lokasi aman yang bisa menjadi tempat untuk berlindung atau menyelamatkan diri.

Ayat (2)
Lembaga Penyiaran pada fase tanggap darurat ini diutamakan untuk menyebarluaskan informasi seputar cara evakuasi warga, penanganan korban, dan daerah yang mengalami bencana kepada masyarakat luas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 78
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “pemilik” adalah pemegang saham lembaga penyiaran baik langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “netralitas” adalah opini dan sikap politik pengelola media yang tidak boleh mencampuri atau mempengaruhi Isi Siaran.
Yang dimaksud dengan “keseimbangan” adalah Lembaga Penyiaran wajib memberikan kesempatan yang sama kepada semua pihak
yang memiliki perspektif, opini, pemikiran, atau pendapat yang berbeda.

Pasal 79
Ayat (1)
Ketentuan ini dimaksudkan untuk menumbuhkembangkan industri dalam negeri, termasuk industri kreatif, antara lain, animasi, film 3 Dimensi (3D), konten interaktif.

Ayat (2)
Yang dimaksud dengan “waktu yang tepat” adalah waktu penayangan Mata Acara Siaran yang memperhatikan khalayaknya, misalnya Mata Acara Siaran yang memiliki muatan siaran dewasa tidak boleh ditayangkan pada waktu penayangan Mata Acara Siaran untuk khalayak anak-anak.

Ayat (3)
Yang dimaksud dengan “khalayak khusus” adalah anak-anak dan remaja.

Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 80
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “Program Siaran dilarang dimonopoli secara eksklusif oleh LPB” adalah dengan menutup akses bagi masyarakat luas untuk menikmati program siaran tersebut melalui LPS atau LPP.

Yang dimaksud dengan “Program Siaran yang digemari oleh masyarakat luas”, antara lain, Program Siaran olahraga sepak bola, bulu tangkis, olimpiade

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 81
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 82
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud dengan “Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar” adalah bahasa Indonesia yang sesuai dengan situasi dan kondisi pemakaian serta mengikuti kaidah bahasa Indonesia yang benar.

Ayat(2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat(3)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat(4)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 83
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 84
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 85
Ayat (1)
Yang dimaksud relai siaran adalah relai siaran secara langsung, langsung tunda (live delay), dan tunda.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3)
Yang dimaksud dengan “asas resiprositas” adalah asas timbal balik, yang meliputi 3 hal yaitu adanya:

a. kepentingan politik yang sama antara negara asing dan Indonesia;

b. keuntungan yang sama untuk publik Indonesia dan negara asing; atau

c. penghormatan atas asas kedaulatan negara (state sovereignty).

Dengan demikian, perlakuan yang diberikan kepada Lembaga Penyiaran Asing harus diberlakukan juga pada Lembaga Penyiaran dalam negeri.

Ayat (4)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (5)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (6)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (7)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 86
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 87
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 88
Ayat (1)

Yang dimaksud dengan “hak siar” adalah hak yang dimiliki Lembaga Penyiaran untuk menyiarkan Mata Acara Siaran tertentu yang diperoleh secara sah dari pemilik hak cipta atau penciptanya sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 89
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 90
Ayat (1)

Penyimpanan materi siaran dimaksudkan, antara lain, untuk menjaga kemungkinan terjadinya tuntutan atau keberatan dari pihak yang merasa dirugikan yang disebabkan oleh penyiaran Mata Acara Siaran tertentu. Bahan atau materi siaran yang wajib disimpan adalah bahan atau materi siaran untuk jenis Program Siaran kata.

Program Siaran kata adalah semua Program Siaran yang keluaran utamanya berupa kata-kata baik dalam bentuk berita maupun bukan berita misalnya siaran berita dan gelar wicara (talk show).

Ayat (2)
Cukup jelas.

Ayat (3)
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 91
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 92
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 93
Ayat (1) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (3) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4) Pembatasan waktu siaran iklan dalam ketentuan ini berlaku untuk tayangan siaran iklan yang memotong atau ditayangkan di antara program siaran.
Ayat (5) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (6) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (7) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (8) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (9) Yang dimaksud dengan “sumber daya dalam negeri” meliputi insan periklanan, alam, bahan dan/atau produk, jasa, peralatan, fasilitas, dan kekayaan budaya bangsa yang digunakan dalam pembuatan iklan.

Pasal 94 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 95 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 96 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 97 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 98 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 99 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 100 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 101 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 102 Cukup jelas.
Pasal 103
Ayat (1) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (2) Yang dimaksud dengan “unsur keberagaman dalam masyarakat”, antara lain, adanya unsur pendidik, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh agama, keterwakilan perempuan
Ayat (3) Cukup jelas.
Ayat (4) Cukup jelas.
Pasal 104 Huruf a Cukup jelas.
Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Cukup jelas.

Huruf d
Yang dimaksud dengan “setara” adalah jenjang pendidikan yang sama atau disamakan dengan sarjana sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Huruf e
Cukup jelas.

Huruf f
Cukup jelas.

Huruf g
Cukup jelas.

Huruf h
Cukup jelas.

Huruf i
Cukup jelas.

Huruf j
Cukup jelas.

Huruf k
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 105
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 106
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 107
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 108
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 109
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Pengunduran diri harus disampaikan secara tertulis kepada Presiden untuk KPIS Pusat dan kepada Gubernur untuk KPIS Daerah.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “berhalangan tetap atau secara terus menerus” adalah termasuk sakit jiwa atau raga dan/atau sebab lain yang mengakibatkan yang bersangkutan tidak dapat menjalankan tugas selama 3 (tiga) bulan atau lebih.

Huruf d
Cukup jelas.

Huruf e
Cukup jelas.

Huruf f
Cukup jelas.

Huruf g
Cukup jelas.

Huruf h
Cukup jelas.

Huruf i
Cukup jelas.

Huruf j
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 110
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 111
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 112
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 113
Pengangkatan tenaga ahli bersifat tidak tetap dan harus memperhatikan efisiensi, efektivitas dan ketersediaan anggaran sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 114
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 115
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 116
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 117
Huruf a
Cukup jelas.

Huruf b
Cukup jelas.

Huruf c
Yang dimaksud dengan “hak pribadi” adalah hak atas kehidupan pribadi dan ruang pribadi dari subjek dan objek suatu Mata Acara Siaran yang tidak berkaitan dengan kepentingan publik.

Huruf d
Cukup jelas.

Huruf e
Cukup jelas.

Huruf f
Cukup jelas.

Huruf g
Cukup jelas.

Huruf h
Cukup jelas.

Huruf i
Cukup jelas.

Huruf j
Cukup jelas.

Huruf k
Cukup jelas.

Huruf l
Cukup jelas.

Huruf m
Cukup jelas.

Huruf n
Cukup jelas.

Huruf o
Cukup jelas.

Huruf p
Cukup jelas.

Huruf q
Cukup jelas.

Huruf r
Cukup jelas.
Huruf s
Cukup jelas.

Huruf t
Cukup jelas.

Huruf u
Cukup jelas.

Huruf v
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 118
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 119
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 120
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 121
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 122
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 123
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 124
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 125
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 126
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 127
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 128
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 129
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 130
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 131
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 132
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 133
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 134
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 135
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 136
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 137
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 138
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 139
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 140
Cukup jelas.

Pasal 141
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 142
   Cukup jelas.
Pasal 143
   Cukup jelas.
Pasal 144
   Cukup jelas.
Pasal 145
   Cukup jelas.

TAMBAHAN LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR .....
APPENDIX 4

Ministerial Regulations on Digital TV Migration
MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR : 22 /PER/M.KOMINFO/ 11/2011

TENTANG

PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN TELEVISI DIGITAL TERESTRIAL
PENERIMAAN TETAP TIDAK BERBAYAR (FREE TO AIR)

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA,

Menimbang:  a. bahwa perkembangan teknologi penyiaran televisi terestrial di dunia saat ini beralih dari teknologi penyiaran analog menjadi teknologi penyiaran digital;

b. bahwa arah kebijakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran saat ini harus memperhatikan perkembangan teknologi menuju teknologi penyiaran digital yang dapat menggunakan 1 (satu) kanal frekuensi radio untuk menyalurkan beberapa program siaran;

c. bahwa dalam rangka mengatasi permasalahan tidak terpenuhinya permohonan penggunaan kanal frekuensi radio untuk penyiaran televisi terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free to air) yang disebabkan terbatasnya spektrum frekuensi radio, migrasi dari penyiaran analog menjadi penyiaran digital perlu dilaksanakan secara bertahap;

d. bahwa migrasi dari penyiaran analog menjadi penyiaran digital tidak hanya sebagai bentuk dari perkembangan teknologi tetapi juga sebagai sarana untuk melakukan efisien struktur industri penyiaran yang berorintasi kepada peningkatan peluang usaha, ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya masyarakat;

e. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, huruf b, huruf c dan huruf d, serta memperhatikan pula pasal 2 ayat (3) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta perlu menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free to Air);
Mengingat :

1. Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881);

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252);

3. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 52 Tahun 2000 tentang Penyelenggaraan Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 107, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3980);

4. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 53 Tahun 2000 tentang Penggunaan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio dan Orbit Satelit (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 108, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3981);

5. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Publik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4485);

6. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 50 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 127, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4566);

7. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 tentang Jenis dan Tarif atas Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berlaku pada Departemen Komunikasi dan Informatika sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 76 Tahun 2010 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4974);


9. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2010 tentang Daftar Bidang Usaha yang Tertutup dan Bidang Usaha yang Terbuka dengan Persyaratan di Bidang Penanaman Modal;


12. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia Nomor: 01/PER/M.KOMINFO/01/2010 tentang Penyelenggaraan Jaringan Telekomunikasi;


MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan: PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA TENTANG PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN TELEVISI DIGITAL TERESTRIAL PENERIMAAN TETAP TIDAK BERBAYAR (FREE TO AIR).

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Menteri ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. Siaran adalah pesan atau rangkaian pesan dalam bentuk suara, gambar, atau suara dan gambar atau yang berbentuk grafis, karakter, baik yang bersifat interaktif maupun tidak, yang dapat diterima melalui perangkat penerima siaran.

2. Penyiaran adalah kegiatan pemaparcaraan siaran melalui sarana pemancaran dan/atau sarana transmisi di darat, laut atau antariksa dengan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio melalui udara, kabel, dan/atau media lainnya untuk dapat diterima secara serentak dan bersamaan oleh masyarakat dengan perangkat penerima siaran.

3. Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terrestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free to Air) adalah penyiaran dengan menggunakan teknologi digital yang dipancarkan secara terestrial dan diterima dengan perangkat penerimaan tetap.

4. Saluran adalah Kanal frekuensi radio yang merupakan bagian dari pita frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan untuk suatu stasiun radio yang di dalamnya terdiri dari beberapa saluran siaran.

5. Saluran siaran adalah slot untuk 1 (satu) program siaran.

6. Program siaran adalah siaran yang disusun secara berkesinambungan dan berjadwal.

7. Penyiaran multipleksing adalah penyiaran dengan transmisi 2 (dua) program atau lebih pada 1 (satu) saluran pada saat yang bersamaan.

8. Penyiaran simulcast adalah penyelenggaraan pemancaran siaran televisi analog dan siaran televisi digital pada saat yang bersamaan.

9. Wilayah layanan siaran adalah wilayah layanan penerimaan sesuai dengan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang diberikan.

10. Zona layanan adalah gabungan dari beberapa wilayah layanan siaran dalam suatu area.

11. Analog Switch-Off (ASO) adalah suatu periode dimana penyelenggaraan layanan siaran analog dihentikan/dimatikan dan diganti dengan layanan siaran digital.

12. Menteri adalah menteri yang ruang lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya di bidang komunikasi dan informatika.
BAB II
TUJUAN

Pasal 2

(1) Penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free to air) bertujuan untuk:

a. meningkatkan kualitas penerimaan program siaran televisi;
b. memberikan lebih banyak pilihan program siaran kepada masyarakat;
c. mempercepat perkembangan media televisi yang sehat di Indonesia;
d. menumbuhkan industri konten, perangkat lunak, dan perangkat keras yang terkait dengan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free to air); dan

e. meningkatkan efisiensi pemanfaatan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

(2) Untuk mencapai tujuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), Menteri menetapkan alokasi spektrum frekuensi radio bagi keperluan penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free to air).

(3) Alokasi spektrum frekuensi radio sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) tidak mengurangi hak-hak masyarakat untuk mendapatkan informasi dan hak-hak lembaga penyiaran untuk melakukan kegiatan penyiaran.

BAB III
PENYELENGGARAAN

Bagian Pertama
Lembaga Penyelenggara

Pasal 3

Lembaga penyelenggara penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free to air) terdiri atas:

a. Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Program Siaran yang selanjutnya disebut LPPPS yaitu lembaga yang mengelola program siaran untuk dipancarluaskan kepada masyarakat di suatu wilayah layanan siaran melalui saluran siaran atau slot dalam kanal frekuensi radio.
b. Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing yang selanjutnya disebut LPPPMS yaitu lembaga yang menyalurkan beberapa program siaran melalui suatu perangkat multipleks dan perangkat transmisi kepada masyarakat di suatu zona layanan.

Bagian Kedua
Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Program Siaran

Pasal 4

(1) LPPPS sebagaimana dimaksud pada Pasal 3 huruf a antara lain adalah:

a. Lembaga Penyiaran Publik TVRI atau Publik Lokal;
b. Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta; dan
c. Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas.
(2) Untuk memancarkan program siarannya, Lembaga Penyiaran Publik Lokal dan Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas harus bekerjasama dengan Lembaga Penyiaran Publik TVRI yang menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing dalam penggunaan saluran siaran atau slot dalam kanal frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.

(3) Untuk memancarkan program siarannya, Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta bekerja sama dengan Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing dalam penggunaan saluran siaran atau slot dalam kanal frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.

Bagian Ketiga
Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing

Pasal 5

(1) LPPPM sebagaimana dimaksud pada Pasal 3 huruf b dilaksanakan oleh:

a. Lembaga Penyiaran Publik TVRI; dan
b. Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta.

(2) LPPPM wajib:

a. memiliki izin penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio dan membayar biaya hak penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio sesuai dengan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan;
b. memenuhi komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing yang mencakup seluruh wilayah layanan dalam zona layanannya;
c. menyediakan sistem perangkat multipleks, sistem pemancar, sistem jaringan serta sarana prasarana pendukung penyiaran lainnya;
d. menggunakan alat dan perangkat yang telah memenuhi persyaratan teknis sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan;
e. mencegah terjadinya interferensi penggunaan frekuensi radio pada wilayah layanan yang sama dan wilayah layanan yang bersebelahan;
f. menyediakan sistem dan perangkat teknis pendukung untuk keperluan Sistem Peringatan Dini Bencana.

(3) LPPPM hanya dapat menyalurkan program siaran dari Lembaga Penyiaran yang berada dalam zona layanan sesuai lampiran Peraturan Menteri ini, yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan ini.

(4) LPPPM dapat menyelenggarakan layanannya pada lebih dari 1 (satu) zona layanan sesuai lampiran Peraturan Menteri ini, yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan ini.

(5) LPPPM wajib mengutamakan penggunaan perangkat produksi dalam negeri.

(6) Untuk meningkatkan kualitas penerimaan siaran di wilayah layanan yang berada di dalam zona layanannya, LPPPM harus menggunakan metode Single Frequency Network (SFN) sesuai dengan alokasi frekuensi radio di setiap wilayah layanan siaran.
Pasal 6

(1) Lembaga Penyiaran Publik TVRI yang menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing dalam mengalokasikan kapasitas salurannya wajib:
   a. menyalurkan program siaran dari lembaganya, Penyelenggara Lembaga Penyiaran Publik Lokal, dan/atau Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas yang berada di zona layanannya; dan
   b. menyalurkan program siaran dari Lembaga Penyiaran Komunitas sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) saluran siaran.

(2) Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing dalam mengalokasikan seluruh kapasitas salurannya wajib menyalurkan 1 (satu) program siaran dari lembaganya dan beberapa program siaran dari Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta lain yang berada di zona layanannya.

Pasal 7

(1) Menteri menetapkan batasan tarif sewa saluran siaran dari penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing.

(2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut tentang batasan tarif sewa saluran siaran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

Bagian Keempat
Wilayah dan Zona Layanan

Pasal 8

(1) Wilayah penyelenggaraan program siaran adalah wilayah layanan.

(2) Wilayah penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing adalah zona layanan.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai wilayah layanan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri yang mengatur rencana induk (master plan) frekuensi radio untuk keperluan televisi siaran digital terestrial pada pita frekuensi UHF.

(7) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai zona layanan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) tercantum pada lampiran Peraturan Menteri ini yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan ini.

BAB IV
TATA CARA DAN PERSYARATAN PERIZINAN

Bagian Kesatu
Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Program Siaran

Pasal 9

(1) Dalam melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran, LPPPS harus memperoleh izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran dari Menteri.
Bagian Kedua

Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing

Pasal 10

(1) Dalam melaksanakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing, LPPPM harus memperoleh penetapan dari Menteri.

(2) Untuk memperoleh penetapan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), LPPPM harus mengajukan permohonan secara tertulis kepada Menteri.

(3) Penetapan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diberikan setelah memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan sebagai berikut:
   a. memiliki Izin Penyelenggara Penyiaran;
   b. memiliki rencana bisnis penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing;
   c. memberikan komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing;
   d. tidak memiliki kepemilikan silang (cross-ownership) dengan Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta lainnya yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing di zona layanan yang sama;
   e. memiliki Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) dan infrastruktur eksisting yang memadai;
   f. memiliki rencana penggelaran infrastruktur digital; dan
   g. memberikan surat pernyataan berupa jaminan pemberian tingkat kualitas layanan (Service Level Agreement / SLA), perlakuan, dan kesempatan yang sama kepada Lembaga Penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran.

(4) Dalam hal jumlah Lembaga Penyiaran yang mengajukan permohonan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) melebihi kanal frekuensi radio yang tersedia di suatu zona layanan, maka akan dilakukan seleksi.

(5) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai ayat (3) dan ayat (4) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri.

Pasal 11

Menteri menetapkan Lembaga Penyiaran Publik TVRI sebagai LPPPM yang berlaku secara nasional tanpa melalui proses seleksi dengan menggunakan 1 (satu) kanal frekuensi radio di setiap wilayah layanan.

BAB V

PENGUNGAAN KOMPONEN DALAM NEGERI

Pasal 12

(1) Tingkat Kandungan Dalam Negeri (TKDN) alat bantu penerima siaran televisi digital (set-top-box) yang diperdagangkan di wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia sekurang-kurangnya 20 % (dua puluh per seratus) dan secara bertahap ditingkatkan sekurang-kurangnya menjadi 50 % (lima puluh per seratus) dalam jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun.
(2) Alat bantu penerima siaran televisi digital (set-top-box) dan perangkat penerima televisi digital wajib memiliki fitur menu Bahasa Indonesia dan fitur peringatan dini bencana alam serta dapat dilengkapi dengan layanan data dan sarana pengukuran rating acara siaran televisi.

(3) Alat bantu penerima siaran televisi digital (set-top-box) dan perangkat penerima televisi digital yang dibuat, dirakit, diperdagangkan, dioperasikan dan dimasukkan ke dalam wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia untuk keperluan penyiaran wajib mengikuti persyaratan teknis yang diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 13

Perangkat televisi yang telah terintegrasi dengan alat bantu penerima siaran digital wajib menggunakan label siap digital.

BAB VI

PELAKSANAAN PENYIARAN

Bagian Kesatu
Pelaksanaan Penyiaran TV Digital Terestrial

Pasal 14

(1) Pelaksanaan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing selambat – lambatnya akan dimulai pada tahun 2012.

(2) Pelaksanaan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) akan dilakukan secara bertahap sebagaimana dimaksud pada Lampiran Peraturan Menteri ini, yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan ini.

(3) Pelaksanaan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada setiap zona layanan diawali dengan melakukan penyiaran secara simulcast sampai dengan waktu Analog Switch Off (ASO) sebagaimana dimaksud pada Lampiran Peraturan Menteri ini.

(4) Sebelum pelaksanaan simulcast, Menteri akan menetapkan Lembaga Penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada kanal frekuensi radio yang telah disediakan melalui Keputusan Menteri.


(6) Lembaga Penyiaran yang telah menyelenggarakan penyiaran televisi secara analog sebelum ditetapkannya Peraturan Menteri ini, namun tidak memenuhi persyaratan untuk melaksanakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 10, akan menjadi Lembaga Penyiaran yang hanya melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran.

(7) Penyesuaian seluruh Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran yang dimiliki oleh lembaga penyiaran sebelum ditetapkannya Peraturan Menteri ini akan dilakukan setelah Analog Switch Off.
Pelaksanaan Analog Switch Off (ASO) selambat-lambatnya dilakukan sampai dengan akhir tahun 2017.

Bagian Kedua
Pelaksanaan Simulcast

Pasal 15
Agar masyarakat memiliki waktu transisi yang cukup untuk memiliki alat bantu penerima siaran digital, dilaksanakan penyiaran simulcast.

Pasal 16
Selama masa penyiaran simulcast, Lembaga Penyiaran yang telah melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran diharuskan menayangkan iklan layanan masyarakat yang menjelaskan proses migrasi sistem penyiaran televisi analog ke sistem penyiaran televisi digital paling sedikit setiap 2 (dua) jam.

Pasal 17
Lembaga Penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing dapat mempercepat pelaksanaan simulcast dalam waktu kurang dari yang telah ditetapkan sebagaimana pada Lampiran Peraturan ini.

Bagian Ketiga
Perizinan Berjalan

Pasal 18
(1) Permohonan Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran untuk penyiaran televisi analog yang diterima oleh Menteri setelah dikeluarkannya Peraturan Menteri ini akan diproses sebagai pengajuan permohonan izin untuk melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran yang pelaksanaannya diselenggarakan setelah Lembaga Penyiaran yang menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing beroperasi di wilayah layanannya.


(3) Lembaga Penyiaran yang memiliki Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dengan menggunakan kanal frekuensi radio yang dialokasikan bukan untuk wilayah layanannya wajib melakukan migrasi ke penyiaran televisi digital selambat-lambatnya 1 (satu) tahun setelah Lembaga Penyiaran yang menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing beroperasi di wilayah layanannya.
(4) Pemohon Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran televisi analog yang telah memenuhi persyaratan dan tersedia kanal frekuensi sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam peraturan perundang-undangan sebelum ditetapkannya peraturan ini dapat diberikan IPP dengan ketentuan wajib melakukan migrasi ke penyiaran televisi digital selambat-lambatnya 1 (satu) tahun setelah Lembaga Penyiaran yang menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing beroperasi di wilayah layanannya.

BAB VII
EVALUASI DAN PENGAWASAN PENYELENGGARAAN SIARAN TV DIGITAL

Pasal 19

(1) Menteri melakukan pengawasan dan evaluasi secara menyeluruh terhadap penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak bergerak.

(2) Menteri membentuk Tim untuk melakukan pengawasan dan evaluasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1).

BAB VIII
SANKSI ADMINISTRATIF

Pasal 20

(1) Menteri dapat mengenakan sanksi administratif kepada Lembaga Penyiaran yang melanggar Pasal 5 ayat (2), Pasal 5 ayat (5), Pasal 6 ayat (1), Pasal 6 ayat (2), Pasal 9 ayat (1), Pasal 10 ayat (1), Pasal 18 ayat (2), Pasal 18 ayat (3), Pasal 18 ayat (4).

(2) Sanksi administratif sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) di atas dapat berupa:
   a. Himbauan;
   b. Teguran tertulis;
   c. Penghentian penetapan sementara;
   d. Pencabutan penetapan.

(3) Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai tata cara pemberian sanksi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dan (2) diatur dengan Peraturan Menteri tersendiri.

