

Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

MOBILE BROADBAND SPECTRUM IN INDONESIA

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Outlines

- 1. Background
- 2. Additional Bandwidth for 3G Operators in 2.1 GHz
 - Impact of penetration 3G Service on The Economy
 - Band Plan 2.1 GHz and Market Share
 - 3G Spectrum Demand
 - 2.1 GHz Spectrum Auction (Block 11 and 12)
- 3. Digital Dividend in Indonesia
 - Impact of Broadband on The Economy
 - 700 MHz Band Plan
 - Strategy to Accelerate Digital Dividend in Indonesia



Background

- 1. Spectrum is a valuable and limited resource.
- 2. The spectrum crunch in Indonesia.
- 3. Exponential growth in data traffic (phenomenon of I-phone, tablet, android, etc.)
- 4. The development of mobile broadband is higher than fixed broadband in developing countries.
- 5. Spectrum demand of mobile broadband:
 - ITU-R Report M.2078: 1280 1700 MHz additional bandwidth in 2020.
 - FCC-US and OFCOM-UK: 500 MHz additional bandwidth in 2020.
 - Australia: 150 MHz in 2015, 150 MHz additional bandwidth in 2020.
 Currently Australia has 800 MHz bandwidth.
 - Currently, Indonesia has 425 MHz effective bandwidth.



NATIONAL MID-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMN): YEAR 2010 –2014

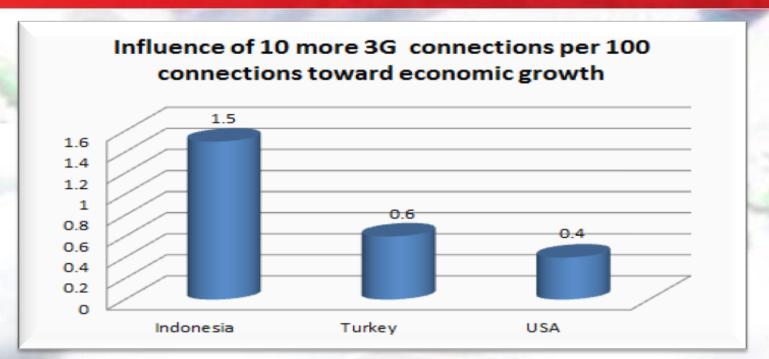
- 1. Penetration of Internet user : ≥ 50% population.
- 2. Penetration of Broadband user : ≥ 50% population.
- 3. Penetration of Digital TV coverage : ≥ 35% population.
- 4. Number of Districts/Cities served by Broadband networks: 75% from total.
- 5. Most likely Broadband Development will be covered by Mobile Broadband.
- 6. Spectrum demand study for National Broadband Development is urgently needed.



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Additional Bandwidth for 3G Operators in 2.1 GHz

Impact of Penetration 3G Service on The Economy



Source : What is the impact of mobile telephony on economic Growth – Deloitte

A Report for the GSM Association



Band Plan 2.1 GHz





3G Spectrum Demand

Rsub x Market Share x No of total subscriber

BW req =

Bit Efficiency x no of site x Nsec x Lbh x Of

Spectral efficiency:

<u> Dimensioning Parameters :</u>

Technology	Spectral Efficiency per sector				
2G – GSM	0.06				
2.5G - GPRS/EDGE	0.11				
3G - WCDMA (UMTS)	0.55				
3,5G – HSPA	0.82				
HSPA Rel 7	1.1				
HSPA+ Rel 7	1.29				
2,5G CDMA	0.17				
2,5G CDMA 1xRTT	0.37				
3G-3,5G-EVDO	0.82				
4G – LTE	1.3				
LTE 2x2 MIMO Rel8	1.5				

Parameters	Value
Bit Efficiency	1.29 (HSPA+ Rel7)
Busy Hour average loading (Lbh)	50%
Required user data rate (Rsub)	0.256 Mbps
Overbooking factor (Of)	20
No of sectors per site (Nsec)	3
Bit Efficiency	1.29
Busy Hour average