BAB IX
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 21

Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.
Pasal 22


Agar setiap orang mengetahui, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Menteri ini dengan penempatannya dalam Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia.

Ditetapkan di: Jakarta
pada tanggal: 22 November 2011

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUKIL INDONESIA

[Signature]

TIFATUL SEMBIRING

Ditetapkan di: Jakarta
pada tanggal: 20

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA

AMIR SYAMSUDDIN
BERITA NEGERA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN .............. NOMOR ..............

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2. Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia (sebagai laporan);
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*DEM = Daerah Ekonomi Maju
DEKM = Daerah Ekonomi Kurang Maju
Q1: JANUARI - MARET
Q2: APRIL - JUNI
Q3: JULI - SEPTEMBER
Q4: OKTOBER - DESEMBER
PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA


TENTANG

RENCANA INDUK (MASTERPLAN) FREKUENSI RADIO
UNTUK KEPERLUAN TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL TERESTRIAL
PADA PITA FREKUENSI RADIO 478 – 694 MHz

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka penerapan teknologi dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital yang menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio secara terestrial untuk penerimaan tetap, dipandang perlu dilakukan penataan untuk penggunaan frekuensi radio pada band IV dan band V Ultra High Frequency (UHF) secara tertib, efektif dan efisien sesuai dengan ketentuan nasional dan internasional;

b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a perlu menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika tentang Rencana Induk (Masterplan) Frekuensi Radio Untuk Keperluan Televisi Siaran Digital Terestrial Pada Pita Frekuensi Radio 478 – 694 MHz;

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 154 Tahun 1999, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881);

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252);
3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 52 Tahun 2000 tentang Penyelenggaraan Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 107, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3980);

4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 53 Tahun 2000 tentang Penggunaan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio dan Orbit Satelit (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 108, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3981);

5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 38 Tahun 2007 tentang Pembagian Urusan Pemerintahan Antara Pemerintah, Pemerintahan Daerah Provinsi, dan Pemerintahan Daerah Kabupaten/Kota;


11. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor 39/PER/M.KOMINFO/10/2009 tentang Kerangka Dasar Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free To Air);


MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA TENTANG RENCANA INDUK (MASTERPLAN) FREKUENSI RADIO UNTUK KEPERLUAN TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL TERESTRIAL PADA PITA FREKUENSI RADIO 478 – 694 MHz.

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Menteri ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. Pita Frekuensi Radio adalah bagian dari spektrum frekuensi radio yang mempunyai lebar tertentu.

2. Kanal Frekuensi Radio adalah bagian dari pita frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan untuk suatu stasiun radio.

3. Penetapan pita frekuensi radio atau kanal frekuensi adalah otorisasi yang diberikan oleh suatu administrasi, dalam hal ini Menteri kepada suatu stasiun radio untuk menggunakan frekuensi radio atau kanal frekuensi radio berdasarkan persyaratan tertentu.

4. Pemetaan pita frekuensi radio atau kanal frekuensi radio adalah pencantuman kanal frekuensi tertentu hasil dari suatu perencanaan yang telah disetujui, diadopsi oleh konferensi yang kompeten, untuk digunakan oleh satu atau lebih administrasi untuk penggunaan dinas komunikasi radio terestrial atau dinas komunikasi ruang angkasa dalam satu atau lebih negara atau area geografis yang telah teridentifikasi berdasarkan persyaratan tertentu.
5. Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (*Free To Air*) adalah penyiaran dengan menggunakan teknologi digital yang dipancarkan secara terestrial dan diterima dengan perangkat penerimaan tetap.

6. Wilayah Layanan adalah wilayah penerimaan stasiun radio yang diproteksi dari gangguan/interferensi sinyal frekuensi radio lainnya.

7. Lokasi titik pengujian/pengukuran (test point) merupakan batas terluar dari suatu wilayah layanan (service area).

8. *Single Frequency Network* yang selanjutnya disingkat SPN adalah suatu teknik pembentukan jaringan yang terdiri dari sejumlah pemancar tersinkronasi yang semuanya memancarkan sinyal identik menggunakan kanal frekuensi yang sama.


10. Direktur Jenderal adalah Direktur Jenderal Sumber Daya dan Perangkat Pos dan Informatika.


BAB II

PENGUNAAN PITA FREKUENSI RADIO UNTUK KEPERLUAN TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL TERESTRIAL

Pasal 2

Pita frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial adalah 478 – 694 MHz.

Pasal 3

Pita frekuensi radio sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 digunakan untuk keperluan:

a. penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial pada rentang frekuensi 478-526 MHz diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri tersendiri.

b. penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (*Free To Air*) pada rentang frekuensi 526 - 694 MHz.
Pasal 4

Pengkanalanan pada pita frekuensi radio 478 – 694 MHz sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 tercantum dalam Lampiran I yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan Menteri ini.

Pasal 5

Setiap penggunaan frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (Free To Air) sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 huruf b wajib memenuhi ketentuan teknis sebagai berikut:

a. lebar pita frekuensi (bandwidth) yang digunakan tiap kanal adalah 8 MHz;

b. rasio proteksi (protection ratio) sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran II yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan Menteri ini; dan

c. kuat medan (field strength) pada lokasi titik pengujian/pengukuran di setiap wilayah layanan dibatasi maksimum 42,6 dBµV/m.

BAB III

PEMETAAN KANAL FREKUENSI

Pasal 6

Penggunaan frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (Free To Air) di setiap wilayah layanan wajib mengikuti pemetaan kanal frekuensi radio sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran III yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan Menteri ini.

Pasal 7

Penetapan kanal frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (Free To Air) di wilayah layanan yang cakupannya dapat menjangkau negara lain dilakukan berdasarkan koordinasi antara Direktorat Jenderal dengan administrasi telekomunikasi negara yang terkait.
Pasal 8

Penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (*Free To Air*) di suatu daerah yang tidak tercakup oleh wilayah layanan manapun dapat menggunakan kanal cadangan yaitu kanal 46 (670 – 678 MHz), kanal 47 (678 – 686 MHz) dan/atau kanal 48 (686 – 694 MHz).

BAB IV

PENERAPAN TEKNIK SINGLE FREQUENCY NETWORK (SFN)

Pasal 9

Penggunaan frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran televisi siaran digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (*Free To Air*) dapat menerapkan teknik SFN pada kondisi sebagai berikut:

a. pada wilayah layanan tertentu sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran III yang tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan Menteri ini; atau

b. pada suatu daerah di satu wilayah layanan yang tidak mendapatkan sinyal dengan kualitas baik (blank spot);

BAB V

SERTIFIKASI PENGUNGAAN PERANGKAT

Pasal 10

Setiap alat dan perangkat yang digunakan untuk keperluan televisi siaran digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (*Free To Air*) wajib mendapat sertifikat Direktur Jenderal.

BAB VI

PENGAWASAN DAN PENGENDALIAN

Pasal 11

Pengawasan dan pengendalian terhadap pelaksanaan Peraturan Menteri ini dilaksanakan oleh Direktur Jenderal.
BAB VIII
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 12

Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Menteri ini dengan penempatannya dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia.

Ditetapkan di: Jakarta
pada tanggal: 23 November 2011

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUKLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

TIFATUL SEMBIRING

Diundangkan di: Jakarta
pada tanggal: 7 Desember 2011

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA,

ttd

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

BERITA NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2011 NOMOR 796

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya

Kepala Biro Hukum,

D. Susilo Hartono
PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
NOMOR 23 /PER/M.KOMINFO/ 11/2011
TENTANG RENCANA INDUK (MASTERPLAN)
FREKUENSI RADIO UNTUK KEPERLUAN TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL TERESTRIAL PADA PITA FREKUENSI RADIO 478 – 694 MHz

PENGKANALAN FREKUENSI RADIO UNTUK TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL TERESTRIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band IV</th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nomor Kanal</td>
<td>Batas Frekuensi [MHz]</td>
<td>Frekuensi Tengah [MHz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>478 – 486</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>486 – 494</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>494 – 502</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>502 – 510</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>510 – 518</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>518 – 526</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>526 – 534</td>
<td>530</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>534 – 542</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>542 – 550</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>550 – 558</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>558 – 566</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>566 – 574</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>574 – 582</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>582 – 590</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>590 – 598</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>598 – 606</td>
<td>602</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band V</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>606 – 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>614 – 622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>622 – 630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>630 – 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>638 – 646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>646 – 656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>656 – 662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>662 – 670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>670 – 678</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>678 – 686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>686 – 694</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA,

**ttt**

TIFATUL SEMBIRING
LAMPIRAN II
PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
NOMOR 23 TAHUN 2011
TENTANG RENCANA INDUK (MASTERPLAN) FREKUENSI
RADIO UNTUK KEPERLUAN TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL
TERESTRIAL PADA PITA FREKUENSI RADIO 478 – 694 MHz

RASIO PROTEKSI (PROTECTION RATIO)
PENYELENGGARAAN TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL DVB-T PADA PITA UHF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rasio Proteksi</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rasio proteksi untuk saluran yang sama (co-channel)</td>
<td>20 (dB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasio proteksi untuk saluran yang bertetangga (adjacent-channel):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Lower adjacent channel</td>
<td>-30 (dB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Upper adjacent channel</td>
<td>-30 (dB)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA,

ttd

TIFATUL SEMBIRING
PEMETAAN KANAL FREKUENSI RADIO
UNTUK TELEVISI SIARAN DIGITAL DVB-T

A. ZONA LAYANAN I
PROPINSI NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Nomor Kanal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Banda Aceh</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test points Wilayah Layanan Banda Aceh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nama Test Points</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Nama Lokasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Banda Aceh - 1</td>
<td>095E19 13</td>
<td>05N53 35</td>
<td>Sabang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Banda Aceh - 2</td>
<td>095E41 29</td>
<td>05N34 45</td>
<td>Lampanah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Banda Aceh - 3</td>
<td>095E37 30</td>
<td>05N17 02</td>
<td>Seuneubok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Banda Aceh - 4</td>
<td>095E02 34</td>
<td>05N44 41</td>
<td>Melingge</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Nomor Kanal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sabang</td>
<td>30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test points Wilayah Layanan Sabang

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Nama Test Points</th>
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<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Nama Lokasi</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sabang - 1</td>
<td>095E12 55</td>
<td>05N53 55</td>
<td>Sabang</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sabang - 2</td>
<td>095E18 51</td>
<td>05N53 32</td>
<td>Sabang</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sabang - 3</td>
<td>095E22 18</td>
<td>05N50 27</td>
<td>Sabang</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sabang - 4</td>
<td>095E19 07</td>
<td>05N46 41</td>
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<th>Nomor Kanal</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meulaboh</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
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Test points Wilayah Layanan Meulaboh

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Nama Lokasi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Meulaboh - 1</td>
<td>096E35 45</td>
<td>04N39 15</td>
<td>Bah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meulaboh - 2</td>
<td>096E52 34</td>
<td>04N28 03</td>
<td>Isak</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meulaboh - 3</td>
<td>096E51 43</td>
<td>03N42 55</td>
<td>Ie Lhob</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Meulaboh - 4</td>
<td>096E08 48</td>
<td>04N11 04</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Meulaboh - 5</td>
<td>096E08 42</td>
<td>04N28 45</td>
<td>Seuneubok Dalam</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Nomor Kanal</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
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Test points Wilayah Layanan Tapaktuan

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<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Nama Lokasi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tapaktuan - 1</td>
<td>097E19 25</td>
<td>03N23 44</td>
<td>Penggalangan</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tapaktuan - 2</td>
<td>097E40 39</td>
<td>03N00 17</td>
<td>Salim Pinim</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tapaktuan - 3</td>
<td>097E22 33</td>
<td>02N59 22</td>
<td>Kedai Padang</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>097E11 04</td>
<td>03N15 27</td>
<td>Ie Buboh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tapaktuan - 5</td>
<td>097E04 03</td>
<td>03N26 11</td>
<td>Kotabaru</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Wilayah Layanan</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Singkil</td>
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Test points Wilayah Layanan Singkil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nama Test Points</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Nama Lokasi</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Singkil - 1</td>
<td>097E57 22</td>
<td>02N38 52</td>
<td>Hutan</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Singkil - 2</td>
<td>098E05 20</td>
<td>02N29 40</td>
<td>Situbuh-tubuh</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Singkil - 3</td>
<td>098E06 25</td>
<td>02N22 53</td>
<td>Napa Galuh</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>098E02 58</td>
<td>02N13 46</td>
<td>Gosong Telaga Selatan</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Singkil - 5</td>
<td>097E46 35</td>
<td>02N17 08</td>
<td>Singkilbaru</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Test points Wilayah Layanan Singkil</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Singkil - 6</td>
<td>097E39 47</td>
<td>02N24 17 Kuta Padang</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>097E39 21</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sinabang - 1</td>
<td>096E05 15</td>
<td>02N38 26 Ulung</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sinabang - 2</td>
<td>096E27 15</td>
<td>02N27 36 Lataling</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Sinabang - 3</td>
<td>096E27 21</td>
<td>02N20 36 Latiung</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sinabang - 4</td>
<td>096E16 08</td>
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<tbody>
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13 | Jantho           | 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45 |

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PROPINSI SUMATERA UTARA

1 | Medan            | 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43 |

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2 | Sidikalang       | 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45 |

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3 | Kabanjahe        | 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44 |

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B. ZONA LAYANAN II

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**Test points Wilayah Layanan Sungai Penuh**

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# C. ZONA LAYANAN III
## PROPINSI SUMATERA SELATAN

### No. Wilayah Layanan Nomor Kanal
1. **Palembang** 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44

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3. **Sekayu** 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43

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4. **Lubuk Linggau** 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45

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**PROPINSI BANGKA BELITUNG**

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**D. ZONA LAYANAN IV**

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**G. ZONA LAYANAN VII**

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H. ZONA LAYANAN VIII
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## I. ZONA LAYANAN IX PROPINSI PAPUA

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**J. ZONA LAYANAN X**

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### L. ZONA LAYANAN XII

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**M. ZONA LAYANAN XIII**

**PROPINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT**

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N. ZONA LAYANAN XIV
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**O. ZONA LAYANAN XV PROPINSI KEPULAUAN RIAU**

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**Test points Wilayah Layanan Tanjung Pinang**

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</table>

**MENTSERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA**

TIFATUL SEMBIRING
PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2012

TENTANG
PELAKSANAAN PENETAPAN
PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKSING

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa sesuai ketentuan Pasal 2 ayat (1) dan ayat (3) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 tahun 2005 tentang Penyelelanggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta, Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika mengatur penyelelanggaraan penyiaran multipleksing melalui sistem terestrial;


c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika tentang Pelaksanaan Penetapan Penyelelanggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing;

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881);

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252);

3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 53 Tahun 2000 tentang Penggunaan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio dan Orbit Satelit (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 108, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3981);

4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyeleenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Publik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4485);

5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyeleenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor
127, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4566);

6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 tentang Jenis dan Tarif atas Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berlaku pada Departemen Komunikasi dan Informatika (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4974) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 76 Tahun 2010 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2010 Nomor 135, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5171);


12. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor: 22/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2011 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free to Air);


MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan: PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA TENTANG PELAKSANAAN PENETAPAN PENYELENGGARAAAN PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKING.

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1
Dalam Peraturan Menteri ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. Penyiaran Multipleksing adalah penyiaran dengan transmisi 2 (dua) program atau lebih pada 1 (satu) saluran pada saat yang bersamaan.

2. Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing yang selanjutnya disebut LPPPM adalah lembaga yang menyalurkan beberapa program siaran melalui suatu perangkat multipleks dan perangkat transmisi kepada masyarakat di suatu zona layanan.

3. Zona Layanan adalah gabungan dari beberapa wilayah layanan siaran dalam suatu area.


5. Menteri adalah menteri yang ruang lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya di bidang komunikasi dan informatika.

BAB II
PELAKSANAAN PENETAPAN

Pasal 2
(1) Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang akan menyelenggarakan Penyiaran Multipleksing wajib mendapat penetapan dari Menteri.

(2) Penetapan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan untuk setiap Zona Layanan.

Pasal 3
(1) Menteri mengumumkan peluang usaha Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing untuk setiap Zona Layanan.

(2) Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing dilakukan melalui proses seleksi.

(3) Seleksi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dilakukan berdasarkan Zona Layanan.

(4) Tata cara dan persyaratan seleksi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) tercantum dalam dokumen seleksi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Lampiran Peraturan Menteri ini.

(5) Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang berminat untuk menyelenggarakan Penyiaran Multipleksing di suatu Zona Layanan harus mengajukan permohonan secara tertulis kepada Menteri.

Pasal 4
Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang dinyatakan sebagai pemenang seleksi akan ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Menteri.
BAB III
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 5

Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Menteri ini dengan penempatannya dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 1 Juni 2012

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

TIFATUL SEMBIRING

Diundangkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 12 Juli 2012

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

 ttd

AMIR SYAMSUDIN
BERITA NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2012 NOMOR 702

[Stamp]
LAMPIRAN
PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2012
TANGGAL 1 JUNI 2012

DOKUMEN SELEKSI

LEMBAGA PENYIARAN PENYELENGGARA PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKSING PADA PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN TELEVISI DIGITAL TERESTRIAL PENERIMAAN TETAP TIDAK BERBAYAR (FREE-TO-AIR)
UNTUK MENJADI PERHATIAN

Dokumen ini disiapkan dalam rangka proses seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing, yang selanjutnya disebut LPPPM, pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air). Dokumen ini menjelaskan kebijakan, ketentuan, persyaratan, prosedur, formulir, dan aspek-aspek lain yang berkaitan dengan seleksi tersebut untuk dipatuhi oleh semua Peserta.

Setiap penjelasan yang terdapat dalam Dokumen ini dapat diubah sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kondisi terkini dan hal tersebut akan disampaikan kepada Peserta.

Keikutsertaan dalam proses seleksi dan segala bentuk resiko dan konsekuensi yang terkait dengan keputusan tersebut merupakan tanggung jawab Peserta.

Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika dan/atau Tim Seleksi tidak mempunyai kewajiban dalam bentuk apapun untuk membayar ganti rugi atas segala biaya yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Peserta, atau pun kerugian-kerugian lain yang mungkin dialami oleh Peserta berkenaan dengan keikutsertaannya dalam Proses Seleksi ini.

Dengan ditetapkannya Dokumen ini, hal-hal yang terkait seleksi LPPPM pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air), termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada rencana, usulan, diskusi, white paper, tanggapan, siaran pers dan konsultasi publik yang bertentangan dengan ketentuan dalam Dokumen ini dinyatakan tidak berlaku.
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1 INFORMASI UMUM

1.1 PENDAHULUAN

Pemerintah telah melaksanakan kajian mendalam mengenai penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) termasuk dilakukannya konsultasi publik sebagai salah satu pertimbangan dalam proses pengambilan kebijakan tersebut.

Di samping itu telah dilakukan pula serangkaian pembahasan secara intensif dengan melibatkan unsur Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika dengan pemangku kepentingan terkait antara lain Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia, Pemerintah Daerah (Pemda Tk.I), Lembaga Penyiaran Publik TVRI, Asosiasi TV Swasta Indonesia (ATVSI), Asosiasi TV Lokal Indonesia (ATVLI), Asosiasi TV Jaringan Indonesia (ATVJI), kalangan industri perangkat penyiaran, akademisi, lembaga swadaya masyarakat dan masyarakat luas.

Pemerintah mengambil kebijakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip sebagai berikut:
1. hak publik untuk mendapatkan informasi tidak terputus;
2. hak lembaga penyiaran dalam melaksanakan kegiatan usaha penyiarannya tetap dijamin; dan
3. efisiensi penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio.

Berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip sebagaimana disebutkan di atas, Pemerintah mengambil kebijakan antara lain sebagai berikut:
2. menerbitkan Peraturan Menteri mengenai kebijakan yang mengatur
penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) dimana salah satu aspek pengaturan dalam Peraturan Menteri ini adalah adanya Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing (LPPPM) sebagai penyelenggara infrastruktur penyiaran televisi digital berbasiskan Zona Layanan.


4. mengumumkan peluang usaha penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) berbasiskan Zona Layanan.

5. melakukan seleksi apabila jumlah Lembaga Penyiaran yang mengajukan permohonan usaha penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing melebihi kanal frekuensi radio yang tersedia di suatu zona layanan.

6. melakukan evaluasi terhadap setiap permohonan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing yang disampaikan dalam proses seleksi.

Sebagai tindak lanjut terhadap proses tersebut di atas maka Pemerintah menyiapkan dokumen seleksi ini untuk penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air).

Seleksi penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) dilaksanakan berdasarkan asas manfaat, adil, dan transparan dengan menggunakan metode merit point (beauty contest).

Proses Seleksi dengan menggunakan metode merit point dilaksanakan dengan maksud agar:

1. proses pemilihan lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing menghasilkan peserta yang mampu, kredibel, dan memiliki rencana penggelaran infrastruktur terbaik (roll-out plan);
2. penggelaran infrastruktur penyiaran televisi digital dapat dilaksanakan secara cepat dan merata sesuai target yang telah ditetapkan.

Untuk menjamin bahwa Peserta benar-benar akan menyelenggarakan infrastruktur dan layanannya sesegera mungkin kepada publik dengan kualitas dan layanan yang memenuhi persyaratan, maka Pemerintah melakukan tahap prakualifikasi bagi Peserta yang akan dijelaskan lebih lanjut pada bagian lain Dokumen ini.

Persyarat prakualifikasi merupakan persyaratan minimal yang akan dijadikan bahan untuk penetapan peserta seleksi penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing.

Tujuan penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) adalah:
1. Meningkatkan kualitas penerimaan program siaran televisi;
2. Memberikan lebih banyak pilihan program siaran kepada masyarakat;
3. Mempercepat perkembangan media televisi yang sehat di Indonesia;
4. Menumbuhkan industri konten, perangkat lunak, dan perangkat keras yang terkait dengan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air); dan
5. Meningkatkan efisiensi pemanfaatan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Lokasi penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing yang dikompetisikan pada dokumen seleksi ini adalah Zona Layanan 4 (DKI Jakarta dan Banten), 5 (Jawa Barat), 6 (Jawa Tengah dan Jogjakarta), 7 (Jawa Timur) dan 15 (Kepulauan Riau).

1.2 LANDASAN HUKUM

1. Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252);

3. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 52 Tahun 2000 tentang Penyelenggaraan Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 107, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3980);


5. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Publik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4485);

6. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 50 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 127, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4566);

7. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 tentang Jenis dan Tarif atas Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berlaku pada Departemen Komunikasi dan Informatika sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 76 Tahun 2010 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4974);

9. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2010 tentang Daftar Bidang Usaha yang Tertutup dan Bidang Usaha yang Terbuka dengan Persyaratan di Bidang Penanaman Modal;


1.3 DAFTAR ISTILAH

Dalam Dokumen Seleksi ini digunakan istilah dan definisi dengan arti sebagai berikut:

1. **Siaran** adalah pesan atau rangkaian pesan dalam bentuk suara, gambar, atau suara dan gambar atau yang berbentuk grafis, karakter, baik yang bersifat interaktif maupun tidak, yang dapat diterima melalui perangkat penerima siaran.

2. **Penyiaran** adalah kegiatan pemancarluasan siaran melalui sarana pemancaran dan/atau sarana transmisi di darat, laut atau antariksa dengan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio melalui udara, kabel, dan/atau media lainnya untuk dapat diterima secara serentak dan bersamaan oleh masyarakat dengan perangkat penerima siaran.

3. **Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free-to-Air)** adalah penyiaran dengan menggunakan teknologi digital yang dipancarkan secara terestrial dan diterima dengan perangkat penerimaan tetap.

4. **Saluran multipleksing** atau saluran MUX adalah Kanal frekuensi radio yang merupakan bagian dari pita frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan untuk suatu stasiun radio yang di dalamnya terdiri dari beberapa saluran siaran.

5. **Saluran siaran** adalah slot untuk 1 (satu) program siaran.

6. **Program siaran** adalah siaran yang disusun secara berkesinambungan dan berjadwal.

7. **Penyiaran simulcast** adalah penyiaran dengan transmisi 2 (dua) program atau lebih pada 1 (satu) saluran pada saat yang bersamaan.

8. **Penyiaran simulcast** adalah penyelenggaraan pemancaran siaran televisi
analog dan siaran televisi digital pada saat yang bersamaan.

9. **Wilayah layanan siaran** adalah wilayah layanan penerimaan sesuai dengan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang diberikan.

10. **Zona layanan** adalah gabungan dari beberapa wilayah layanan siaran dalam suatu area.

11. **Analog Switch-Off (ASO)** adalah suatu periode dimana penyelenggaraan layanan siaran analog dihentikan/dimatikan dan diganti dengan layanan siaran digital.

12. **Menteri** adalah Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika.

13. **Peserta seleksi** yang selanjutnya disebut **Peserta** adalah lembaga penyiaran swasta yang sekurang-kurangnya telah memiliki izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran (IPP) tetap di wilayah layanan di setiap propinsi yang tercakup dalam zona layanan.


15. **Pemenang seleksi** yang selanjutnya disebut **Pemenang** adalah peserta yang lulus tahapan prakualifikasi, memenuhi persyaratan administrasi dan teknis, dan mendapatkan urutan terbaik sesuai dengan jumlah kanal frekuensi radio sebagai objek seleksi yang tersedia di sebuah zona layanan.

16. **Televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar** yang selanjutnya disebut **TV digital** adalah perangkat televisi penerima layanan siaran digital tanpa dipungut bayaran

17. **Jaminan Penawaran (Bid Bond)** adalah jaminan yang dikeluarkan oleh bank umum yang beroperasi di Indonesia yang memberikan hak kepada Tim Seleksi
untuk meminta prestasi dari bank yang memberikan jaminan apabila Pemenang melakukan perbuatan yang merugikan kepentingan proses penawaran dalam tahapan seleksi untuk memastikan agar Peserta mengikuti seluruh ketentuan yang berlaku selama tahapan seleksi.

18. **Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Performance Bond)** adalah jaminan yang dikeluarkan oleh bank umum yang beroperasi di Indonesia yang memberikan hak kepada Tim Seleksi untuk meminta prestasi dari bank yang memberikan jaminan apabila Pemenang melakukan pelanggaran atas komitmen yang sudah disampaikan dalam Proses Seleksi untuk memastikan agar Pemenang memenuhi seluruh ketentuan yang berlaku dan komitmen pembangunannya.

19. **Afiliasi** adalah keterhubungan antara satu perseroan dengan perseroan lainnya yang diketahui atau patut diduganya berupa kepemilikan, penguasaan dan atau pengelolaan, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, sehingga berpotensi menimbulkan praktek persaingan usaha tidak sehat.

### 1.4 OBJEK SELEKSI

Objek seleksi terdiri dari Zona Layanan 4 (DKI Jakarta dan Banten), Zona Layanan 5 (Jawa Barat), Zona Layanan 6 (Jawa Tengah dan Jogjakarta), Zona Layanan 7 (Jawa Timur) dan Zona Layanan 15 (Kepulauan Riau) sebagaimana diilustrasikan pada gambar dan tabel dibawah ini:

Khusus untuk Zona 15 (Kepulauan Riau), penggunaan frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing bagi kota/wilayah yang berbatasan dengan negara tetangga dan cakupannya dapat menjangkau negara lain ditetapkan setelah dilakukan koordinasi oleh Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika dengan Administrasi Telekomunikasi negara tetangga yang bersangkutan.

1.5 PERIZINAN

Peserta yang ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang berhak mendapatkan penetapan Menteri sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing (LPPPM).

Menteri akan melakukan penyesuaian terhadap izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran milik peserta yang ditetapkan sebagai pemenang seleksi tersebut.
1.5.1 PENYESUAIAN IZIN PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN

Penyesuaian izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran kepada Pemenang dilakukan setelah Pemenang menyerahkan jaminan pelaksanaan kepada Tim Seleksi dan lulus Uji Laik Operasi Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing (ULOPPM).

Penyesuaian izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran tersebut dilakukan dengan jangka waktu selambat-lambatnya 12 (duabelas) bulan sejak diterbitkannya penetapan lembaga penyiaran sebagai LPPPM oleh Menteri.

Masa laku izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang telah disesuaikan melekat tetap tidak berubah dengan sebelumnya.

1.5.2 IZIN PENGGUNAAN FREKUENSI RADIO

Pemenang mendapatkan penetapan Izin Stasiun Radio (ISR) untuk setiap pemancar televisi digital yang dibangun di setiap wilayah layanan dengan masa laku izin sesuai ketentuan berlaku yaitu 5 (lima) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang.

2 KETENTUAN-KETENTUAN

2.1 PENGGUNAAN STANDAR TEKNOLOGI


Untuk standar teknologi kompresi, pemerintah bersama pelaku industri perangkat penyiaran telah menyetujui bahwa standar teknologi kompresi yang digunakan adalah standar MPEG-4.
2.2 KETENTUAN TEKNIS

Perangkat yang digunakan dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran TV digital wajib mengikuti ketentuan – ketentuan teknis yang diatur dalam:

3. Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Sumber Daya Penyelenggaraan Pos dan Informatika mengenai persyaratan teknis alat dan perangkat televisi siaran sistem digital

Dalam penggelaran infrastruktur digital, Peserta diharapkan memiliki kemampuan yang diperlukan untuk melakukan perencanaan jaringan dan penentuan perangkat dengan standar DVB-T2 sehingga dapat menyediakan layanan dengan jangkauan yang optimal sesuai dengan batasan geografis yang ditetapkan untuk setiap wilayah layanan.

2.3 TINGKAT KANDUNGAN DALAM NEGERI

Dalam rangka mendorong pertumbuhan industri dalam negeri, Pemenang wajib memaksimalkan Tingkat Kandungan Dalam Negeri atas perangkat penyiaran yang digunakan dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing yang ditunjukkan dengan nilai Tingkat Kandungan Dalam Negeri.

Sementara untuk alat bantu penerima siaran TV digital (Set-Top-Box) yang diperdagangkan di wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia, TKDN sekurang-kurangnya 20 % (dua puluh per seratus) dan secara bertahap ditingkatkan sekurang-kurangnya menjadi 50 % (lima puluh per seratus) dalam jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun.

Alat bantu penerima siaran televisi digital (set-top-box) dan perangkat penerima televisi digital wajib memiliki fitur menu Bahasa Indonesia dan fitur peringatan dini
bencana alam serta dapat dilengkapi dengan layanan data dan sarana pengukuran rating acara siaran televisi.

2.4 KETENTUAN KOMITMEN PENYELENGGARAAN

Ketentuan komitmen penyelenggaraan di suatu zona layanan terbagi atas:

a. Komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan

Ketentuan untuk komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan adalah sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zona</th>
<th>Jumlah Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Jumlah Minimal Wilayah Layanan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zona 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKI Jakarta dan Banten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawa Barat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawa Tengah dan Jogyakarta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawa Timur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepulauan Riau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keterangan:

1. Wilayah layanan yang mencakup ibu kota propinsi bersifat wajib
3. Peserta dapat mengajukan komitmen pembangunan yang lebih banyak dan lebih cepat dari tabel tersebut di atas untuk mendapatkan skoring lebih tinggi.
4. Dalam mengisi tabel komitmen pembangunan, peserta cukup mengisi formulir yang telah disediakan dalam dokumen seleksi ini (Lampiran B5)

Penilaian jumlah set-top-box hanya berlaku dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

a. bila terdapat kondisi skoring yang sama antara dua atau lebih peserta pada tahap penilaian komitmen pembangunan;

b. Peserta yang menyatakan komitmen jumlah set-top-box lebih banyak akan memiliki ranking lebih baik antar sesama peserta yang mendapatkan skoring yang sama pada tahap penilaian komitmen pembangunan.


Set-top-box yang disediakan wajib memenuhi regulasi yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kandungan dalam negeri dan ketentuan teknis alat bantu penerima penyiaran televisi digital (set-top-box).

2.5 PENYEWAAN KAPASITAS MULTIPLEKSING

2.5.1 PRINSIP OPEN ACCESS

Untuk menghindari penguasaan sumber daya yang mengarah kepada perilaku monopoli dan untuk mendorong berkembangnya berbagai jenis layanan di masyarakat, maka Pemenang diwajibkan untuk membuka kapasitas saluran multipleksingnya kepada lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara program siaran/LPPPS (open access) diluar lembaga penyiaran afiliasinya untuk dapat saling menghubungkan komponen infrastrukturnya dalam rangka menyalurkan siaran dengan pentarifan yang adil. Pemerintah menetapkan bahwa LPPPM dapat menyewakan kapasitas salurnannya kepada LPPPS yang merupakan afiliasinya sebanyak maksimal 3 (tiga) lembaga penyiaran, termasuk lembaga penyiaran itu sendiri.
2.5.2 PRINSIP NON-DISCRIMINATORY

Dalam menetapkan tarif sewa saluran siaran/slot, Pemenang wajib tunduk kepada Peraturan Menteri mengenai formula tarif sewa saluran multipleksing. Sewa slot/saluran siaran multipleksing antara Pemenang dengan LPPPS harus dituangkan dalam perjanjian yang adil serta saling menguntungkan.

Pemenang yang ditetapkan sebagai LPPPM dilarang memberikan perlakuan yang berbeda kepada LPPPS baik yang terafiliasi maupun yang tidak, termasuk dalam hal pentarifan sewa saluran siaran.

2.6 RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN

Pemenang harus mengalokasikan anggaran untuk melakukan penelitian dan pengembangan serta inovasi yang berguna bagi perkembangan teknologi serta ilmu pengetahuan di dalam negeri yang besarnya sebesar 1% (satu persen) dari pendapatan kotor (gross revenue) di setiap tahunnya.

2.7 JAMINAN PENAWARAN (BID BOND)


b. Besaran jaminan penawaran ditetapkan dalam Lampiran D2 dokumen seleksi ini.


d. 1 (satu) buah Jaminan Penawaran disampaikan untuk mengikuti seleksi 1 (satu) Zona Layanan.
2.8 **JAMINAN PELAKSANAAN (PERFORMANCE BOND)**

a. Pemenang wajib menyerahkan Jaminan Pelaksanaan kepada Menteri atau yang ditunjuk untuk kepentingan tersebut selambat-lambatnya 10 (sepuluh) hari kerja setelah penetapan Pemenang oleh Tim Seleksi.

b. Besaran jaminan dihitung berdasarkan prosentase tertentu dari asumsi nilai investasi pembangunan untuk sebuah wilayah layanan.

c. Jaminan Pelaksanaan dibuat untuk setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan.

d. Total besarnya nilai Jaminan Pelaksanaan untuk setiap zona bergantung pada jumlah wilayah layanan dan waktu pelaksanaan yang dikomitmenkan, namun Jaminan Pelaksanaannya dibuat terpisah untuk setiap wilayah layanan.

e. Masa laku Jaminan Pelaksanaan adalah sampai dengan 6 (enam) bulan setelah akhir komitmen pembangunan di suatu wilayah layanan.

f. Selama Jaminan Pelaksanaan belum diserahkan kepada Menteri atau yang ditunjuk untuk kepentingan tersebut, maka Tim Seleksi tetap memegang Jaminan Penawaran Pemenang tersebut.

g. Ilustrasi penyerahan Jaminan Pelaksanaan sebagai berikut:

   Pada tanggal 27 Juli 2012, PT.X ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang di zona 5 Jawa Barat dengan komitmen pembangunan di 7 (tujuh) wilayah layanan. Berdasarkan hal tersebut PT.X wajib menyerahkan 7 (tujuh) buah Jaminan Pelaksanaan (secara terpisah) untuk wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zona</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Komitmen</th>
<th>Nilai Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Rp)</th>
<th>Masa Laku Jaminan Pelaksanaan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 JAWA BARAT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bandung, Cimahi, Padalarang, dan Cianjur</td>
<td>Desember 2012</td>
<td>1.943.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Juni 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purwakarta &amp; Cikampek</td>
<td>Maret 2014</td>
<td>1.074.000.000</td>
<td>s.d September 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cianjur Selatan</td>
<td>September 2013</td>
<td>1.275.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Maret 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cirebon, Indramayu</td>
<td>Desember 2013</td>
<td>1.447.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Juni 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Garut, Tasik</td>
<td>Desember 2012</td>
<td>1.943.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Juni 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kuningan</td>
<td>Juni 2013</td>
<td>1.375.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Desember 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ciamis</td>
<td>Maret 2014</td>
<td>1.074.000.000</td>
<td>s.d September 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.9 PEMBAYARAN BHP FREKUENSI

Pemenang wajib membayar Biaya Hak Penggunaan (BHP) untuk Izin Stasiun Radio (ISR) yang ditetapkan untuk setiap pemancar televisi digital setiap tahunnya. Besaran BHP ISR mengikuti ketentuan yang berlaku tentang BHP kanal frekuensi radio.

Pemenang diwajibkan mengikuti ketentuan yang berlaku tentang BHP frekuensi radio jika terjadi perubahan pentarifan pada band frekuensi TV digital di band III UHF.

Mekanisme pembayaran BHP ISR pertahunnya dibayarkan setelah Pemenang mengajukan permohonan ISR dan diterbitkan surat perintah pembayaran (SPP) dari permohonan ISR tersebut.

ISR akan diterbitkan setelah pemohon membayar BHP ISR sesuai nilai yang tercantum dalam SPP.

2.10 PENGGUNAAN KANAL FREKUENSI UNTUK TV DIGITAL


Apabila di sebuah wilayah layanan dalam suatu zona belum seluruh kanal frekuensi radio tersedia untuk TV digital, maka sebagian LPPPM akan menggunakan kanal frekuensi radio sesuai dengan masterplan (kanal permanen), sedangkan sebagian lainnya akan menggunakan kanal frekuensi radio sementara yang disiapkan oleh Kementerian Kominfo sampai dengan kanal frekuensi radio untuk TV digital tersedia. LPPPM yang mendapatkan kanal sementara akan berpindah ke kanal permanen setelah migrasi analog ke digital di wilayah layanan tersebut selesai. Untuk perpindahan dari kanal sementara ke kanal permanen, pemerintah akan memberitahu kepada Pemenang sekurang-kurangnya 6 (enam) bulan sebelumnya.
3 TAHAPAN SELEKSI

3.1 DIAGRAM TAHAPAN SELEKSI

3.2 JADWAL SELEKSI

Jadwal Proses Seleksi direncanakan sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kegiatan</th>
<th>Waktu</th>
<th>Jumlah Hari Kerja</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pengumuman</td>
<td>Senin 4 Juni 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pengumuman Hasil Prakualifikasi</td>
<td>Senin 25 Juni 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Undangan Seleksi</td>
<td>Kamis 28 Juni 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rapat Penjelasan (Aanweijzing)</td>
<td>Jumat 29 Juni 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Pengumuman Hasil Seleksi</td>
<td>Senin 23 Juli 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Penetapan Pemenang Seleksi</td>
<td>Jumat 27 Juli 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Penetapan LPPPM oleh Menteri</td>
<td>Selasa 31 Juli 2012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tim Seleksi dapat melakukan perubahan atas jadwal tersebut di atas apabila dipandang perlu.

Apabila terdapat perubahan terhadap jadwal tersebut di atas, maka Peserta akan diberitahukan secara tertulis atau melalui surat elektronik.

3.3 TAHAP PENDAFTARAN
3.3.1 PENDAFTARAN DAN PENGAMBILAN DOKUMEN

Dokumen dapat diambil pada:
Waktu : Pukul 10.00 – 15.00 WIB
Alamat : Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing
Lt.6, Gedung Utama Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 9 Jakarta Pusat 10110

Keterangan lebih lanjut mengenai pengambilan Dokumen tersebut di atas dapat menghubungi Sdr. M. Feriandi Mirza dan Sdr. Indra Siswoyo melalui nomor telepon (021) 3483 0708, atau melalui website http://www.kominfo.go.id. Email untuk komunikasi selama proses seleksi adalah timseleksitvdigital@mail.kominfo.go.id dan timseleksitvdigital@gmail.com.

3.3.2 PERSYARATAN PENDAFTARAN DAN PENGAMBILAN DOKUMEN

Persyaratan bagi calon Peserta untuk mengambil Dokumen adalah Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang telah beroperasi di sekurang-kurangnya satu wilayah layanan dalam zona yang dikompetisikan. Persyaratan pendaftaran dan pengambilan Dokumen adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Menyerahkan Surat Kuasa Pengambilan Dokumen Seleksi yang ditandatangani oleh Direktur Utama di atas meterai;

b. Menyerahkan salinan izin penyelenggaraan penyiarian (IPP) tetap di zona yang dikompetisikan; dan
Persyaratan dan pendaftaran tidak dipungut biaya.

3.4 PRAKUALIFIKASI

3.4.1 TUJUAN PRAKUALIFIKASI

Prakualifikasi dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk menyaring calon peserta yang memenuhi persyaratan, baik persyaratan umum maupun persyaratan khusus, sebagaimana diuraikan dalam Dokumen ini dan tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan peserta lainnya. Proses prakualifikasi akan dilakukan antara lain untuk memeriksinformasi dan persyaratan yang disampaikan oleh peserta.

Tim Seleksi dapat meminta informasi tambahan atau meminta klarifikasi lanjutan kepada Peserta berkaitan dengan persyaratan-persyaratan yang harus dipenuhi oleh Peserta.

Pada tahapan prakualifikasi ini, Tim Seleksi akan menyaring setiap Peserta agar dalam suatu zona layanan tidak ada satu peserta pun yang memiliki afiliasi dengan peserta lainnya.

3.4.2 PERSYARATAN PENGEMBALIAN DOKUMEN PRAKUALIFIKASI

Peserta yang berhak mengembalikan dokumen prakualifikasi adalah peserta yang telah melakukan pendaftaran terlebih dahulu. Pengembalian Dokumen Prakualifikasi harus disertai dan dilengkapi dengan persyaratan sebagai berikut :

1. Formulir Kualifikasi Seleksi Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing;
2. Menyerahkan Jaminan penawaran (Bid bond) senilai yang ditetapkan dalam lampiran D2;
3. Pernyataan di atas materai tentang besaran kepemilikan saham;
4. Pernyataan di atas materai bahwa tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan peserta lainnya;
5. Pernyataan Kesanggupan di atas materai untuk:
   a. Mematuhi ketentuan yang berlaku selama proses seleksi;
   b. Melanjutkan ke tahapan seleksi apabila lulus prakualifikasi;
   c. Membayar BHP frekuensi radio untuk setiap pemancar televisi yang dibangun apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
   d. Menyerahkan Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Performance Bond) apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
   e. Memenuhi ketentuan minimal penyelenggaraan apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
   f. Melaksanakan komitmen pembangunan infrastruktur apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
   g. Memenuhi kewajiban penyewaan kapasitas multipleksing (prinsip open access dan non-discriminatory) berupa jaminan pemberian tingkat kualitas layanan (service level agreement/SLA), perlakuan dan kesempatan yang sama kepada lembaga penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran.
   h. Memenuhi ketentuan penelitian dan pengembangan; dan
   i. Tidak melakukan kolusi pada saat proses seleksi.

Seluruh kelengkapan persyaratan dokumen prakualifikasi dimasukan dalam sampul tertutup berwarna coklat. Satu sampul mewakili permohonan untuk satu zona layanan. Setiap Peserta harus memberikan 5 rangkap (1 asli dan 4 fotokopi) formulir kualifikasi dan 1 cd/usb disk berisi file softcopy hasil scan (file .pdf) dari semua dokumen yang dipersyaratkan dalam tahapan prakualifikasi.

Pada sampul depan dokumen, tertulis :

Kepada

Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing
di Jakarta
Zona layanan : Zona (Nomor) (Nama Propinsi)

Peserta dilarang memberikan tulisan/kode/logo tambahan selain tulisan di atas pada sampul dokumen.
Apabila Dokumen diterima Tim Seleksi sesudah batas waktu penyerahan yang ditetapkan, maka Dokumen tersebut akan dikembalikan kepada Peserta dalam keadaan utuh dan Peserta dinyatakan gugur tanpa dilakukan pemeriksaan lebih lanjut.

3.4.3 PENGEMBALIAN DOKUMEN PRAKUALIFIKASI

Dokumen Prakualifikasi dikembalikan pada:
Waktu : Pukul 10.00 – 15.00 WIB
Alamat : Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing
          Lt.6, Gedung Utama Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
          Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 9 Jakarta Pusat 10110

3.4.4 EVALUASI DOKUMEN PRAKUALIFIKASI


3.4.5 PENGUMUMAN HASIL PRAKUALIFIKASI

Pengumuman Peserta yang lulus tahapan prakualifikasi akan diumumkan melalui media pengumuman resmi Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika dan
melalui surat elektronik yang dicantumkan Peserta dalam dokumen Prakualifikasi.

3.4.6 MASA SANGGAH PRAKUALIFIKASI

Sepanjang mengenai hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan prosedur dan pelaksanaan pemeriksaan prakualifikasi, Peserta dapat mengajukan sanggahan yang disampaikan secara tertulis kepada Tim Seleksi dalam waktu 2 (dua) hari terhitung sejak tanggal diumumkannya hasil prakualifikasi.

3.5 PUTARAN SELEKSI

3.5.1 UNDANGAN SELEKSI

Setiap Peserta yang lulus tahapan prakualifikasi akan diundang untuk mengikuti tahapan seleksi selanjutnya. Undangan akan dikirim kepada Peserta melalui surat elektronik. Undangan juga akan mencantumkan tempat dan waktu pelaksanaan Rapat Penjelasan (Aanweijzing).

3.5.2 RAPAT PENJELASAN

Peserta yang lulus tahap prakualifikasi dapat menyampaikan pertanyaan kepada Tim Seleksi tentang isi dan penjelasan Dokumen Seleksi terhitung mulai 26 s.d 27 Juni 2012 melalui surat elektronik. Tim seleksi tidak melayani pertanyaan yang berasal dari Peserta yang tidak lulus tahapan prakualifikasi. Tim seleksi juga tidak melayani pertanyaan yang berasal dari email Peserta yang tidak terdaftar sewaktu pengisian formulir kualifikasi (Lampiran A1).

Rapat penjelasan hanya menjelaskan pertanyaan-pertanyaan dari Peserta yang disampaikan sebelumnya kepada Tim seleksi melalui surat elektronik.
Rapat Penjelasan dilaksanakan pada:
Hari/Tanggal : Jumat 29 Juni 2012
Waktu : 10.00 WIB – selesai
Alamat: Ops Room, Gd Kominfo lt. 2
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat no. 9 Jakarta 10110

Apabila terdapat perubahan dan/atau tambahan isi dari Dokumen Seleksi, Tim Seleksi akan menyampaikannya pada acara rapat penjelasan ini, dan dimuat dalam Berita Acara.

Berita Acara Rapat Penjelasan akan disusun oleh Tim Seleksi, bersifat mengikat dan menjadi satu-kesatuan yang tidak terpisahkan dengan Dokumen Seleksi.

Apabila diperlukan, Tim Seleksi dapat melakukan perubahan dan/atau tambahan isi dari Dokumen Seleksi lainnya setelah Rapat Penjelasan dan sebelum pemasukan dokumen. Perubahan tersebut akan disampaikan kepada Peserta melalui surat elektronik.

3.5.3 PEMASUKAN DOKUMEN PERMOHONAN

Pemasukan dokumen permohonan dilakukan pada:
Waktu : 10.00 WIB s.d. 15.00 WIB
Alamat : Sekretariat Tim Seleksi LPPPM
Gd. Kominfo Lt. 6
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat no. 9
Jakarta 10110

Tim seleksi tidak akan menerima dokumen permohonan dari Peserta yang disampaikan melewati batas waktu tersebut di atas.

3.5.4 PERSYARATAN DOKUMEN PERMOHONAN

Peserta yang mengikuti tahapan putaran seleksi wajib melampirkan kelengkapan dokumen permohonan sebagai berikut:


3. Data tentang sumber daya manusia (SDM) dan infrastruktur eksisting yang dimiliki zona layanan yang diikuti.

4. Rencana penggelaran infrastruktur digital yang menggambarkan arsitektur jaringan, termasuk perhitungan mengenai coverage area.

5. Komitmen penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital yang dituangkan dalam formulir sesuai ketentuan dalam Dokumen Seleksi ini.


Seluruh kelengkapan persyaratan dokumen permohonan dimasukkan dalam sampul tertutup berwarna putih. Satu sampul mewakili permohonan untuk satu zona layanan. Setiap Peserta harus memberikan 5 rangkap (1 asli dan 4 fotokopi) dokumen permohonan dan 1 cd/usb disk berisi file softcopy hasil scan (file .pdf) dari semua dokumen yang dipersyaratkan dalam tahapan putaran seleksi.

Pada sampul depan dokumen, tertulis:

Kepada

Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing
di Jakarta

Zona layanan : Zona (Nomor) (Nama Propinsi)

3.5.5 PEMBUKAAN KELENGKAPAN DOKUMEN PERMOHONAN

Pembukaan kelengkapan dokumen permohonan dilakukan dihadapan Peserta dan dilaksanakan pada:

Hari/Tanggal : Senin 16 Juli 2012
Waktu : Pukul 15.15 WIB

3.5.6 TAHAPAN PUTARAN SELEKSI

Keseluruhan tahapan putaran seleksi terdiri dari:

a. Tahap seleksi administrasi
b. Tahap seleksi teknis
c. Tahap seleksi komitmen penyelenggaraan

Rincian setiap tahap diuraikan sebagai berikut:

1. Tahap seleksi administrasi
   a. Pada tahap ini dilakukan evaluasi administrasi terhadap dokumen permohonan yang tidak terlambat.
   b. Evaluasi administrasi dilakukan terhadap kelengkapan dan keabsahan syarat administrasi yang ditetapkan dalam Dokumen Seleksi (tidak dikurangi, ditambah, dan/atau diubah).
   c. Evaluasi administrasi menghasilkan 2 (dua) kesimpulan, yaitu memenuhi syarat administrasi atau tidak memenuhi syarat administrasi.

2. Tahap seleksi teknis
   a. Pada tahap ini evaluasi teknis dilakukan terhadap penawaran yang dinyatakan memenuhi syarat administrasi.
   b. Evaluasi teknis dilakukan terhadap pemenuhan syarat teknis yang ditetapkan dalam Dokumen Seleksi (tidak dikurangi, ditambah, dan/atau...
diubah).

c. Evaluasi teknis dilakukan dengan memberikan penilaian (skor) terhadap unsur-unsur teknis sesuai dengan kriteria yang ditetapkan dalam Dokumen Seleksi.

d. Skor yang merupakan batas ambang (passing grade) adalah 65.

e. Hasil evaluasi teknis menghasilkan 2 (dua) kesimpulan yaitu memenuhi syarat teknis (yaitu hasil evaluasi yang mendapatkan skor sekurang-kurangnya 65) atau tidak memenuhi syarat teknis (yaitu hasil evaluasi yang mendapatkan skor kurang dari 65).

3. Tahap seleksi komitmen penyelenggaraan

a. Pada tahap ini evaluasi komitmen pembangunan hanya dilakukan terhadap permohonan yang dinyatakan memenuhi syarat administrasi dan teknis.

b. Peserta wajib memenuhi ketentuan komitmen penyelenggaraan sebagaimana tertuang pada butir 2.4.

c. Evaluasi komitmen penyelenggaraan dilakukan dengan memberikan skoring terhadap komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan dengan panduan penilaian sebagaimana tertuang dalam Lampiran D1.

d. Apabila evaluasi komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan memberikan skoring yang sama untuk dua peserta atau lebih, maka akan dilakukan evaluasi terhadap jumlah komitmen penyediaan sejumlah set-top-box untuk masyarakat.

### 3.5.7 KEADAAN TIDAK ADA PEMENANG

Dalam hal terdapat Zona Layanan yang tidak ada Pemenangnya, maka penetapan penyelenggaraan multipleksing dilakukan dengan ketentuan tersendiri diluar Proses Seleksi.

### 3.5.8 SANKSI TERKAIT MEKANISME SELEKSI

Sanksi yang dikenakan pada tahap seleksi hanya untuk 6 (enam) jenis pelanggaran, yaitu:
a. Tidak menyampaikan dokumen kelengkapan administrasi permohonan secara lengkap
b. Tidak menyampaikan data yang bersifat wajib dalam dokumen kelengkapan administrasi, dokumen teknis, dan/atau dokumen komitmen pembangunan.
c. Tidak menyampaikan dokumen sesuai format yang ditetapkan dalam dokumen seleksi.
d. Menyampaikan informasi dalam dokumen namun tidak sesuai dengan fakta di lapangan, termasuk diantaranya memanipulasi data.
e. Nilai jaminan penawaran kurang dari nilai yang seharusnya sesuai petunjuk yang ada dalam dokumen seleksi ini.
f. Mengundurkan diri selama proses seleksi

Sanksi untuk pelanggaran butir a s.d e tersebut di atas berupa diskualifikasi/gugur bagi peserta dalam proses seleksi ini. Sanksi untuk pelanggaran butir f tersebut di atas berupa diskualifikasi bagi peserta dan pencairan jaminan penawaran (bid bond).

3.5.9 KERAHASIAAN INFORMASI

Seluruh informasi yang disampaikan peserta kepada tim seleksi, berita acara penilaian setiap tahapan proses seleksi, dan berita acara hasil seleksi adalah bersifat rahasia sampai dengan pengumuman pemenang.

3.6 PENETAPAN RANKING PEMENANG

Beberapa Ketentuan terkait penetapan ranking pemenang adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Urutan ranking berdasarkan skoring tertinggi yang diperoleh dari hasil evaluasi komitmen pembangunan.
2. Apabila terdapat peserta yang memiliki skoring yang sama, maka peserta yang memiliki komitmen jumlah set-top-box lebih banyak, akan memiliki ranking lebih baik.
3. Apabila komitmen jumlah set-top-box juga sama, maka peserta yang memiliki skoring lebih tinggi pada tahap seleksi teknis akan memiliki ranking lebih baik.

Berdasarkan hasil evaluasi tersebut, Tim Seleksi membuat daftar urutan ranking untuk kemudian diusulkan kepada Menteri.
3.7 MASA SANGGAH

Sepanjang mengenai hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan prosedur dan pelaksanaan proses seleksi, Peserta dapat mengajukan sanggahan yang disampaikan secara tertulis kepada Tim Seleksi dalam waktu 3 (tiga) hari terhitung mulai tanggal diumumkannya hasil seleksi permohonan (pengumuman pemenang).

4 PASCA SELEKSI

4.1. HAK PEMENANG

Pemenang hasil dari Proses Seleksi ini mempunyai hak sebagai berikut:

3. Memilih kanal frekuensi radio yang tersedia di setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan, dimana urutan pemilih dimulai dari pemenang yang memiliki ranking terbaik.
4. Mendapatkan penetapan kanal frekuensi radio sesuai pilihan untuk setiap wilayah layanan yang tertuang dalam komitmen pembangunannya.

4.2. KEWAJIBAN PEMENANG

Pemenang hasil dari Proses Seleksi ini mempunyai kewajiban:

1. Membayar Izin sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing (LPPPM) sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.
2. Membayar biaya hak penggunaan frekuensi radio untuk penetapan penggunaan kanal frekuensi radio.
4. Menyerahkan jaminan pelaksanaan yang nilainya diatur dalam dokumen seleksi.
5. Memenuhi seluruh kesanggupan yang telah dinyatakan dalam dokumen yang diserahkan pada saat prakualifikasi
6. Melaksanakan prinsip open access, yaitu Pemenang menyewakan kapasitas kanal program siaran kepada LPPPS, termasuk lembaga penyiaran non-affiliasinya.
7. Melaksanakan prinsip non-discriminatory, yaitu Pemenang menyewakan kapasitas kanal program siaran dengan tarif yang sama sesuai perjanjian kualitas layanan (service level aggrement)
8. Melaksanakan pentarifan sewa saluran program siaran berdasarkan formula sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.
9. Menyewakan kapasitas saluran multipleksing kepada LPPPS. Khusus penyewaan kepada LPPPS yang merupakan afiliasinya, dibatasi maksimal 3 (tiga) lembaga penyiaran, termasuk lembaga penyiaran itu sendiri.
10. Melaporkan kepada Menteri terhadap setiap penyewaan saluran multipleksing kepada LPPPS.
11. Menyampaikan laporan kinerja operasi setiap 1 (satu) tahun sekali kepada Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika.

4.3. PENGEMBALIAN JAMINAN PENAWARAN (BID BOND)


4.4. EVALUASI PELAKSANAAN KOMITMEN PENYELENGGARAAN

Pelaksanaan pembangunan infrastruktur akan dievaluasi setiap tahun oleh Tim Monitoring dan Evaluasi yang dibentuk oleh Menteri sesuai dengan komitmen pembangunan yang telah disepakati pada saat proses seleksi.
Pemenang yang ditetapkan sebagai LPPPM wajib melaksanakan:


b. Komitmen penyediaan sejumlah set-top-box untuk setiap zona layanan yang dimenangkan.

Apabila tidak memenuhi ketentuan tersebut, akan dikenakan sanksi berupa pencairan Jaminan Pelaksanaan dan/atau pencabutan penetapan wilayah layanan dari komitmen pembangunannya.

4.5. SANKSI

Pada prinsipnya sanksi pasca seleksi diberikan apabila pemenang seleksi tidak dapat memenuhi komitmen penyelenggaraan yang disampaikan pada proses seleksi. Sanksi dapat berupa:

a. Pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan (performance bond);
b. Pencairan seluruh jaminan pelaksanaan (performance bond); dan/atau
c. Pencabutan penetapan Menteri sebagai LPPPM.

Pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan dilakukan apabila pemenang telah melaksanakan pembangunan namun tidak di seluruh lokasi wilayah layanan yang tertuang dalam komitmen pembangunannya. Nilai jaminan pelaksanaan yang dicairkan jumlahnya ekivalen dengan nilai jaminan pelaksanaan untuk wilayah layanan yang tidak dibangun (daftar nilai jaminan pelaksanaan untuk wilayah layanan terlampir pada Lampiran D3). Pencairan seluruh jaminan pelaksanaan dilakukan apabila pemenang tidak melaksanakan pembangunan di seluruh wilayah layanan dalam satu zona sesuai komitmen pembangunannya dan/atau apabila pemenang tidak menyampaikan jumlah set-top-box sesuai komitmen yang disampaikan. Sanksi ini disertai sanksi lainnya berupa pencabutan penetapan Menteri sebagai LPPPM.
Bagi pemenang yang terkena sanksi berupa pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan namun masih berminat melaksanakan komitmen pembangunan di wilayah layanan tersebut diwajibkan memberikan jaminan pelaksanaan baru yang nilainya merujuk ke Lampiran D3 dengan jangka waktu perpanjangan 3 (tiga) bulan. Bagi pemenang yang terkena sanksi berupa pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan dan tidak berminat melaksanakan komitmen pembangunan di wilayah layanan tersebut maka wilayah layanan dimaksud akan dicabut penetapannya dari komitmen pembangunan di zona tersebut.
LAMPIRAN DOKUMEN SELEKSI MULTIPLEKSI NG TV DIGITAL

LAMPIRAN A. TAHAP PRAKUALIFIKASI
A1. Format Formulir Kualifikasi Seleksi Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing;
A2. Format Jaminan Penawaran (Bid Bond)
A3. Format Surat Pernyataan Besaran Kepemilikan Saham;
A4. Format Surat Pernyataan Tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan peserta lainnya;
A5. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Mematuhi ketentuan yang berlaku selama proses seleksi lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing;
A6. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Melanjutkan ke tahapan seleksi apabila lulus prakualifikasi;
A7. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Membayar BHP ISR untuk setiap pemancar televisi digital yang dibangun apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A8. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Menyerahkan Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Performance Bond) apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A9. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Memenuhi ketentuan minimal pembangunan infrastruktur apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A10. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Melaksanakan komitmen penyelenggaraan apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A11. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Memenuhi kewajiban penyewaan kapasitas multipleksing (prinsip open access dan non-discriminatory) berupa jaminan pemberian tingkat kualitas layanan (service level agreement/SLA), perlakuan dan kesempatan yang sama kepada lembaga penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran.
A12. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Memenuhi ketentuan penelitian dan pengembangan; dan
FORMULIR KUALIFIKASI SELEKSI PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKSING PADA PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN TELEVISI DIGITAL TERESTRIAL PENERIMAAN TETAP TIDAK BERBAYAR (FREE-TO-AIR)
(Setiap halaman pada formulir kualifikasi ini harus diparaf oleh Direksi yang menandatangani formulir ini)

1. DATA PESERTA

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A. NAMA

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Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

(Komisaris Utama) (Direktur Utama)

Nama/Tanda Tangan:............................................ Nama/Tanda Tangan:............................................
PANDUAN PENGISIAN FORMULIR KUALIFIKASI

Penjelasan berikut ini berkaitan dengan pengisian informasi yang dibutuhkan pada formulir kualifikasi dan penyerahannya kepada Tim Seleksi.

Kecuali disebutkan lain, istilah yang digunakan dalam formulir kualifikasi dan penjelasan ini mempunyai arti seperti berikut ini dan pengisian formulir kualifikasi mengikuti ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. **Nama Badan Hukum Peserta**
   Harap diisi dengan nama perusahaan Peserta yang berbadan hukum

2. **Alamat Stasiun TV**
   Harap diisi dengan alamat dimana stasiun TV bersiaran. Alamat ini merupakan alamat resmi Peserta saat tim seleksi akan melakukan verifikasi ke lapangan guna memastikan kebenaran data yang diberikan ke pihak panitia.

3. **Alamat Peserta**
   Harap diisi dengan alamat, nomor telepon, dan nomor faksimili di dalam wilayah Indonesia, yang bisa dihubungi pada hari kerja dan jam kerja. Alamat ini merupakan alamat resmi Peserta untuk komunikasi tertulis selama proses seleksi yang secara umum akan dipergunakan untuk komunikasi dengan peserta dalam kondisi yang normal dan tidak mendesak.

4. **NPWP**
   Harap diisi dengan NPWP peserta.

5. **Susunan Dewan Komisaris**
   Harap diisi dengan nama-nama anggota Dewan Komisaris secara lengkap.

6. **Susunan Direksi**
   Harap diisi dengan nama-nama anggota Dewan Direksi secara lengkap.

7. **Perwakilan Peserta**
   Harap diisi dengan nama, jabatan dan tanda tangan orang-orang yang mewakili Peserta pada proses lelang, termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pada Rapat Penjelasan, penyerahan dokumen-dokumen prakualifikasi, penyerahan sampul penawaran, pembukaan sampul penawaran.
Alamat dan Kontak Perwakilan Peserta
Harap diisi dengan nama, alamat, jabatan (misalnya Direktur Utama) dan nomor-nomor yang bisa dihubungi baik nomor telepon, nomor telepon bergerak, nomor faksimili, maupun alamat e-mail dari 3 (tiga) orang yang mewakili Peserta.
Hal ini sangat diperlukan apabila dalam kondisi tertentu yang sangat mendesak, Tim Seleksi bisa menghubungi yang bersangkutan untuk hal-hal yang memang patut diinformasikan kepada Peserta secara cepat dan tidak terbatas pada hari kerja dan jam kerja selama proses seleksi.
Orang-orang yang ditunjuk untuk mewakili Peserta adalah orang-orang yang secara hukum mempunyai kewenangan untuk mewakili Peserta untuk kepentingan dan semua tindakan yang berkaitan dengan proses seleksi ini yang dinyatakan dalam surat kuasa.
Orang-orang yang ditunjuk mewakili Peserta diperingkatkan berdasarkan urutan prioritas yang dikehendaki oleh Peserta dalam hal apabila Tim Seleksi harus menghubungi Peserta.

Orang-orang yang ditunjuk mewakili Peserta harus mengantisipasi diri mereka dihubungi oleh Tim Seleksi di luar jam kerja untuk kepentingan proses seleksi apabila memang dibutuhkan.

Panduan Penyampaian Dokumen-Dokumen Prakualifikasi kepada Tim Seleksi
Seluruh formulir kualifikasi, seluruh pernyataan, dan seluruh dokumen termasuk lampiran-lampiran yang diserahkan harus dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Apabila dokumen-dokumen tersebut dalam keadaan aslinya dibuat dalam bahasa asing maka harus disampaikan pula terjemahan resmi dan tersumpah atas dokumen-dokumen tersebut.

Setiap Peserta harus memberikan 5 rangkap (1 asli dan 4 fotokopi) formulir kualifikasi dan 1 cd/usb disk berisi file softcopy hasil scan (file .pdf) dari semua dokumen yang dipersyaratkan dalam tahapan prakualifikasi. Semua dokumen pedukung harus ada dalam setiap rangkap.
FORMAT JAMINAN PENAWARAN (BID BOND)

JAMINAN PENAWARAN BANK (BANK GARANSI)


Tempat dan Tanggal Jatuh Tempo [DKI Jakarta], [tanggal, bulan, tahun]

Beneficiary
Ketua Tim Seleksi
Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara
Penyiaran Multipleksing
Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.6
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9
Jakarta Pusat 10110

Applicant
[Nama Peserta]
[Alamat Peserta]

[Nama Bank], berkedudukan di [DKI Jakarta], dalam hal ini bertindak melalui kantor [Alamat Kantor cabang/Alamat Kantor operasional](untuk selanjutnya disebut “Bank”) dengan melepaskan hak istimewanya yang diberikan oleh undang-undang terutama yang tercantum dalam pasal 1831 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata, dengan ini menjamin [Nama Peserta], berkedudukan di Jakarta dan beralamat [Alamat Peserta], (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Terjamin”) terhadap Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing, Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika, Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.6 Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9 Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Penerima Garansi Bank”) untuk membayar sejumlah uang sebesar Rp. ....... (tebilang ...... rupiah) untuk ikut serta dalam seleksi di zona layanan [no zona] [propinsi] dengan ketentuan:

1. Apabila Terjamin melakukan wanprestasi, yaitu menarik diri dari seleksi dan atau setelah dinyatakan sebagai Pemenang dan atau melakukan pelanggaran yang ditentukan dalam Dokumen Seleksi, dan atau Terjamin tidak memenuhi kewajibannya dalam rangka Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing, maka Bank akan membayar kepada Penerima Garansi Bank untuk jumlah tersebut di atas selambat-lambatnya 7 (tujuh) hari kerja setelah diterimanya oleh Bank tagihan tertulis dari Penerima Garansi Bank disertai dengan buti-bukti bahwa Terjamin tidak memenuhi kewajibannya atau telah melakukan wanprestasi;

2. Garansi Bank ini berlaku sejak tanggal [ ] sampai dengan tanggal [ ] (Catatan: sekurang-kurangnya berjangka waktu 4 bulan sejak pemasukan masuknya dokumen permohonan).

3. Batas waktu pengajuan tuntutan penagihan/klaim kepada Bank, selambat-lambatnya 14 (empat belas) hari kalender setelah berakhirnya Garansi Bank ini, dengan ketentuan apabila tanggal tersebut jatuh pada hari libur atau di luar hari
kerja Bank, maka pengajuan dilakukan selambat-lambatnya pada satu hari kerja Bank sebelumnya.

4. Garansi Bank ini tidak berlaku lagi apabila tidak dilakukan pengajuan tuntutan penagihan/klaim dalam batas waktu seperti yang telah ditentukan di atas atau Terjamin tidak terpilih dalam penawaran/seleksi walaupun jangka waktu Garansi Bank ini belum berakhir;

5. Jika Garansi Bank ini telah dipenuhi dan atau tidak dipergunakan lagi, maka asli Garansi Bank harus dikembalikan kepada Bank;


[DKI Jakarta], [tanggal, bulan, tahun]
[Nama Bank]
[Alamat kantor cabang, atau kantor operasi]

[tanda tangan] [tanda tangan]
[Nama Pejabat Bank] [Nama Pejabat Bank]
[Jabatan] [Jabatan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan bahwa struktur besaran kepemilikan saham sampai dengan 3 tingkat ke atas adalah sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Pemegang Saham</th>
<th>Pemegang Saham</th>
<th>Pemegang Saham</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nama</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Nama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A (korporasi)</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B (korporasi)</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>dst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Publik (bila ada)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Perorangan (bila ada)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keterangan :
- Saham A, B adalah contoh saham korporasi yang perlu diuraikan lebih lanjut struktur kepemilikannya sampai dengan 3 tingkat ke atas;
- Saham Publik atau perorangan bila ada tidak perlu diuraikan lebih lanjut
Apabila data dan informasi yang kami sampaikan di atas tidak benar, kami bersedia menerima sanksi (gugur) yang diberikan Tim Seleksi sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku. Dalam hal kami ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang Seleksi dan dikemudian hari ternyata ada data dan informasi yang kami sampaikan di atas tidak benar, maka penetapan yang diberikan kepada kami sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing dinyatakan batal demi hukum.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuki materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan bahwa

1. Dalam mengikuti seleksi kami tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan perusahaan lain yang juga mengikuti proses seleksi ini.


3. Apabila di kemudian hari setelah ditetapkan sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing, pihak Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika menemukan adanya afiliasi dengan lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing lainnya di zona yang sama, maka hak-hak kami sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) dapat dibatalkan.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

(Komisaris Utama) (Direktur Utama)

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT _____________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggapan untuk memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku selama proses seleksi dan ketentuan Tim Seleksi. Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta,    -    - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT__________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama )          ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk melanjutkan ke tahapan seleksi jika dinyatakan lulus tahapan prakualifikasi. Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT______________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ______________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : ______________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ________ sebagai Peserta dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk Membayar Biaya Hak Penggunaan (BHP) Frekuensi Radio untuk setiap pemancar televisi yang dibangun apabila sitetapkan sebagai Pemenang Seleksi;
Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut di atas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT__________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama )   ( Direktur Utama )

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : _____________________________________  
Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT _____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________  
Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk menempatkan bukti bank garansi sebagai jaminan pelaksanaan (performance bond) sebesar nilai yang ditentukan dalam dokumen seleksi untuk setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan.

Jaminan Pelaksanaan ini berlaku sejak ditetapkan sebagai pemenang seleksi sampai dengan 6 (enam) bulan setelah waktu komitmen pembangunan dalam wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan.

Jakarta, - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

(Komisaris Utama) (Direktur Utama)
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk memenuhi ketentuan minimal pembangunan Infrastruktur Penyiaran untuk keperluan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (*free-to-air*) pada zona wilayah layanan yang dimenangkan sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zona</th>
<th>Jumlah Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Jumlah Minimal Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Ket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zona 4</td>
<td>DKI Jakarta dan Banten</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 5</td>
<td>Jawa Barat</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 6</td>
<td>Jawa Tengah dan Jogjakarta</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 7</td>
<td>Jawa Timur</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 15</td>
<td>Kepulauan Riau</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama)
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama: ____________________________________
   Jabatan: Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama: ____________________________________
   Jabatan: Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk melaksanakan komitmen penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) apabila ditetapkan sebagai pemenang berupa:
   a. Komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut di atas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggapan menyewakan kapasitas multipleksing berupa jaminan pemberian tingkat kualitas layanan, perlakuan dan kesempatan yang sama kepada lembaga penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran, selama ada yang membutuhkan.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhki materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ____________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk melakukan penelitian dan pengembangan dengan anggaran sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) % dari Gross Revenue tiap tahun yang diperoleh dari pendapatan usaha penyiaran multipleksing.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama )        ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : _______________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _______________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direktur Utama dan Komisaris Utama PT _____________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan:

1. Tidak melakukan kolusi dan/atau praktik-praktik lain yang bertentangan dengan prinsip-prinsip persaingan dalam seleksi secara sehat.


Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT ____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

__________________________  __________________________
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuh materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
LAMPIRAN DOKUMEN SELEKSI MULTIPLEKSING TV DIGITAL

LAMPIRAN B. TAHAP PUTARAN SELEKSI


B3. Data tentang sumber daya manusia (SDM) dan infrastruktur eksisting yang dimiliki di zona layanan yang diikuti.

B4. Rencana penggelaran infrastruktur digital yang menggambarkan arsitektur jaringan, termasuk perencanaan jaringan, perangkat, dan coverage area, serta jadwal implementasi dari setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan serta perhitungan mengenai coverage area.

B5. Format Surat Kesanggupan Komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing.

Kepada Yth.
Ketua Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara
Penyiaran Multipleksing
di
Jakarta

Dengan Hormat,

Menyambut Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor ……./PER/M.KOMINFO/…./2012 tentang seleksi penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) di Zona Layanan 4 (DKI Jakarta dan Banten), Zona Layanan 5 (Jawa Barat), Zona Layanan 6 (Jawa Tengah dan Jogjakarta), Zona Layanan 7 (Jawa Timur) Dan Zona Layanan 15 (Kepulauan Riau), maka bersama ini kami mengajukan permohonan sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing di :

Zona Layanan [No Zona] ([Propinsi])

Demikian surat permohonan ini kami sampaikan atas perhatiannya diucapkan terimakasih.

Hormat Kami,

ttd

Direktur Utama
Bentuk dan format Rencana bisnis penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing diserahkan kepada peserta.
Format Data tentang sumber daya manusia (SDM) dan infrastruktur eksisting yang dimiliki di zona layanan yang diikuti diserahkan kepada Peserta.

Untuk data Pemancar existing, minimal memuat informasi lokasi (alamat dan koordinat), ketinggian antenna (dari tanah dan permukaan laut), power transmitter, penguatan dari antenna dan redaman dari feeder.
Format rencana penggelaran infrastruktur digital diserahkan kepada Peserta.
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT __________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk membangun sistem penyiaran multipleksing di Zona Layanan [no zona] [propinsi] dengan wilayah layanan sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Propinsi</th>
<th>Komitmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[nama wilayah layanan]</td>
<td>[nama propinsi]</td>
<td>[bulan] [tahun]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[nama wilayah layanan]</td>
<td>[nama propinsi]</td>
<td>[bulan] [tahun]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>[nama wilayah layanan]</td>
<td>[nama propinsi]</td>
<td>[bulan] [tahun]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dst</td>
<td>dst</td>
<td>dst</td>
<td>dst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi komitmen sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama )

( Direktur Utama )

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ___________________________________
   Jabatan  : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : ___________________________________
   Jabatan  : Komisaris Utama PT_________________ 

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk menyediakan perangkat Set-Top-Box DVBT-2 MPEG-4 sejumlah ........ (terbilang…) unit di Zona Layanan [no zona] [propinsi], yang akan dibagikan kepada masyarakat kurang mampu untuk keperluan penyiaran televisi digital.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi komitmen sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2012

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama )  ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
LAMPIRAN DOKUMEN SELEKSI MULTIPLEKSING TV DIGITAL

LAMPIRAN C. PASCA SELEKSI

C1. Format Jaminan Pelaksanaan (*performance bond*) yang nilainya diatur sesuai ketentuan dalam Dokumen Seleksi ini

FORMAT JAMINAN PELAKSANAAN (PERFORMANCE BOND)

JAMINAN PELAKSANAAN (PERFORMANCE BOND)

Tempat dan Tanggal Jatuh Tempo
[DKI Jakarta], [ tanggal, bulan, tahun]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ketua Tim Seleksi</td>
<td>[Nama Peserta]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.6 Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9 Jakarta Pusat 10110</td>
<td>[Alamat Peserta]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Nama Bank], berkedudukan di DKI Jakarta, dalam hal ini bertindak melalui kantor [Alamat kantor cabang/alamat kantor operasional] (untuk selanjutnya disebut “Bank”) dengan melepaskan hak istimewanya yang diberikan oleh undang-undang terutama yang tercantum dalam pasal 1831 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata, dengan ini menjamin [Nama Peserta], berkedudukan di Jakarta dan beralamat [alamat Peserta], (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Terjamin”) terhadap Direktorat Jederal Penyelenggaraan Pos dan Informatika Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.6 Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9 Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Penerima Garansi Bank”) untuk membayar sejumlah uang sebesar Rp…. ,- (terbilang … rupiah) untuk wilayah layanan [nama wilayah layanan] di zona layanan [no zona] [propinsi] dengan ketentuan:

1. Apabila Terjamin melakukan wanprestasi, yang tidak memenuhi kewajibannya sebagaimana mestinya berkaitan dengan kesanggupan yang telah disampaikan pada saat Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing untuk keperluan penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air), maka Bank akan membayar kepada Penerima Garansi Bank untuk jumlah tersebut di atas selambat-lambatnya 7 (tujuh) hari kerja setelah diterimanya oleh Bank tagihan tertulis dari Penerima Garansi Bank disertai dengan bukti-bukti bahwa Terjamin tidak memenuhi kewajibannya atau telah melakukan wanprestasi;

2. Garansi Bank ini berlaku sejak tanggal [ ] sampai dengan tanggal [ ] (Catatan: sekurang-kurangnya berjangka waktu enam bulan setelah akhir dari komitmen di wilayah layanan).

4. Garansi Bank ini tidak berlaku lagi apabila tidak dilakukan pengajuan tuntutan penagihan/klaim dalam batas waktu seperti yang telah ditentukan di atas atau Terjamin tidak terpilih dalam penawaran/seleksi walaupun jangka waktu Garansi Bank ini belum berakhir;

5. Jika Garansi Bank ini telah dipenuhi dan atau tidak dipergunakan lagi, maka asli Garansi Bank harus dikembalikan kepada Bank;


[DKI Jakarta], [tanggal, bulan, tahun]
[Nama Bank]
[Alamat kantor cabang, atau kantor operasi]

[tanda tangan] [tanda tangan]
[Nama Pejabat Bank] [Nama Pejabat Bank]
[Jabatan] [Jabatan]
Pemetaan kanal frekuensi radio untuk penyiaran multipleksing di Zona Layanan 4 (DKI Jakarta dan Banten), Zona Layanan 5 (Jawa Barat), Zona Layanan 6 (Jawa Tengah dan Jogjakarta), Zona Layanan 7 (Jawa Timur) dan Zona Layanan 15 (Kepulauan Riau)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ZONA</th>
<th>WILAYAH LAYANAN</th>
<th>KANAL FREKUENSI RADIO</th>
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<td>TRANSISI (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>DKI JAKARTA DAN BANTEN</td>
<td>a. Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Cilegon</td>
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<td>c. Malingping</td>
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<td>d. Pandeglang</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>JAWA BARAT</td>
<td>a. Bandung, Cimahi, Padalarang, dan Cianjur</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Purwakarta &amp; Cikampek</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Sukabumi</td>
</tr>
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<td>d. Pelabuhan Ratu</td>
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<td>e. Cianjur Selatan</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>f. Cirebon, Indramayu</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>g. Garut, Tasik</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>h. Sumedang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i. Kuningan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>j. Majalengka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. Ciamis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>JAWA TENGAH DAN JOGJAKARTA</td>
<td>a. Semarang, Kendal, Ungaran, Demak, Jepara dan Kudus</td>
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<td>b. Pati dan Rembang</td>
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<td>c. Brebes, Tegal, Pemalang, dan Pekalongan</td>
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<td>d. Purwokerto, Banyumas, Purbalingga, Kebumen, dan Cilacap</td>
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<td>NO</td>
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<td>WILAYAH LAYANAN</td>
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<td>PERMANEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Purworejo</td>
<td>31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Magelang, Salatiga, dan Temanggung</td>
<td>33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
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</tr>
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<td>g.</td>
<td>Blora dan Cepu</td>
<td>33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.</td>
<td>Yogyakarta, Wonosari, Solo, Sleman, dan Wates</td>
<td>35, 41</td>
<td>25(32), 27(38), 47(44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>JAWA TIMUR</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Surabaya, Lamongan, Gresik, Mojokerto, Pasuruan, dan Bangkalan</td>
<td>29, 41</td>
<td>23(32), 25(38), 27(44)</td>
</tr>
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<td>b.</td>
<td>Malang</td>
<td>31, 37, 43</td>
<td>45(34), 47(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Kediri, Pare, Kertosono, Jombang, Blitar, Tulungagung, dan Trenggalek</td>
<td>33, 36, 39, 42</td>
<td>49(45)</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>Madiun, Ngawi, Magetan, dan Ponorogo</td>
<td>35, 41</td>
<td>24(29), 26(38), 47(44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Jember</td>
<td>33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Tuban dan Bojonegoro</td>
<td>31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>Banyuwangi</td>
<td>32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
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<td>h.</td>
<td>Pacitan</td>
<td>31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Pamekasan dan Sumenep</td>
<td>33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
<td></td>
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<td>j.</td>
<td>Situbondo</td>
<td>31, 34, 40, 43</td>
<td>38(37)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KEPULAUAN RIAU</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Batam dan Tanjung Balai</td>
<td>42, 44, 46</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Tanjung Pinang</td>
<td>52, 54</td>
<td>40(48)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(*) : Kanal frekuensi radio transisi akan ditetapkan menjadi permanen (dengan angka dalam kurung) setelah masa simulcast berakhir di setiap wilayah layanan
LAMPIRAN DOKUMEN SELEKSI MULTIPLEKSING TV DIGITAL

LAMPIRAN D. PANDUAN PENILAIAN DAN NILAI JAMINAN
D1. Panduan penilaian komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing berbasis wilayah layanan
D2. Panduan nilai jaminan penawaran
D3. Panduan nilai jaminan pelaksanaan
Panduan penilaian komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing berbasis wilayah layanan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ZONA</th>
<th>WILAYAH LAYANAN</th>
<th>NILAI KOMITMEN PEMBANGUNAN PER WILAYAH LAYANAN</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Sep</td>
<td>Okt</td>
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<tr>
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<td>IV JAWA BARAT</td>
<td>2423</td>
<td>2375</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>V JAWA BARAT</td>
<td>1238</td>
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<td>VI JAWA TENGAH</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>VII JAWA TIMUR</td>
<td>8290</td>
<td>9125</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>VIII KEPULAUAN RAYA</td>
<td>8467</td>
<td>9450</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Nota: Nilai k_compatmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing berbasis wilayah layanan dihitung berdasarkan berbagai kriteria, termasuk ketercapaian target, kinerja organisasional, dan komitmen manajemen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ZONA</th>
<th>NILAI LAYANAN</th>
<th>PANDUAN PENILAIAN KOMITMEN PEMBANGUNAN SISTEM PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKSING BERBASIS WILAYAH LAYANAN… (lanjutan)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IV ODJ JAKARTA DAN GATENG</td>
<td>Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>V JAWA BARAT</td>
<td>Bandung, Cimahi, Padalarang, dan Cianjur</td>
<td>66.48</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>VII JAWA TIMUR</td>
<td>Surabaya, Lamongan, Gresik, Mojokerto, Pacitan, Probolinggo, dan Bangkalan</td>
<td>32.34</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Batam dan Tanjung Balai</td>
<td>31.87</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tarakan</td>
<td>36.13</td>
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Panduan nilai jaminan penawaran

1. ZONA LAYANAN 4 (DKI JAKARTA DAN BANTEN) : Rp. 998.000.000,-
2. ZONA LAYANAN 5 (JAWA BARAT) : Rp. 2.250.000.000,-
3. ZONA LAYANAN 6 (JAWA TENGAH DAN DIY) : Rp. 1.706.000.000,-
4. ZONA LAYANAN 7 (JAWA TIMUR) : Rp. 2.120.000.000,-
5. ZONA LAYANAN 15 (KEP. RIAU) : Rp. 414.000.000,-
## Panduan nilai jaminan pelaksanaan

### TAHUN 2012

#### Agustus

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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>JAWA TIMUR</td>
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### TAHUN 2013

#### September

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<td>JAWA TIMUR</td>
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#### Oktober

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#### November

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Panduan nilai jaminan pelaksanaan (lanjutan)

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**NILAI JAMINAN PELAKSANAAN (DALAM RUPIAH)**

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**TIFATUL SEMBIRING**

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PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2013

TENTANG
PERUBAHAN ATAS PERATURAN MENTERI NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2012
TENTANG PELAKSANAAN PENETAPAN PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN
MULTIPLEKSING

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 3 ayat (2),
ayat (3) dan ayat (4) Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan
Informatika Nomor 17 Tahun 2012 tentang Pelaksanaan
Penetapan Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing,
pelaksanaan proses seleksi penyelenggaraan penyiaran
multipleksing di Zona Layanan 1 (Aceh dan Sumatera
Utara) dan Zona Layanan 14 (Kalimantan Timur dan
Kalimantan Selatan) perlu dituangkan dalam dokumen
seleksi tersendiri;

b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud
dalam huruf a, perlu menetapkan Perubahan Atas
Peraturan Menteri Nomor 17 Tahun 2012 tentang
Pelaksanaan Penetapan Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran
Multipleksing;

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang
Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia
Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara
Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881);

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang
Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun
2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik
Indonesia Nomor 4252);

3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 52 Tahun 2000 tentang
Penyelenggaraan Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara
Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 107, Tambahan
Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3980);

4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 53 Tahun 2000 tentang
Penggunaan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio dan Orbit Satelit
(Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000
Nomor 108, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik
Indonesia Nomor 3981);
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Publik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4485);

6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 127, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4566);

7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 tentang Jenis dan Tarif atas Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berlaku pada Departemen Komunikasi dan Informatika (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4974);


12. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor 17/P/M.KOMINFO/7/2009 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kantor Departemen Komunikasi dan Informatika;

13. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor 22/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2011 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free to Air);
15. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor 5/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2012 tentang Standar Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free-To-Air);

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA TENTANG PERUBAHAN ATAS PERATURAN MENTERI NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2012 TENTANG TENTANG PELAKSANAAN PENETAPAN PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKSING.

Pasal 1


Pasal 2

Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Menteri ini dengan penempatannya dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 21 Februari 2013

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

TIFATUL SEMBIRING

Diundangkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 1 Maret 2013

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

BERITA NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2013 NOMOR 354
Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
Gubernur Eko Hukum,
LAMPIRAN
PERATURAN MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2013
TENTANG
PERUBAHAN ATAS PERATURAN MENTERI NOMOR 17
TAHUN 2012 TENTANG PELAKSANAAN PENETAPAN
PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARIAN MULTIPLEKSING

DOKUMEN SELEKSI

LEMBAGA PENYIARAN PENYELENGGARA PENYIARAN
MULTIPLEKSING PADA PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN
TELEVISI DIGITAL TERESTRIAL PENERIMAAN TETAP
TIDAK BERBAYAR (FREE-TO-AIR) UNTUK ZONA
LAYANAN 1 (ACEH DAN SUMATERA UTARA)
DAN ZONA LAYANAN 14 (KALIMANTAN TIMUR DAN
KALIMANTAN SELATAN)
UNTUK MENJADI PERHATIAN

Dokumen ini disiapkan dalam rangka proses seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing, yang selanjutnya disebut LPPPM, pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air). Dokumen ini menjelaskan kebijakan, ketentuan, persyaratan, prosedur, formulir, dan aspek-aspek lain yang berkaitan dengan seleksi tersebut untuk dipatuhi oleh semua Peserta.

Setiap penjelasan yang terdapat dalam Dokumen ini dapat diubah sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kondisi terkini dan hal tersebut akan disampaikan kepada Peserta.

Keikutsertaan dalam proses seleksi dan segala bentuk resiko dan konsekuensi yang terkait dengan keputusan tersebut merupakan tanggung jawab Peserta.

Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika dan/atau Tim Seleksi tidak mempunyai kewajiban dalam bentuk apapun untuk membayar ganti rugi atas segala biaya yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Peserta, atau pun kerugian-kerugian lain yang mungkin dialami oleh Peserta berkenaan dengan keikutsertaannya dalam Proses Seleksi ini.

Dengan ditetapkannya Dokumen ini, hal-hal yang terkait seleksi LPPPM pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air), termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada rencana, usulan, diskusi, white paper, tanggapan, siaran pers dan konsultasi publik yang bertentangan dengan ketentuan dalam Dokumen ini dinyatakan tidak berlaku.
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1. INFORMASI UMUM

1.1. PENDAHULUAN

Pemerintah telah melaksanakan kajian mendalam mengenai penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) termasuk dilakukannya konsultasi publik sebagai salah satu pertimbangan dalam proses pengambilan kebijakan tersebut.

Di samping itu telah dilakukan pula serangkaian pembahasan secara intensif dengan melibatkan unsur Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika dengan pemangku kepentingan terkait antara lain Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia, Pemerintah Daerah (Pemda Tk.I), Lembaga Penyiaran Publik TVRI, Asosiasi TV Swasta Indonesia (ATVSI), Asosiasi TV Lokal Indonesia (ATVLI), Asosiasi TV Jaringan Indonesia (ATVJI), kalangan industri perangkat penyiaran, akademisi, lembaga swadaya masyarakat dan masyarakat luas.

Pemerintah mengambil kebijakan penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip sebagai berikut:

1. hak publik untuk mendapatkan informasi tidak terputus;
2. hak lembaga penyiaran dalam melaksanakan kegiatan usaha penyiarannya tetap dijamin; dan
3. efisiensi penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio.

Berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip sebagaimana disebutkan di atas, Pemerintah mengambil kebijakan antara lain sebagai berikut:

2. menerbitkan Peraturan Menteri mengenai kebijakan yang mengatur penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) dimana salah satu aspek pengaturan dalam Peraturan Menteri ini adalah adanya Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing (LPPPM) sebagai penyelenggara infrastruktur penyiaran televisi digital berbasiskan Zona Layanan.


4. mengumumkan peluang usaha penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) berbasiskan Zona Layanan.

5. melakukan seleksi apabila jumlah Lembaga Penyiaran yang mengajukan permohonan usaha penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing melebihi kanal frekuensi radio yang tersedia di suatu zona layanan.

6. melakukan evaluasi terhadap setiap permohonan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing yang disampaikan dalam proses seleksi.

Sebagai tindak lanjut terhadap proses tersebut di atas maka Pemerintah menyiapkan dokumen seleksi ini untuk penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air).

Seleksi penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) dilaksanakan berdasarkan asas manfaat, adil, dan transparan dengan menggunakan metode merit point (beauty contest).

Proses Seleksi dengan menggunakan metode merit point dilaksanakan dengan maksud agar:

1. proses pemilihan lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing menghasilkan peserta yang mampu, kredibel, dan memiliki rencana penggelaran infrastruktur terbaik (roll-out plan);
2. penggelaran infrastruktur penyiaran televisi digital dapat dilaksanakan secara cepat dan merata sesuai target yang telah ditetapkan.

Untuk menjamin bahwa Peserta benar-benar akan menyelenggarakan infrastruktur dan layanannya sesegera mungkin kepada publik dengan kualitas dan layanan yang memenuhi persyaratan, maka Pemerintah akan melakukan seleksi bagi Peserta yang akan dijelaskan lebih lanjut pada bagian lain Dokumen ini.

Tujuan penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) adalah:

1. Meningkatkan kualitas penerimaan program siaran televisi;
2. Memberikan lebih banyak pilihan program siaran kepada masyarakat;
3. Mempercepat perkembangan media televisi yang sehat di Indonesia;
4. Menumbuhkan industri konten, perangkat lunak, dan perangkat keras yang terkait dengan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air); dan
5. Meningkatkan efisiensi pemanfaatan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk penyelenggaraan penyiaran.

Selama periode bulan Juni s.d. bulan Juli 2012 lalu, Pemerintah telah menyelesaikan proses seleksi pertamanya untuk Zona Layanan 4 (DKI Jakarta dan Banten), 5 (Jawa Barat), 6 (Jawa Tengah dan Jogjakarta), 7 (Jawa Timur) dan 15 (Kepulauan Riau).


1.2. LANDASAN HUKUM
1. Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999 tentang Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 154, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3881);

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2002 Nomor 139, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4252);

3. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 52 Tahun 2000 tentang Penyelenggaraan Telekomunikasi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 107, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3980);


5. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Publik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4485);

6. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 50 Tahun 2005 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 127, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4566);

7. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 tentang Jenis dan Tarif atas Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang Berlaku pada Departemen Komunikasi dan Informatika sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 76 Tahun 2010 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 (Lembaran
Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4974);


9. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2010 tentang Daftar Bidang Usaha yang Tertutup dan Bidang Usaha yang Terbuka dengan Persyaratan di Bidang Penanaman Modal;


13. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor: 5/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2012 tentang Standar Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free-To-Air);

15. Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 tentang Tata Cara Perhitungan Tarif Sewa Saluran Siaran Pada Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing;


1.3. **DAFTAR ISTILAH**

Dalam Dokumen Seleksi ini digunakan istilah dan definisi dengan arti sebagai berikut:

1. **Siaran** adalah pesan atau rangkaian pesan dalam bentuk suara, gambar, atau suara dan gambar atau yang berbentuk grafis, karakter, baik yang bersifat interaktif maupun tidak, yang dapat diterima melalui perangkat penerima siaran.

2. **Penyiaran** adalah kegiatan pemancarluasan siaran melalui sarana pemancaran dan/atau sarana transmisi di darat, laut atau antariksa dengan menggunakan spektrum frekuensi radio melalui udara, kabel, dan/atau media lainnya untuk dapat diterima secara serentak dan bersamaan oleh masyarakat dengan perangkat penerima siaran.

3. **Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (Free-to-Air)** adalah penyiaran dengan menggunakan teknologi digital yang dipancarkan secara terestrial dan diterima dengan perangkat penerimaan tetap.
4. **Saluran multipleksing** atau saluran MUX adalah Kanal frekuensi radio yang merupakan bagian dari pita frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan untuk suatu stasiun radio yang di dalamnya terdiri dari beberapa saluran siaran.

5. **Saluran** siaran adalah slot untuk 1 (satu) program siaran.

6. **Program siaran** adalah siaran yang disusun secara berkesinambungan dan berjadwal.

7. **Penyiaran multipleksing** adalah penyiaran dengan transmisi 2 (dua) program atau lebih pada 1 (satu) saluran pada saat yang bersamaan.

8. **Penyiaran simulcast** adalah penyelenggaraan pemancaran siaran televisi analog dan siaran televisi digital pada saat yang bersamaan.

9. **Wilayah layanan siaran** adalah wilayah layanan penerimaan sesuai dengan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang diberikan.

10. **Zona layanan** adalah gabungan dari beberapa wilayah layanan siaran dalam suatu area.

11. **Analog Switch-Off (ASO)** adalah suatu periode dimana penyelenggaraan layanan siaran analog dihentikan/dimatikan dan diganti dengan layanan siaran digital.

12. **Menteri** adalah Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika.

13. **Peserta seleksi** yang selanjutnya disebut **Peserta** adalah lembaga penyiaran swasta yang sekurang-kurangnya telah memiliki izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran (IPP) tetap di wilayah layanan di setiap propinsi yang tercakup dalam zona layanan.

14. **Tim Seleksi** adalah tim yang dibentuk berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika yang bertugas melaksanakan proses seleksi lembaga penyiaran penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing.

15. **Pemenang seleksi** yang selanjutnya disebut **Pemenang** adalah peserta yang memenuhi persyaratan administrasi dan teknis, dan mendapatkan urutan terbaik sesuai dengan jumlah kanal frekuensi radio sebagai objek seleksi yang tersedia di sebuah zona layanan.
16. **Televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar** yang selanjutnya disebut **TV digital** adalah perangkat televisi penerima layanan siaran digital tanpa dipungut bayaran

17. **Jaminan Penawaran (Bid Bond)** adalah jaminan yang dikeluarkan oleh bank umum yang beroperasi di Indonesia yang memberikan hak kepada Tim Seleksi untuk meminta prestasi dari bank yang memberikan jaminan apabila Pemenang melakukan perbuatan yang merugikan kepentingan proses penawaran dalam tahapan seleksi untuk memastikan agar Peserta mengikuti seluruh ketentuan yang berlaku selama tahapan seleksi.

18. **Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Performance Bond)** adalah jaminan yang dikeluarkan oleh bank umum yang beroperasi di Indonesia yang memberikan hak kepada Tim Seleksi untuk meminta prestasi dari bank yang memberikan jaminan apabila Pemenang melakukan pelanggaran atas komitmen yang sudah disampaikan dalam Proses Seleksi untuk memastikan agar Pemenang memenuhi seluruh ketentuan yang berlaku dan komitmen pembangunannya.

19. **Afiliasi** adalah keterhubungan antara satu perseroan dengan perseroan lainnya yang diketahuinya atau patut diduganya berupa kepemilikan, pengusahaan dan atau pengelolaan, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, sehingga berpotensi menimbulkan praktek persaingan usaha tidak sehat.

1.4. **OBJEK SELEKSI**

Objek seleksi terdiri dari Zona Layanan 1 (Aceh dan Sumatera Utara) dan Zona Layanan 14 (Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Selatan) sebagaimana diilustrasikan pada gambar dan tabel dibawah ini:

Khusus untuk Zona 14 (Kalimantan Timur), penggunaan frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing bagi kota/wilayah yang berbatasan dengan negara tetangga dan cakupannya dapat menjangkau negara lain ditetapkan setelah dilakukan koordinasi oleh Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika dengan Administrasi Telekomunikasi negara tetangga yang bersangkutan.

1.5. PERIZINAN

Peserta yang ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang berhak mendapatkan penetapan Menteri sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing (LPPPM).

Menteri akan melakukan penyesuaian terhadap izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran milik peserta yang ditetapkan sebagai pemenang seleksi tersebut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ZONA</th>
<th>PROPINSI</th>
<th>JUMLAH WILAYAH LAYANAN</th>
<th>JUMLAH SALURAN MUX per WILAYAH LAYANAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ZONA 1</td>
<td>ACEH</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SUMATERA UTARA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ZONA 14</td>
<td>KALIMANTAN TIMUR</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KALIMANTAN SELATAN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5.1. PENYESUAIAN IZIN PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN

Penyesuaian izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran kepada Pemenang dilakukan setelah Pemenang menyerahkan jaminan pelaksanaan kepada Tim Seleksi dan lulus Uji Laik Operasi Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing (ULOPPM).

Penyesuaian izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran tersebut dilakukan dengan jangka waktu selambat-lambatnya 12 (duabelas) bulan sejak diterbitkannya penetapan lembaga penyiaran sebagai LPPPM oleh Menteri.

Masa laku izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran yang telah disesuaikan melekat tetap tidak berubah dengan sebelumnya.

1.5.2. IZIN PENGgunaAN FREKUENSI RADIO

Pemenang mendapatkan penetapan Izin Stasiun Radio (ISR) untuk setiap pemancar televisi digital yang dibangun di setiap wilayah layanan dengan masa laku izin sesuai ketentuan berlaku yaitu 5 (lima) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang.

2. KETENTUAN-KETENTUAN

2.1. PENGgunaAN STANDAR TEKNOLOGI


Untuk standar teknologi kompresi, pemerintah bersama pelaku industri perangkat penyiaran telah menyepakati bahwa standar teknologi kompresi yang digunakan adalah standar MPEG-4.
2.2. KETENTUAN TEKNIK

Perangkat yang digunakan dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran TV digital wajib mengikuti ketentuan – ketentuan teknis yang diatur dalam:


Dalam penggelaran infrastruktur digital, Peserta diharapkan memiliki kemampuan yang diperlukan untuk melakukan perencanaan jaringan dan penentuan perangkat dengan standar DVB-T2 sehingga dapat menyediakan layanan dengan jangkauan yang optimal sesuai dengan batasan geografis yang ditetapkan untuk setiap wilayah layanan.

2.3. TINGKAT KANDUNGAN DALAM NEGERI

Dalam rangka mendorong pertumbuhan industri dalam negeri, Pemenang wajib memaksimalkan Tingkat Kandungan Dalam Negeri atas perangkat penyiaran yang digunakan dalam penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing yang ditunjukkan dengan nilai Tingkat Kandungan Dalam Negeri.

Sementara untuk alat bantu penerima siaran TV digital (Set-Top-Box) yang diperdagangkan di wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia, TKDN sekurang-kurangnya 20 % (dua puluh per seratus) dan secara bertahap ditingkatkan sekurang-kurangnya menjadi 50 % (lima puluh per seratus) dalam jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun.
Alat bantu penerima siaran televisi digital (*set-top-box*) dan perangkat penerima televisi digital wajib memiliki fitur menu Bahasa Indonesia dan fitur peringatan dini bencana alam serta dapat dilengkapi dengan layanan data dan sarana pengukuran rating acara siaran televisi.

2.4. **KETENTUAN KOMITMEN PENYELENGGARAAN**

Ketentuan komitmen penyelenggaraan di suatu zona layanan terbagi atas:

a. Komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan

b. Komitmen penyediaan sejumlah *set-top-box* untuk masyarakat.

Ketentuan untuk komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan adalah sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zona</th>
<th>Jumlah Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Jumlah Minimal Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Ket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zona 1</td>
<td>Aceh dan Sumatera Utara</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 14</td>
<td>Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Selatan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keterangan:

1. Wilayah layanan yang mencakup ibu kota propinsi bersifat wajib
   
   Minimal 50% dari jumlah wilayah layanan yang ada dalam satu zona bersifat wajib digelar sampai dengan Maret 2015. Khusus untuk ibukota propinsi, wajib digelar selambat-lambatnya bulan September 2013.

2. Peserta dapat mengajukan komitmen pembangunan yang lebih banyak dan lebih cepat dari tabel tersebut di atas untuk mendapatkan skoring lebih tinggi.

3. Dalam mengisi tabel komitmen pembangunan, peserta cukup mengisi formulir yang telah disediakan dalam dokumen seleksi ini (Lampiran A10).

Komitmen penyediaan sejumlah *set-top-box* untuk masyarakat bersifat tidak wajib. Peserta dapat membuat komitmen terhadap penyediaan sejumlah *set-top-box* sesuai zona layanan yang diminati.

Penilaian jumlah *set-top-box* hanya berlaku dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
a. bila terdapat kondisi skoring yang sama antara dua atau lebih peserta pada tahap penilaian komitmen pembangunan;
b. Peserta yang menyatakan komitmen jumlah set-top-box lebih banyak akan memiliki ranking lebih baik antar sesama peserta yang mendapatkan skoring yang sama pada tahap penilaian komitmen pembangunan.

*Set-top-box* hasil komitmen dari Lembaga Penyiarnan akan dibagikan kepada masyarakat kurang mampu berbasis rumah tangga. Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika akan menyiapkan pengaturan tentang distribusi *set-top-box* tersebut setelah proses seleksi selesai. Distribusi *set-top-box* akan diserahkan kepada lembaga penyiaran yang bersangkutan dengan mengikuti ketentuan tentang distribusi yang ditetapkan.

*Set-top-box* yang disediakan wajib memenuhi regulasi yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kandungan dalam negeri dan ketentuan teknis alat bantu penerima penyiaran televisi digital (*set-top-box*).

Pendistribusian *set-top-box* wajib memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku dan dilakukan sendiri oleh LPPPM. Sebelum pendistribusian, skema distribusi diajukan terlebih dahulu oleh LPPPM untuk mendapatkan persetujuan dari Menteri. Pendistribusian *set-top-box* wajib dilaksanakan dalam jangka waktu 3 tahun sejak penetapan LPPPM oleh Menteri, dengan prosentasi sebagai berikut:

- 30% (tiga puluh persen) dari total jumlah komitmen pada tahun pertama;
- 30% (tiga puluh persen) dari total jumlah komitmen pada tahun kedua;
- 40% (tiga puluh persen) dari total jumlah komitmen pada tahun ketiga.

2.5. PENYEWAAN KAPASITAS MULTIPLEKSING

2.5.1. PRINSIP OPEN ACCESS

Untuk menghindari penguasaan sumber daya yang mengarah kepada perilaku monopoli dan untuk mendorong berkembangnya berbagai jenis layanan di masyarakat, maka Pemenang diwajibkan untuk membuka kapasitas saluran multipleksingnya kepada lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara program siaran/LPPPS(*open access*) diluar lembaga penyiaran afiliasinya untuk dapat saling...
menghubungkan komponen infrastrukturnya dalam rangka menyalurkan siaran dengan pentarifan yang adil. Pemerintah menetapkan bahwa LPPPM dapat menyewakan kapasitas salurannya kepada LPPPS yang merupakan afiliasinya sebanyak maksimal 3 (tiga) lembaga penyiaran, termasuk lembaga penyiaran itu sendiri.

2.5.2. PRINSIP NON-DISCRIMINATORY

Dalam menetapkan tarif sewa saluran siaran.slot, Pemenang wajib tunduk kepada Peraturan Menteri mengenai formula tarif sewa saluran multipleksing. Sewa slot/saluran siaran multipleksing antara Pemenang dengan LPPPS harus dituangkan dalam perjanjian yang adil serta saling menguntungkan.

Pemenang yang ditetapkan sebagai LPPPM dilarang memberikan perlakuan yang berbeda kepada LPPPS baik yang terafiliasi maupun yang tidak, termasuk dalam hal pentarifan sewa saluran siaran.

2.6. RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN

Pemenang harus mengalokasikan anggaran untuk melakukan penelitian dan pengembangan serta inovasi yang berguna bagi perkembangan teknologi serta ilmu pengetahuan di dalam negeri yang besarnya sebesar 1% (satu persen) dari pendapatan kotor (gross revenue) di setiap tahunnya.

2.7. JAMINAN PENAWARAN(BID BOND)


b. Besaran jaminan penawaran ditetapkan dalam Lampiran B5 dokumen seleksi ini.

d. 1 (satu) buah Jaminan Penawaran disampaikan untuk mengikuti seleksi 1 (satu) Zona Layanan.

2.8.  **JAMINAN PELAKSANAAN (PERFORMANCE BOND)**

a. Pemenang wajib menyerahkan Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Lampiran B2) kepada Menteri atau yang ditunjuk untuk kepentingan tersebut selambat-lambatnya 10 (sepuluh) hari kerja setelah penetapan Pemenang oleh Tim Seleksi.

b. Besaran jaminan dihitung berdasarkan prosentase tertentu dari asumsi nilai investasi pembangunan untuk sebuah wilayah layanan.

c. Jaminan Pelaksanaan dibuat untuk setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan.

d. Total besarnya nilai Jaminan Pelaksanaan untuk setiap zona bergantung pada jumlah wilayah layanan dan waktu pelaksanaan yang dikomitmenkan, namun Jaminan Pelaksanaannya dibuat terpisah untuk setiap wilayah layanan.

e. Masa laku Jaminan Pelaksanaan adalah sampai dengan 6 (enam) bulan setelah akhir komitmen pembangunan di suatu wilayah layanan.

f. Selama Jaminan Pelaksanaan belum diserahkan kepada Menteri atau yang ditunjuk untuk kepentingan tersebut, maka Tim Seleksi tetap memegang Jaminan Penawaran Pemenang tersebut.

g. Ilustrasi penyerahan Jaminan Pelaksanaan sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Komitmen</th>
<th>Nilai Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Rp)</th>
<th>Masa Laku Jaminan Pelaksanaan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Banda Aceh</td>
<td>Juni 2013</td>
<td>1.275.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Desember 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sabang</td>
<td>Agustus 2013</td>
<td>1.224.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Februari 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meulaboh</td>
<td>September 2013</td>
<td>2.178.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Maret 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Singkil</td>
<td>Oktober 2014</td>
<td>867.000.000</td>
<td>s.d April 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sigli</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
<td>1.148.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Mei 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lhokseumawe</td>
<td>September 2013</td>
<td>1.199.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Maret 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Wilayah Layanan</td>
<td>Komitmen</td>
<td>Nilai Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Rp)</td>
<td>Masa Laku Jaminan Pelaksanaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Langsa</td>
<td>Juli 2014</td>
<td>944.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Januari 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bireun</td>
<td>Oktober 2014</td>
<td>867.000.000</td>
<td>s.d April 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Juni 2013</td>
<td>2.317.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Desember 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rantau prapat</td>
<td>Desember 2014</td>
<td>816.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Juni 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pematang Siantar</td>
<td>Juni 2013</td>
<td>1.275.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Desember 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gunung Sitoli</td>
<td>Juli 2013</td>
<td>2.859.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Januari 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Padang Sidempuan</td>
<td>September 2014</td>
<td>893.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Maret 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Panyambungan</td>
<td>Juni 2013</td>
<td>1.677.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Desember 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kisaran dan Tanjung Balai</td>
<td>Oktober 2013</td>
<td>1.173.000.000</td>
<td>s.d April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sibolga dan kota Pandan</td>
<td>Juli 2014</td>
<td>1.241.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Januari 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Balige</td>
<td>Juni 2013</td>
<td>1.275.000.000</td>
<td>s.d Desember 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.9. PEMBAYARAN BHP FREKUENSI

Pemenang wajib membayar Biaya Hak Penggunaan (BHP) untuk Izin Stasiun Radio (ISR) yang ditetapkan untuk setiap pemancar televisi digital setiap tahunnya. Besaran BHP ISR mengikuti ketentuan yang berlaku tentang BHP kanal frekuensi radio. Pemenang diwajibkan mengikuti ketentuan yang berlaku tentang BHP frekuensi radio jika terjadi perubahan pentarifan pada band frekuensi TV digital di band III UHF.

Mekanisme pembayaran BHP ISR pertahunnya dibayarkan setelah Pemenang mengajukan permohonan ISR dan diterbitkan surat perintah pembayaran (SPP) dari permohonan ISR tersebut. ISR akan diterbitkan setelah pemohon membayar BHP ISR sesuai nilai yang tercantum dalam SPP.

### 2.10. PENGGUNAAN KANAL FREKUENSI UNTUK TV DIGITAL

Pemenang yang telah ditetapkan oleh Menteri sebagai LPPPM akan mendapatkan kanal frekuensi radio sesuai Peraturan Menteri tentang Rencana Induk (Masterplan) Frekuensi Radio Untuk Keperluan Televisi Siaran Digital Terestrial.
Pada Pita Frekuensi Radio 478 – 694 MHz.

Apabila di sebuah wilayah layanan dalam suatu zona belum seluruh kanal frekuensi radio tersedia untuk TV digital, maka sebagian LPPPM akan menggunakan kanal frekuensi radio sesuai dengan *masterplan* (kanal permanen), sedangkan sebagian lainnya akan menggunakan kanal frekuensi radio sementara (Lampiran B3) yang disiapkan oleh Kementerian Kominfo sampai dengan kanal frekuensi radio untuk TV digital tersedia. LPPPM yang mendapatkan kanal sementara akan berpindah ke kanal permanen setelah migrasi analog ke digital di wilayah layanan tersebut selesai. Untuk perpindahan dari kanal sementara ke kanal permanen, pemerintah akan memberitahu kepada Pemenang sekurang-kurangnya 6 (enam) bulan sebelumnya.

3. **TAHAPAN SELEKSI**

3.1. **DIAGRAM TAHAPAN SELEKSI**

3.2. **JADWAL SELEKSI**

Jadwal Proses Seleksi direncanakan sebagai berikut:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kegiatan</th>
<th>Waktu</th>
<th>Jumlah Hari Kerja</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pengumuman</td>
<td>Jumat, 8 Maret 2013</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pendaftaran dan Pengambilan Dokumen Seleksi</td>
<td>11 Maret s.d 22 Maret 2013</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rapat Penjelasan (Aanweijzing)</td>
<td>Kamis, 21 Maret 2013</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pemasukan Dokumen Permohonan</td>
<td>Senin, 22 April 2013</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Evaluasi Dokumen Permohonan</td>
<td>23 April s.d 26 April 2013</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Pengumuman Hasil Seleksi</td>
<td>Jumat, 26 April 2013</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Masa Sanggah</td>
<td>29 April s.d 1 Mei 2013</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Penetapan Pemenang Seleksi</td>
<td>Jumat, 3 Mei 2013</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Penetapan LPPPM oleh Menteri</td>
<td>Selasa, 14 Mei 2013</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tim Seleksi dapat melakukan perubahan atas jadwal tersebut di atas apabila dipandang perlu.

Apabila terdapat perubahan terhadap jadwal tersebut di atas, maka Peserta akan diberitahukan secara tertulis atau melalui surat elektronik.

3.3. **TAHAP PENDAFTARAN**

3.3.1. **PENDAFTARAN DAN PENGAMBILAN DOKUMEN**

Dokumen dapat diambil pada :

**Hari/Tanggal** : Senin, 11 Maret s.d Jumat, 22 Maret 2013  
**Waktu** : Pukul 10.00 – 15.00 WIB  
**Alamat** : Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing  
Lt.6, Gedung Utama Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika  
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 9 Jakarta Pusat 10110

Keterangan lebih lanjut mengenai pengambilan Dokumen tersebut di atas dapat menghubungi Sdr. Andi Zulkifli dan Sdr. M. Toriq Wibowo melalui nomor telepon (021) 34830708, atau melalui email tim seleksi yaitu timseleksitvdigital@mail.kominfo.go.id dan timseleksitvdigital@gmail.com.

3.3.2. **PERSYARATAN PENDAFTARAN DAN PENGAMBILAN DOKUMEN**
Persyaratan bagi calon Peserta untuk mengambil Dokumen adalah Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta yang telah beroperasi di sekurang-kurangnya satu wilayah layanan dalam zona yang dikompetisikan. Persyaratan pendaftaran dan pengambilan Dokumen adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Menyerahkan Surat Kuasa Pengambilan Dokumen Seleksi yang ditandatangani oleh Direktur Utama di atas meterai;

b. Menyerahkan salinan izin penyelenggaraan penyiaran (IPP) tetap di zona yang dikompetisikan; dan

Persyaratan dan pendaftaran tidak dipungut biaya.

3.4. **SELEKSI**

**3.4.1. TUJUAN SELEKSI**

Seleksi dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk menyaring peserta yang memenuhi persyaratan administrasi dan teknis, sebagaimana diuraikan dalam Dokumen ini dan tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan peserta lainnya dan kemudian menentukan pemenang berdasarkan komitmen penyelenggaraan terbaik.

**3.4.2. RAPAT PENJELASAN**

Peserta/wakil peserta dapat menyampaikan pertanyaan kepada Tim Seleksi tentang isi dan penjelasan Dokumen Seleksi terhitung mulai 11 s/d 19 Maret 2013 melalui surat elektronik. Tim seleksi hanya melayani pertanyaan yang berasal dari Peserta/wakil peserta yang memiliki IPP Tetap di wilayah layanan dalam zona layanan yang dikompetisikan.

Rapat penjelasan hanya menjelaskan pertanyaan-pertanyaan dari Peserta/wakil peserta yang disampaikan sebelumnya kepada Tim seleksi melalui surat elektronik.

Rapat Penjelasan dilaksanakan pada:

Hari/Tanggal : Kamis, 21 Maret 2013  
Waktu : 10.00 WIB – selesai  
Alamat : Ops Room, Gd Kominfo lt. 2  
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat no. 9Jakarta 10110

Apabila terdapat perubahan dan/atau tambahan isi dari Dokumen Seleksi, Tim
Seleksi akan menyampaikannya pada acara rapat penjelasan ini, dan dimuat dalam Berita Acara.

Berita Acara Rapat Penjelasan akan disusun oleh Tim Seleksi, bersifat mengikat dan menjadi satu-kesatuan yang tidak terpisahkan dengan Dokumen Seleksi.

Apabila diperlukan, Tim Seleksi dapat melakukan perubahan dan/atau tambahan isi dari Dokumen Seleksi lainnya setelah Rapat Penjelasan dan sebelum pemasukan dokumen. Perubahan tersebut akan disampaikan kepada Peserta melalui surat elektronik.

3.4.3. PERSYARATAN PENGEMBALIAN DOKUMEN PERMOHONAN

Peserta yang berhak mengembalikan Dokumen Permohonan adalah peserta yang merupakan lembaga penyiaran swasta jasa penyiaran televisi yang telah memiliki IPP Tetap di wilayah layanan dalam zona layanan yang dikompetisikan dan telah melakukan pendaftaran sebelumnya. Pengembalian Dokumen Permohonan harus disertai dan dilengkapi dengan persyaratan sebagai berikut:

1. Surat Permohonan Mengikuti Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing formatnya diatur sesuai dalam Dokumen Seleksi ini (Lampiran A1);
2. Salinan IPP Tetap di wilayah layanan dalam zona layanan yang diminati;
3. Formulir Kualifikasi Seleksi Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing (Lampiran A2);
4. Menyerahkan Jaminan penawaran (Bid bond) senilai yang ditetapkan dalam Lampiran B5;
5. Pernyataan di atas materai tentang besaran kepemilikan saham (Lampiran A3);
6. Pernyataan di atas materai bahwa tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan peserta lainnya (Lampiran A4);
7. Pernyataan Kesanggupan di atas meterai untuk:
   a. Mematuhi ketentuan yang berlaku selama proses seleksi (Lampiran A5);
b. Membayar BHP frekuensi radio untuk setiap pemancar televisi yang dibangun apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang (Lampiran A6);

c. Menyerahkan Jaminan Pelaksanaan (*Performance Bond*) apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang senilai yang ditetapkan dalam Lampiran A7;

d. Memenuhi ketentuan minimal penyelenggaraan apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang (Lampiran A8);

e. Melaksanakan komitmen pembangunan infrastruktur apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang (Lampiran A9);

f. Memenuhi kewajiban penyewaan kapasitas multipleksing (prinsip *open access* dan *non-discriminatory*) berupa jaminan pemberian tingkat kualitas layanan (*service level agreement/SLA*), perlakuan dan kesempatan yang sama kepada lembaga penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran (Lampiran A12);

g. Memenuhi ketentuan penelitian dan pengembangan (Lampiran A13); dan

h. Tidak melakukan kolusi pada saat proses seleksi (Lampiran A14).


9. Data tentang sumber daya manusia (SDM) dan infrastruktur eksisting yang dimiliki di zona layanan yang diikuti. Untuk data Pemancar existing, minimal memuat informasi lokasi (alamat dan koordinat), ketinggian antenna (dari tanah dan permukaan laut), power transmitter, penguatan dari antenna dan redaman dari feeder.

10. Rencana penggelaran infrastruktur digital yang menggambarkan arsitektur jaringan, termasuk perhitungan mengenai coverage area, dan jadual implementasi dari setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan serta perhitungan mengenai *coverage area*;


Seluruh kelengkapan persyaratan dokumen permohonan dimasukan dalam sampul tertutup berwarna coklat. Satu sampul mewakili permohonan untuk satu zona layanan. Setiap Peserta harus memberikan 5 rangkap (1 asli dan 4 fotokopi) dokumen dan 1 usb disk berisi file softcopy hasil scan (file .pdf) dari semua dokumen yang dipersyaratkan dalam dokumen seleksi ini.
Pada sampul depan dokumen, tertulis:
Kepada
Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing
di Jakarta
Zona layanan : Zona (Nomor) (Nama Propinsi)
Peserta dilarang memberikan tulisan/kode/logo tambahan selain tulisan di atas pada sampul dokumen.
Apabila Dokumen diterima Tim Seleksi sesudah batas waktu penyerahan yang ditetapkan, maka Dokumen tersebut akan dikembalikan kepada Peserta dalam keadaan utuh dan Peserta dinyatakan gugur tanpa dilakukan pemeriksaan lebih lanjut.

3.4.4. BATAS AKHIR PENGEMBALIAN DOKUMEN PERMOHONAN
Batas Akhir pengembalian Dokumen Permohonan adalah:
Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 22 April 2013
Waktu : Pukul 15.00 WIB
Alamat : Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran
         Multipleksing
         Lt.6, Gedung Utama Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
         Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 9 Jakarta Pusat 10110

3.4.5. PEMBUKAAN KELENGKAPAN DOKUMEN PERMOHONAN
Pembukaan kelengkapan dokumen permohonan dilakukan dihadapan Peserta dan dilaksanakan pada:
Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 22 April 2013
Waktu : Pukul 15.15 WIB
Alamat : Ruang Ops Room
Gd. Kominfo Lt. 2
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat no. 9
Jakarta 10110


3.4.6. TAHAPAN SELEKSI DAN EVALUASI DOKUMEN PERMOHONAN

Keseluruhan tahapan putaran seleksi terdiri dari :

a. Tahap seleksi administrasi
b. Tahap seleksi teknis
c. Tahap seleksi komitmen penyelenggaraan

Rincian setiap tahap diuraikan sebagai berikut:

1. Tahap seleksi administrasi
   a. Pada tahap ini dilakukan evaluasi administrasi terhadap dokumen permohonan yang tidak terlambat.
   b. Evaluasi administrasi dilakukan terhadap kelengkapan dan keabsahan syarat administrasi yang ditetapkan dalam Dokumen Seleksi (tidak dikurangi, ditambah, dan/atau diubah).
   c. Terkait pemeriksaan unsur afiliasi, Tim Seleksi memiliki kewenangan penuh untuk menilai apakah satu Peserta memiliki afiliasi dengan Peserta lainnya berdasarkan informasi apapun yang diperoleh Tim Seleksi. Apabila di sebuah zona layanan terdapat dua atau lebih Peserta yang disimpulkan oleh Tim Seleksi memiliki afiliasi, maka Tim Seleksi akan meluluskan hanya satu Peserta saja untuk maju ke tahapan seleksi selanjutnya sesuai
pilihan Tim Seleksi. Selain itu Tim Seleksi berwenang untuk mencairkan jaminan penawaran dari peserta yang digugurkan terkait persoalan afiliasi.

d. Evaluasi administrasi menghasilkan 2 (dua) kesimpulan, yaitu memenuhi syarat administrasi atau tidak memenuhi syarat administrasi.

2. Tahap seleksi teknis

  a. Pada tahap ini evaluasi teknis dilakukan terhadap penawaran yang dinyatakan memenuhi syarat administrasi.
  b. Evaluasi teknis dilakukan terhadap pemenuhan syarat teknis yang ditetapkan dalam Dokumen Seleksi (tidak dikurangi, ditambah, dan/atau diubah).
  c. Evaluasi teknis dilakukan dengan memberikan penilaian (skor) terhadap unsur-unsur teknis sesuai dengan kriteria yang ditetapkan dalam Dokumen Seleksi (Lampiran B7).
  d. Skor yang merupakan batas ambang (passing grade) adalah 65.
  e. Hasil evaluasi teknis menghasilkan 2 (dua) kesimpulan yaitu memenuhi syarat teknis (yaitu hasil evaluasi yang mendapatkan skor sekurang-kurangnya 65) atau tidak memenuhi syarat teknis (yaitu hasil evaluasi yang mendapatkan skor kurang dari 65).

3. Tahap seleksi komitmen penyelenggaraan

  a. Pada tahap ini evaluasi komitmen pembangunan hanya dilakukan terhadap permohonan yang dinyatakan memenuhi syarat administrasi dan teknis.
  b. Peserta wajib memenuhi ketentuan komitmen penyelenggaraan sebagaimana tertuang pada butir 2.4.
  c. Evaluasi komitmen penyelenggaraan dilakukan dengan memberikan skoring terhadap komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan dengan panduan penilaian sebagaimana tertuang dalam Lampiran B4.
  d. Apabila evaluasi komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan memberika skoring yang sama untuk dua peserta atau lebih, maka akan dilakukan evaluasi terhadap jumlah komitmen penyediaan sejumlah set-top-box untuk masyarakat.
3.4.7. KEADAAN TIDAK ADA PEMENANG

Dalam hal terdapat Zona Layanan yang tidak ada Pemenangnya, maka penetapan penyelenggaraan multipleksing dilakukan dengan ketentuan tersendiri diluar Proses Seleksi.

3.4.8. SANKSI TERKAIT MEKANISME SELEKSI

Sanksi yang dikenakan pada tahap seleksi hanya untuk 6 (enam) jenis pelanggaran, yaitu:

a. Tidak menyampaikan dokumen kelengkapan administrasi permohonan secara lengkap
b. Tidak menyampaikan data yang bersifat wajib dalam dokumen kelengkapan administrasi, dokumen teknis, dan/atau dokumen komitmen pembangunan.
c. Tidak menyampaikan dokumen sesuai format yang ditetapkan dalam dokumen seleksi.
d. Menyampaikan informasi dalam dokumen namun tidak sesuai dengan fakta di lapangan, termasuk diantaranya memanipulasi data.
e. Nilai jaminan pelaksanaan kurang dari nilai yang seharusnya sesuai petunjuk yang ada dalam dokumen seleksi ini.
f. Berafiliasi dengan salah satu peserta di zona layanan yang sama.
g. Mengundurkan diri selama proses seleksi

Sanksi untuk pelanggaran butir a s.d e tersebut di atas berupa diskualifikasi/gugur bagi peserta dalam proses seleksi ini. Sanksi untuk pelanggaran butir f dan butir g tersebut di atas berupa diskualifikasi bagi peserta dan pencairan jaminan penawaran *(bid bond)* dan disetorkan pada kas negara.

3.4.9. KERAHASIAAN INFORMASI

Seluruh informasi yang disampaikan peserta kepada tim seleksi, berita acara penilaian setiap tahapan proses seleksi, dan berita acara hasil seleksi adalah bersifat rahasia sampai dengan pengumuman pemenang.
3.5. **PENETAPAN RANKING PEMENANG**

Beberapa Ketentuan terkait penetapan ranking pemenang adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Urutan ranking berdasarkan skoring tertinggi yang diperoleh dari hasil evaluasi komitmen pembangunan.
2. Apabila terdapat peserta yang memiliki skoring yang sama, maka peserta yang memiliki komitmen jumlah *set-top-box* lebih banyak, akan memiliki ranking lebih baik.
3. Apabila komitmen jumlah *set-top-box* juga sama, maka peserta yang memiliki *skoring* lebih tinggi pada tahap seleksi teknis akan memiliki ranking lebih baik.

Berdasarkan hasil evaluasi tersebut, Tim Seleksi membuat daftar urutan ranking untuk kemudian diusulkan kepada Menteri.

3.6. **MASA SANGGAH**

Sepanjang mengenai hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan prosedur dan pelaksanaan proses seleksi, Peserta dapat mengajukan sanggahan yang disampaikan secara tertulis kepada Tim Seleksi dalam waktu 3 (tiga) hari terhitung mulai tanggal diumumkannya hasil seleksi permohonan (pengumuman pemenang).

4. **PASCA SELEKSI**

4.1. **HAK PEMENANG**

Pemenang hasil dari Proses Seleksi ini mempunyai hak sebagai berikut:

2. Mendapatkan penyesuaian atas Izin Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran yang dimilikinya setelah lulus Uji Laik Operasi Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing (ULOPPM);
3. Memilih kanal frekuensi radio yang tersedia di setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan, dimana urutan pemilih dimulai dari pemenang yang memiliki ranking terbaik.
4. Mendapatkan penetapan kanal frekuensi radio sesuai pilihan untuk setiap wilayah layanan yang tertuang dalam komitmen pembangunannya.

5. Menyelenggarakan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (Free-to-Air);

6. Memberlakukan ketetapan tarif sewa saluran siaran berdasarkan formula sesuai dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan; dan

7. Menerima pembayaran sewa saluran siaran dari Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Program Siaran (LPPPS) yang memanfaatkan saluran siaran yang dimiliki.

4.2. KEWAJIBAN PEMENANG

Pemenang hasil dari Proses Seleksi ini mempunyai kewajiban:


2. Membayar biaya hak penggunaan frekuensi radio untuk penetapan penggunaan kanal frekuensi radio.


4. Menyerahkan jaminan pelaksanaan yang nilainya diatur dalam dokumen seleksi.

5. Melaksanakan komitmen pembangunan untuk setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan sekurang-kurangnya 70% dari cakupan populasi di wilayah layanan tersebut.

6. Memenuhi seluruh kesanggupan yang telah dinyatakan dalam dokumen permohonan.

7. Melaksanakan prinsip open access, yaitu menyewakan kapasitas saluran siaran kepada Lembaga Penyiarian Penyelenggara Program Siaran (LPPPS), termasuk Lembaga Penyiarian non-affiliasinya.
8. melaksanakan prinsip non-discriminatory, yaitu menyewakan kapasitas saluran siaran dengan tarif yang sama sesuai perjanjian kualitas layanan (service level agreement).

9. Melaksanakan pentarifan sewa saluran program siaran berdasarkan formula sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

10. Menyewakan kapasitas saluran siaran kepada paling banyak 3 (tiga) LPPPS yang terafiliasi, termasuk lembaga penyiaran itu sendiri.

11. Melaporkan kepada Menteri terhadap setiap penyewaan saluran multipleksing kepada LPPPS.

12. Menyampaikan laporan kinerja operasi setiap 1 (satu) tahun sekali kepada Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika.

4.3. PENGEMBALIAN JAMINAN PENAWARAN (BID BOND)

Peserta yang tidak memenangkan zona layanan berhak memperoleh kembali Jaminan Penawaran dengan menyampaikan bukti tanda terima (asli) kepada Tim Seleksi selambat-lambatnya 30 (tiga puluh) hari kerja setelah Tim Seleksi mengumumkan Pemenang. Tim seleksi tidak bertanggungjawab apabila terjadi sesuatu terhadap jaminan penawaran setelah 30 (tiga puluh) hari kerja pasca pengumuman pemenang.

4.4. EVALUASI PELAKSANAAN KOMITMEN PENYELENGGARAAN

Pelaksanaan pembangunan infrastruktur akan dievaluasi setiap tahun oleh Tim Monitoring dan Evaluasi yang dibentuk oleh Menteri sesuai dengan komitmen pembangunan yang telah disepakati pada saat proses seleksi.

Pemenang yang ditetapkan sebagai LPPPM wajib melaksanakan:

Teresterial Pada Pita Frekuensi Radio 478 – 694 MHz, termasuk sampai penerbitan Izin Stasiun Radio untuk setiap pemancarnya.

b. Komitmen penyediaan sejumlah set-top-box untuk setiap zona layanan yang dimenangkan disertai rencana pendistribusian set-top-box selambat-lambatnya 3 (tiga) tahun terhitung sejak penetapan LPPPM oleh Menteri dengan komposisi di tahun pertama minimal 30%, di tahun kedua minimal 30%, dan di tahun ketiga sisanya.

Apabila tidak memenuhi ketentuan tersebut, akan dikenakan sanksi berupa pencairan Jaminan Pelaksanaan (disetorkan pada kas negara) dan/atau pencabutan penetapan wilayah layanan dari komitmen pembangunannya.

4.5. SANKSI

Pada prinsipnya sanksi pasca seleksi diberikan apabila pemenang seleksi tidak dapat memenuhi komitmen penyelenggaraan yang disampaikan pada proses seleksi. Sanksi dapat berupa:

a. Pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan (performance bond) dan disetorkan pada kas negara;

b. Pencairan seluruh jaminan pelaksanaan (performance bond) dan disetorkan pada kas negara; dan/atau

c. Pencabutan penetapan Menteri sebagai LPPPM.

Pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan dilakukan apabila pemenang telah melaksanakan pembangunan namun tidak di seluruh lokasi wilayah layanan yang tertuang dalam komitmen pembangunannya. Nilai jaminan pelaksanaan yang dicairkan jumlahnya ekivalen dengan nilai jaminan pelaksanaan untuk wilayah layanan yang tidak dibangun (daftar nilai jaminan pelaksanaan untuk wilayah layanan terlampir pada Lampiran B6).

Pencairan seluruh jaminan pelaksanaan dilakukan apabila pemenang tidak melaksanakan pembangunan di seluruh wilayah layanan dalam satu zona sesuai komitmen pembangunannya dan/atau apabila pemenang tidak menyampaikan
jumlah set-top-box sesuai komitmen yang disampaikan. Sanksi ini disertai sanksi lainnya berupa pencabutan penetapan Menteri sebagai LPPPM.

Bagi pemenang yang terkena sanksi berupa pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan namun masih berminat melaksanakan komitmen pembangunan di wilayah layanan tersebut diwajibkan memberikan jaminan pelaksanaan baru yang nilainya merujuk ke Lampiran B6 dengan jangka waktu perpanjangan 3 (tiga) bulan.

Bagi pemenang yang terkena sanksi berupa pencairan sebagian jaminan pelaksanaan dan tidak berminat melaksanakan komitmen pembangunan di wilayah layanan tersebut maka wilayah layanan dimaksud akan dicabut penetapannya dari komitmen pembangunan di zona tersebut.
LAMPIRAN DOKUMEN SELEKSI MULTIPLEKSING TV DIGITAL

LAMPIRAN A. TAHAP SELEKSI

A1. Format Surat Permohonan Mengikuti Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing
A2. Format Formulir Seleksi Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing;
A3. Format Surat Pernyataan Besaran Kepemilikan Saham;
A4. Format Surat Pernyataan Tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan peserta lainnya;
A5. Format Surat Pernyataan Kesanggupan Memenuhi Ketentuan Yang Berlaku Selama Proses Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing;
A6. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Membayar BHP ISR untuk setiap pemancar televisi digital yang dibangun apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A7. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Menyerahkan Jaminan Pelaksanaan (Performance Bond) apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A8. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Memenuhi ketentuan minimal pembangunan infrastruktur apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A9. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Melaksanakan komitmen penyelenggaraan apabila ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang;
A10. Format Surat Komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing;
A11. Format Surat Komitmen penyediaan set-top-box;
A12. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Memenuhi kewajiban penyewaan kapasitas multipleksing (prinsip open access dan non-discriminatory) berupa jaminan pemberian tingkat kualitas layanan (service level agreement/SLA), perlakuan dan kesempatan yang sama kepada lembaga penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran;
A13. Format Surat Kesanggupan untuk Memenuhi ketentuan penelitian dan pengembangan; dan
Kepada Yth.
Ketua Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing
di
Jakarta

Dengan Hormat,

Merujuk Keputusan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor xxx tentang Peluang Usaha Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Multipleksing pada Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran Televisi Digital Terestrial Penerimaan Tetap Tidak Berbayar (free-to-air) di Zona Layanan 1 (Aceh dan Sumatera Utara) dan Zona Layanan 14 (Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Selatan), maka bersama ini kami mengajukan permohonan sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing di:

Zona Layanan [No Zona] ([Propinsi])

Demikian surat permohonan ini kami sampaikan atas perhatiannya diucapkan terimakasih.

Hormat Kami,

ttd

Direktur Utama
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuh materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
FORMULIR SELEKSI PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKSING PADA PENYELENGGARAAN PENYIARAN TELEVISI DIGITAL TERESTRIAL PENERIMAAN TETAP TIDAK BERBAYAR (*FREE-TO-AIR*)  
(Setiap halaman pada formulir kualifikasi ini harus diparaf oleh Direksi yang menandatangani formulir ini)

1. DATA PESERTA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NAMA BADAN HUKUM PESERTA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NAMA STASIUN TV</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ALAMAT PESERTA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NPWP</td>
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| 5  | SUSUNAN DEWAN KOMISARIS | :
|    | KOMISARIS UTAMA | :
|    | KOMISARIS | :
|    | KOMISARIS | :
|    | Dst... | :
| 6  | SUSUNAN DIREKSI | :
|    | DIREKTUR UTAMA | :
|    | DIREKTUR | :
|    | DIREKTUR | :
|    | Dst... | :
| 7  | PERWAKILAN PESERTA | :
|    | A. NAMA | :
|    | JABATAN | :
|    | ALAMAT | :
|    | NOMOR HP | :
|    | NOMOR FAKSIMILI | :
|    | ALAMAT E-MAIL | :
|    | B. NAMA | :
|    | JABATAN | :
|    | ALAMAT | :
|    | NOMOR HP | :
|    | NOMOR FAKSIMILI | :
|    | ALAMAT E-MAIL | :
|    | C. NAMA | :
|    | JABATAN | :
|    | ALAMAT | :
|    | NOMOR HP | :
|    | NOMOR FAKSIMILI | :
|    | ALAMAT E-MAIL | :

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )

Nama/Tanda Tangan:................................. Nama/Tanda Tangan:.................................
PANDUAN PENGISIAN FORMULIR SELEKSI

Penjelasan berikut ini berkaitan dengan pengisian informasi yang dibutuhkan pada formulir kualifikasi dan penyerahannya kepada Tim Seleksi.

Kecuali disebutkan lain, istilah yang digunakan dalam formulir kualifikasi dan penjelasan ini mempunyai arti seperti berikut ini dan pengisian formulir kualifikasi mengikuti ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. **Nama Badan Hukum Peserta**
   Harap diisi dengan nama perusahaan Peserta yang berbadan hukum

2. **Nama Stasiun TV**
   Harap diisi dengan nama sebutan atau panggilan stasiun TV.

3. **Alamat Peserta**
   Harap diisi dengan alamat, nomor telepon, dan nomor faksimili di dalam wilayah Indonesia, yang bisa dihubungi pada hari kerja dan jam kerja. Alamat ini merupakan alamat resmi Peserta untuk komunikasi tertulis selama proses seleksi yang secara umum akan dipergunakan untuk komunikasi dengan peserta dalam kondisi yang normal dan tidak mendesak. Alamat ini juga merupakan alamat resmi Peserta saat tim seleksi akan melakukan verifikasi ke lapangan guna memastikan kebenaran data yang diberikan ke pihak panitia.

4. **NPWP**
   Harap diisi dengan NPWP peserta.

5. **Susunan Dewan Komisaris**
   Harap diisi dengan nama-nama anggota Dewan Komisaris secara lengkap.

6. **Susunan Direksi**
   Harap diisi dengan nama-nama anggota Dewan Direksi secara lengkap.

7. **Perwakilan Peserta**
   Harap diisi dengan nama, jabatan, alamat, nomor HP, nomor Fax, dan alamat email orang-orang yang mewakili Peserta pada proses lelang, termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pada Rapat Penjelasan, penyerahan dokumen-dokumen seleksi, penyerahan sampul permohonan, pembukaan sampul permohonan.

**Alamat dan Kontak Perwakilan Peserta**
Harap diisi dengan nama, alamat, jabatan (misalnya Direktur Utama) dan nomornomor yang bisa dihubungi baik nomor telepon, nomor telepon bergerak, nomor faksimili, maupun alamat e-mail dari 3 (tiga) orang yang mewakili Peserta.

Hal ini sangat diperlukan apabila dalam kondisi tertentu yang sangat mendesak, Tim Seleksi bisa menghubungi yang bersangkutan untuk hal-hal yang memang patut diinformasikan kepada Peserta secara cepat dan tidak terbatas pada hari kerja dan jam kerja selama proses seleksi.

Orang-orang yang ditunjuk untuk mewakili Peserta adalah orang-orang yang secara hukum mempunyai kewenangan untuk mewakili Peserta untuk kepentingan dan semua tindakan yang berkaitan dengan proses seleksi ini yang dinyatakan dalam surat kuasa.

Orang-orang yang ditunjuk mewakili Peserta diperingkatkan berdasarkan urutan prioritas yang dikehendaki oleh Peserta dalam hal apabila Tim Seleksi harus menghubungi Peserta.

Orang-orang yang ditunjuk mewakili Peserta harus mengantisipasi diri mereka dihubungi oleh Tim Seleksi di luar jam kerja untuk kepentingan proses seleksi apabila memang dibutuhkan.

**Panduan Penyampaian Dokumen-Dokumen Seleksi kepada Tim Seleksi**

Seluruh formulir seleksi, seluruh pernyataan, dan seluruh dokumen termasuk lampiranlampiran yang diserahkan harus dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Apabila dokumen-dokumen tersebut dalam keadaan aslinya dibuat dalam bahasa asing maka harus disampaikan pula terjemahan resmi dan tersumpah atas dokumen-dokumen tersebut.

Setiap Peserta harus memberikan 5 rangkap (1 asli dan 4 fotokopi) formulir seleksi dan 1 cd/usb disk berisi file softcopy hasil scan (file .pdf) dari semua dokumen yang dipersyaratkan dalam tahapan seleksi. Semua dokumen pedukung harus ada dalam setiap rangkap.
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : ____________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT __________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan bahwa struktur besaran kepemilikan saham sampai dengan 3 tingkat ke atas adalah sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Pemegang Saham</th>
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<th>Pemegang Saham</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>A11</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B (korporasi)</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>B11</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Perorangan (bila ada)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keterangan :
- Saham A, B adalah contoh saham korporasi yang perlu diuraikan lebih lanjut struktur kepemilikannya sampai dengan 3 tingkat ke atas;
- Saham Publik atau perorangan bila ada tidak perlu diuraikan lebih lanjut
Apabila data dan informasi yang kami sampaikan di atas tidak benar, kami bersedia menerima sanksi (gugur) yang diberikan Tim Seleksi sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku. Dalam hal kami ditetapkan sebagai Pemenang Seleksi dan dikemudian hari ternyata ada data dan informasi yang kami sampaikan di atas tidak benar, maka penetapan yang diberikan kepada kami sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing dinyatakan batal demi hukum.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT________________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuh materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT___________________

2. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan bahwa

1. Dalam mengikuti seleksi kami tidak memiliki afiliasi dengan perusahaan lain yang juga mengikuti proses seleksi ini.


3. Apabila di kemudian hari setelah ditetapkan sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing, pihak Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika menemukan adanya afiliasi dengan lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing lainnya di zona yang sama, maka hak-hak kami sebagai lembaga penyiaran penyelenggara penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) dapat dibatalkan.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku selama proses seleksi dan ketentuan Tim Seleksi.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

(Komisaris Utama) (Direktur Utama)
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________ 

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk Membayar Biaya Hak Penggunaan (BHP) Frekuensi Radio untuk setiap pemancar televisi yang dibangun apabila sitetapkan sebagai Pemenang Seleksi;

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut di atas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT__________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : _____________________________________
Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT _____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk menempatkan bukti bank garansi sebagai jaminan pelaksanaan \textit{(performance bond)} sebesar nilai yang ditentukan dalam dokumen seleksi untuk setiap wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan.

Jaminan Pelaksanaan ini berlaku sejak ditetapkan sebagai pemenang seleksi sampai dengan 6 (enam) bulan setelah waktu komitmen pembangunan dalam wilayah layanan yang dikomitmenkan.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

(Komisaris Utama) 
(Direktur Utama)

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KOP PERUSAHAAN

SURAT PERNYATAAN
KESANGGUPAN UNTUK MEMENUHI KETENTUAN MINIMAL PEMBANGUNAN INFRASTRUKTUR

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : __________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : __________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT__________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggapan untuk memenuhi ketentuan minimal pembangunan Infrastruktur Penyiaran untuk keperluan penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air)pada zona wilayah layanan yang dimenangkan sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zona</th>
<th>Jumlah Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Jumlah Minimal Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Ket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>September 2013 (wajib)</td>
<td>Maret 2015 (wajib)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aceh dan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumatera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalimantan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalimantan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selatan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama)

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KOP PERUSAHAAN

SURAT PERNYATAAN
KESANGGUPAN UNTUK MELAKSANAKAN KOMITMEN
PENYELENGGARAAN APABILA DITETAPKAN SEBAGAI PEMENANG

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : _________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk melaksanakan komitmen penyelenggaraan penyiaran multipleksing pada penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air) apabila ditetapkan sebagai pemenang berupa:

   a. Komitmen pembangunan berbasis wilayah layanan.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut di atas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT ______________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama )         ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuh materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
**SURAT PERNYATAAN**

**KOMITMEN PEMBANGUNAN SISTEM PENYIARAN MULTIPLEKSING**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama P_____________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT __________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk membangun sistem penyiaran multipleksing di Zona Layanan [no zona] [propinsi] dengan wilayah layanan sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Wilayah Layanan</th>
<th>Propinsi</th>
<th>Komitmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[nama wilayah layanan]</td>
<td>[nama propinsi]</td>
<td>[bulan] [tahun]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[nama wilayah layanan]</td>
<td>[nama propinsi]</td>
<td>[bulan] [tahun]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>[nama wilayah layanan]</td>
<td>[nama propinsi]</td>
<td>[bulan] [tahun]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dst</td>
<td>dst</td>
<td>dst</td>
<td>dst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi komitmen sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT_____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk menyediakan perangkat Set-Top-Box DVBT-2 MPEG-4 sejumlah ....... (terbilang…) unit di Zona Layanan [no zona] [propinsi], yang akan dibagikan kepada masyarakat kurang mampu untuk keperluan penyiaran televisi digital.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi komitmen sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ______________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT__________________

2. Nama : ______________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT__________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT__________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan menyewakan kapasitas multipleksing berupa jaminan pemberian tingkat kualitas layanan, perlakuan dan kesempatan yang sama kepada lembaga penyiaran yang melaksanakan penyelenggaraan program siaran, selama ada yang membutuhkan.

Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )

[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
KAMI yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : ____________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT____________________

2. Nama : _____________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT___________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direksi dan Komisaris yang mewakili PT ______________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan untuk melakukan penelitian dan pengembangan dengan anggaran sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) % dari Gross Revenue tiap tahun yang diperoleh dari pendapatan usaha penyiaran multipleksing. Apabila kami tidak dapat menyanggupi kewajiban sebagaimana tersebut diatas, kami bersedia menerima sanksi yang diberikan Tim Seleksi dan atau Pemerintah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT ___________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

( Komisaris Utama ) ( Direktur Utama )
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuh materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
SURAT PERNYATAAN
TIDAK MELAKUKAN KOLUSI

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

1. Nama : _______________________________________
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama PT________________________

2. Nama : _______________________________________
   Jabatan : Komisaris Utama PT________________________

Dalam jabatan kami sebagai Direktur Utama dan Komisaris Utama PT ____________________ sebagai Peserta Seleksi dengan ini menyatakan kesanggupan:

1. Tidak melakukan kolusi dan/atau praktik-praktik lain yang bertentangan dengan prinsip-prinsip persaingan dalam seleksi secara sehat.


   Jakarta, - - 2013

Untuk dan atas nama PT____________ selaku Peserta Seleksi

_____________________________ ________________________________
[tanda tangan dengan dibubuhi materai cukup dan cap perusahaan]
LAMPIRAN DOKUMEN SELEKSI MULTIPLEKSING TV DIGITAL

LAMPIRAN B. DATA PENDUKUNG

B1. Format Jaminan Penawaran (*bid bond*) yang nilainya diatur sesuai ketentuan dalam Dokumen Seleksi ini


B3. Pemetaan kanal frekuensi radio untuk penyiaran multipleksing di Zona Layanan 1 (Aceh dan Sumatera Utara), dan Zona Layanan 14 (Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Selatan)

B4. Panduan penilaian komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing berbasis wilayah layanan

B5. Panduan nilai jaminan penawaran

B6. Panduan nilai jaminan pelaksanaan

B7. Pembobotan Teknis
FORMAT JAMINAN PENAWARAN (BID BOND)

JAMINAN PENAWARAN BANK (BANK GARANSI)


Tempat dan Tanggal Jatuh Tempo
[DKI Jakarta], [ tanggal, bulan, tahun]

Beneficiary
Ketua Tim Seleksi
Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara
Penyiaran Multipleksing
Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.2
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9
Jakarta Pusat 10110

Applicant
[Nama Peserta]
[Alamat Peserta]

Nama Bank], berkedudukan di [DKI Jakarta], dalam hal ini bertindak melalui kantor [Alamat kantor cabang/alamat kantor operasional] (untuk selanjutnya disebut “Bank”) dengan melepaskan hak istimewanya yang diberikan oleh undang-undang terutama yang tercantum dalam pasal 1831 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata, dengan ini menjamin [Nama Peserta], berkedudukan di Jakarta dan beralamat [Alamat Peserta], (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Terjamin”) terhadap Tim Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing, Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika, Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.2 Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9 Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Penerima Garansi Bank”) untuk membayar sejumlah uang sebesar Rp. ...... (terbilang ...... rupiah) untuk ikut serta dalam seleksi di zona layanan [no zona] [propinsi] dengan ketentuan:

1. Apabila Terjamin melakukan wanprestasi, yaitu menarik diri dari seleksi dan atau setelah dinyatakan sebagai Pemenang dan atau melakukan pelanggaran yang ditentukan dalam Dokumen Seleksi, dan atau Terjamin tidak memenuhi kewajibannya dalam rangka Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing, maka Bank akan membayar kepada Penerima Garansi Bank untuk jumlah tersebut di atas selambat-lambatnya 7 (tujuh) hari kerja setelah diterimanya oleh Bank tagihan tertulis dari Penerima Garansi Bank disertai dengan buti-bukti bahwa Terjamin tidak memenuhi kewajibannya atau telah melakukan wanprestasi;


4. Garansi Bank ini tidak berlaku lagi apabila tidak dilakukan pengajuan tuntutan penagihan/klaim dalam batas waktu seperti yang telah ditentukan di atas atau Terjamin tidak terpilih dalam penawaran/seleksi walaupun jangka waktu Garansi Bank ini belum berakhir;

5. Jika Garansi Bank ini telah dipenuhi dan atau tidak dipergunakan lagi, maka asli Garansi Bank harus dikembalikan kepada Bank;


[DKI Jakarta], [tanggal, bulan, tahun]
[Alamat kantor cabang, atau kantor operasi]

[tanda tangan] [tanda tangan]
[Nama Pejabat Bank] [Nama Pejabat Bank]
[Jabatan] [Jabatan]
FORMAT JAMINAN PELAKSANAAN (PERFORMANCE BOND)

JAMINAN PELAKSANAAN (PERFORMANCE BOND)


Tempat dan Tanggal Jatuh Tempo
[DKI Jakarta], [tanggal, bulan, tahun]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENYELENGGARAAN POS DAN INFORMATIKA Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.6 Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9 Jakarta Pusat 10110</td>
<td>[Nama Peserta] [Alamat Peserta]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Nama Bank], berkedudukan di DKI Jakarta, dalam hal ini bertindak melalui kantor [Alamat kantor cabang/alamat kantor operasional] (untuk selanjutnya disebut “Bank”) dengan melepaskan hak istimewanya yang diberikan oleh undang-undang terutama yang tercantum dalam pasal 1831 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata, dengan ini menjamin [Nama Peserta], berkedudukan di Jakarta dan beralamat [alamat Peserta], (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Terjamin”) terhadap Direktur Jenderal Penyelenggaraan Pos Dan Informatika, Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika, Gedung Utama Kemkominfo Lt.6 Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.9 Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia (untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai “Penerima Garansi Bank”) untuk membayar sejumlah uang sebesar Rp…,- (terbilang … rupiah) untuk wilayah layanan [nama wilayah layanan] di zona layanan [no zona] [propinsi] dengan ketentuan:

1. Apabila Terjamin melakukan wanprestasi, yang tidak memenuhi kewajibannya sebagaimana mestinya berkaitan dengan kesanggupan yang telah disampaikan pada saat Seleksi Lembaga Penyiaran Penyelenggara Penyiaran Multipleksing untuk keperluan penyelenggaraan penyiaran televisi digital terestrial penerimaan tetap tidak berbayar (free-to-air), maka Bank akan membayar kepada Penerima Garansi Bank untuk jumlah tersebut di atas selambat-lambatnya 7 (tujuh) hari kerja setelah diterimanya oleh Bank tagihan tertulis dari Penerima Garansi Bank disertai dengan bukti-bukti bahwa Terjamin tidak memenuhi kewajibannya atau telah melakukan wanprestasi;

2. Garansi Bank ini berlaku sejak tanggal [ ] sampai dengan tanggal [ ] (Catatan: sekurang-kurangnya berjangka waktu enam bulan setelah akhir dari komitmen di wilayah layanan).

4. Garansi Bank ini tidak berlaku lagi apabila tidak dilakukan pengajuan tuntutan penagihan/klaim dalam batas waktu seperti yang telah ditentukan di atas atau Terjamin tidak terpilih dalam penawaran/seleksi walaupun jangka waktu Garansi Bank ini belum berakhir;

5. Jika Garansi Bank ini telah dipenuhi dan atau tidak dipergunakan lagi, maka asli Garansi Bank harus dikembalikan kepada Bank;


[DKI Jakarta], [tanggal, bulan, tahun]
[Nama Bank]
[Alamat kantor cabang, atau kantor operasi]

[tanda tangan] [tanda tangan]
[Nama Pejabat Bank] [Nama Pejabat Bank]
[Jabatan] [Jabatan]
Pemetaan kanal frekuensi radio untuk penyiaran multipleksing di Zona Layanan 1 (Aceh dan Sumatera Utara), dan Zona Layanan 14 (Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Selatan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ZONA</th>
<th>WILAYAH LAYANAN</th>
<th>KANAL FREKUENSI RADIO PERMANEN</th>
<th>TRANSISI (*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 ACEH DAN SUMATERA UTARA</td>
<td>a. Banda Aceh</td>
<td>29, 35, 38, 41</td>
<td>31, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Sabang</td>
<td>30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Meulaboh</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Tapaktuan</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Singkil</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>f. Sinabang</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>g. Sigli</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h. Takengon</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i. Lhokseumawe</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>j. Kotacane</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. Langsa</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>l. Bireun</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m. Jantho</td>
<td>30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n. Medan</td>
<td>28, 34, 40</td>
<td>30, 36, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o. Sidikalang</td>
<td>30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p. Kabanjahe</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>q. Rantauprapat</td>
<td>30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r. PematangSiantar</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>s. GunungSitoli</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>t. Padang Sidempuan</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>u. Tarutung</td>
<td>29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>v. Panyabungan</td>
<td>30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>w. KisarandanTanjungBalai</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x. SibolgadankotaPandan</td>
<td>30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y. Balige</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 KALIMANTAN TIMUR DAN KALIMANTAN SELATAN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Samarinda dan Tenggarong</td>
<td>28, 31, 34, 40</td>
<td>33, 42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Balikpapan</td>
<td>29, 35, 38, 41, 44</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>TanjungRedeb</td>
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(*) : Kanal frekuensi radio transisi akan ditetapkan menjadi permanen (dengan angka dalam kurung) setelah masa simulcast berakhir di setiap wilayah layanan
Panduan penilaian komitmen pembangunan sistem penyiaran multipleksing berbasis wilayah layanan

### Tabel Perilaku

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<th>No</th>
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<th>WILAYAH LAYANAN</th>
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<td>Maret</td>
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<td></td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Mei</td>
<td>Juni</td>
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<td>Februari</td>
<td>Maret</td>
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<td></td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Mei</td>
<td>Juni</td>
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#### Catatan

- Peremajaan, Maret 2018
- Data pada 30 Juni 2017
- Data pada 30 Juni 2016
- Data pada 30 Juni 2015
- Data pada 30 Juni 2014
- Data pada 30 Juni 2013

**B4**

60
Panduan nilai jaminan penawaran

1. ZONA LAYAYAN 1 (ACEH DAN SUMATERA UTARA)  Rp. 5.150.000.000,-
2. ZONA LAYANAN 14 (KALIMANTAN TIMUR DAN KALIMANTAN SELATAN)  Rp. 3.411.000.000,-
B6
Panduan nilai jaminan pelaksanaan
NILAI JAMINAN PENAWARAN (DALAM JUTA RUPIAH)
No

ZONA

WILAYAH LAYANAN

1

1
ACEH DAN
SUMATERA
UTARA

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.
i.
j.
k.
l.
m.
n.
o.
p.
q.
r.
s.
t.
u.
v.
w.
x.
y.

Banda Aceh
Sabang
Meulaboh
Tapaktuan
Singkil
Sinabang
Sigli
Takengon
Lhokseumawe
Kotacane
Langsa
Bireun
Jantho
Medan
Sidikalang
Kabanjahe
Rantau prapat
Pematang Siantar
Gunung Sitoli
Padang Sidempuan
Tarutung
Panyambungan
Kisaran dan Tanjung Balai
Sibolga dan kota Pandan
Balige

2

14
KALIMANTAN
TIMUR DAN
KALIMANTAN
SELATAN

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.
i.
j.
k.
l.

Samarinda dan Tenggarong
Balikpapan
Tanjung Redeb
Bontang
Tanjung Selor
Sendawar
Sangata
Tanah Grogot
Nunukan
Malinau
Tarakan
Banjarmasin, Martapura,dan
Marabahan
Kandangan dan Rantau
Amuntai dan Barabai
Tanjung Tabalong
Kota Baru
Pelaihari

m.
n.
o.
p.
q.

2013
Juni
100%
1.275
1.275
2.317
2.066
1.275
2.317
1.275
1.677
1.275
2.066
1.275
1.275
1.275
2.317
2.066
2.066
1.275
1.275
2.916
1.275
1.275
1.677
1.275
1.677
1.275

2014

Juli
Agustus
98%
96%
1.250
1.224
1.250
1.224
2.271
2.224
2.025
1.984
1.250
1.224
2.271
2.224
1.250
1.224
1.643
1.610
1.250
1.224
2.025
1.984
1.250
1.224
1.250
1.224
1.250
1.224
2.271
2.224
2.025
1.984
2.025
1.984
1.250
1.224
1.250
1.224
2.858
2.800
1.250
1.224
1.250
1.224
1.643
1.610
1.250
1.224
1.643
1.610
1.250
1.224

Sep
94%
1.199
1.199
2.178
1.942
1.199
2.178
1.199
1.576
1.199
1.942
1.199
1.199
1.199
2.178
1.942
1.942
1.199
1.199
2.741
1.199
1.199
1.576
1.199
1.576
1.199

Okt
92%
1.173
1.173
2.132
1.901
1.173
2.132
1.173
1.543
1.173
1.901
1.173
1.173
1.173
2.132
1.901
1.901
1.173
1.173
2.683
1.173
1.173
1.543
1.173
1.543
1.173

Nov
90%
1.148
1.148
2.085
1.860
1.148
2.085
1.148
1.509
1.148
1.860
1.148
1.148
1.148
2.085
1.860
1.860
1.148
1.148
2.625
1.148
1.148
1.509
1.148
1.509
1.148

Des
88%
1.122
1.122
2.039
1.818
1.122
2.039
1.122
1.475
1.122
1.818
1.122
1.122
1.122
2.039
1.818
1.818
1.122
1.122
2.566
1.122
1.122
1.475
1.122
1.475
1.122

Januari Februari Maret
86%
84%
82%
1.097
1.071
1.046
1.097
1.071
1.046
1.993
1.946
1.900
1.777
1.736
1.694
1.097
1.071
1.046
1.993
1.946
1.900
1.097
1.071
1.046
1.442
1.408
1.375
1.097
1.071
1.046
1.777
1.736
1.694
1.097
1.071
1.046
1.097
1.071
1.046
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1.071
1.046
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2.391
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1.097
1.071
1.046
1.442
1.408
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1.097
1.071
1.046
1.442
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1.097
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1.046

2.066
2.066
2.066
1.677
2.066
2.066
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1.275
1.275
2.066
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2.025
2.025
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2.025
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1.173
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1.122
1.122

1.097
1.097
1.097
1.097
1.097

1.071
1.071
1.071
1.071
1.071

2015

April
80%
1.020
1.020
1.854
1.653
1.020
1.854
1.020
1.341
1.020
1.653
1.020
1.020
1.020
1.854
1.653
1.653
1.020
1.020
2.333
1.020
1.020
1.341
1.020
1.341
1.020

Mei
78%
995
995
1.807
1.612
995
1.807
995
1.308
995
1.612
995
995
995
1.807
1.612
1.612
995
995
2.275
995
995
1.308
995
1.308
995

Juni
76%
969
969
1.761
1.570
969
1.761
969
1.274
969
1.570
969
969
969
1.761
1.570
1.570
969
969
2.217
969
969
1.274
969
1.274
969

Juli
Agustus
74%
72%
944
918
944
918
1.715
1.668
1.529
1.488
944
918
1.715
1.668
944
918
1.241
1.207
944
918
1.529
1.488
944
918
944
918
944
918
1.715
1.668
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1.488
1.529
1.488
944
918
944
918
2.158
2.100
944
918
944
918
1.241
1.207
944
918
1.241
1.207
944
918

Sep
70%
893
893
1.622
1.446
893
1.622
893
1.174
893
1.446
893
893
893
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1.446
1.446
893
893
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893
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893
1.174
893

Okt
68%
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867
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867
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867
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867
867
867
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1.405
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867
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867
867
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867
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867

Nov
66%
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1.364
842
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842
1.364
842
842
842
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1.364
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842
842
1.107
842
1.107
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Des
64%
816
816
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1.322
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1.483
816
1.073
816
1.322
816
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816
1.483
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1.322
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918
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893
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1.240
1.240
1.240
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765
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1.046
1.046
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1.046
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1.020
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1.020
1.020
1.020

995
995
995
995
995

969
969
969
969
969

944
944
944
944
944

918
918
918
918
918

893
893
893
893
893

867
867
867
867
867

842
842
842
842
842

816
816
816
816
816

791
791
791
791
791

765
765
765
765
765

62

Januari Februari Maret
62%
60%
58%
791
765
740
791
765
740
1.436
1.390
1.344
1.281
1.240
1.198
791
765
740
1.436
1.390
1.344
791
765
740
1.040
1.006
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791
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1.240
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791
765
740
791
765
740
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1.240
1.198
1.281
1.240
1.198
791
765
740
791
765
740
1.808
1.750
1.692
791
765
740
791
765
740
1.040
1.006
972
791
765
740
1.040
1.006
972
791
765
740

April
56%
714
714
1.297
1.157
714
1.297
714
939
714
1.157
714
714
714
1.297
1.157
1.157
714
714
1.633
714
714
939
714
939
714

Mei
54%
689
689
1.251
1.116
689
1.251
689
905
689
1.116
689
689
689
1.251
1.116
1.116
689
689
1.575
689
689
905
689
905
689

1.198
1.198
1.198
972
1.198
1.198
740
740
740
1.198
972
972

1.157
1.157
1.157
939
1.157
1.157
714
714
714
1.157
939
939

1.116
1.116
1.116
905
1.116
1.116
689
689
689
1.116
905
905

740
740
740
740
740

714
714
714
714
714

689
689
689
689
689


# PEMBOBOTAN TEKNIS

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<th>Proposal Rencana Bisnis</th>
<th>Rentang Nilai Total</th>
<th>Bobot</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0 - 100</td>
<td>50</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal Rencana Penggelaran Infrastruktur Jaringan</th>
<th>Rentang Nilai Total</th>
<th>Bobot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 100</td>
<td>50</td>
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Nilai Maksimum setelah pembobotan : 100
Nilai Minimum untuk lolos (passing grade) : 65

## 1. Proposal Rencana Bisnis

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<th>Aspek Penilaian</th>
<th>Rentang nilai</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Proyeksi arus kas, laba/rugi, neraca, dan analisa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rencana Bisnis untuk minimal 10 tahun</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Proposal Rencana Penggelaran Infrastruktur Jaringan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Aspek Penilaian</th>
<th>Rentang nilai</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Perencanaan Jaringan dan Coverage area</td>
<td>0-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Perencanaan Perangkat</td>
<td>0-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Existing Infrastruktur / Resource</td>
<td>0-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jadwal penggelaran infrastruktur</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2013

MENTERI KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

ttd

TIFATUL TEMBIRING
APPENDIX 5
Draft of Semi-Structured Interview Questions
Draft for Semi-Structured Interviews

Technological and Industrial Convergence
- What are impacts of technological and industrial convergence on Indonesian communication sectors that need to be concerned and regulated?

Ownership in the Media and Telecommunication Sectors
- In general, how do you think about ownership in the media and telecommunication sectors? Is it a matter to concern?

The Telematics Convergence Bill
- Have you or your institution been involved in the formulation of the Telematics Convergence Bill?
- If ‘yes’, what are your institution’s contributions?
- If ‘no’, why your constitution has not been involved? And do you think your institution should be involved?
- As far as you know, what are the main considerations behind the proposal of the Telematics Convergence Bill?
- How is your institution perceived the content of the bill? Do you think its enactment as necessary? What are the positive points? What are the drawbacks?
- Do you think the enactment of the bill will the replace the existing laws governing the media, telecommunication and Internet sectors?
- What are the main obstacles for passing the bill to become a law?

Ministerial regulation of Multimedia Content
- The Ministry of Kominfo also planned to issue a Ministerial Regulation on Multimedia Content. Do you know particular considerations behind the policy proposal?
- How is communication content going to be regulated though the Ministerial Regulation?
- What is your opinion on this policy proposal?
- How do you think communication content will be better regulated?

Amendment of the Broadcasting Law
- Do you think the amendment of the Broadcasting Law is necessary?
- Have you or your institution been involved in the amendment of the Broadcasting Law?
- If ‘yes’, what are your institution’s contributions?
- If ‘no’, why your constitution has not been involved? And do you think your institution should be involved?
- As far as you know, what are the main considerations behind the amendment of the law?
- How do you perceive the drafts proposed by the DPR and Ministry of Kominfo? What are the positive points? What are the drawbacks?
- How do you think the Broadcasting law should be amended? What aspects that urgently need revisions?
- What are the main obstacles for amending the Broadcasting Law?
**Ministerial Regulations on digital TV migration**

- The Ministry of Kominfo has issued a number of Ministerial Regulations on digital TV migration. What are considerations behind the Indonesian digital TV policies?
- How have you or your institution contribute to the formulation of digital TV policies in Indonesia?
- How do you perceive the current Indonesian digital TV policies? What are the positive points? What are the drawbacks?
- How do you think about the form of legislation chosen? Will it be sufficient to regulate digital TV through Ministerial Regulations?
- The Ministry seems to favour issuing Ministerial Regulations for regulating phenomenon of technological and Industrial Convergence, what is your comment?

**Regulatory Bodies**

- There are a number of regulatory bodies governing the convergent communication sectors in Indonesia. How do you think about their existence? Are they work in harmony?
- Do your institution has increasingly work with other regulatory bodies in different industrial sectors?
- Do you think Indonesia need a centralized independent regulatory body in the convergence era?

**Note:**

As this research project is adopting a semi-structured approach to the interviewing process, the following questions will be used as guidance for researcher to direct the interview. The questions above are listed in no particular order.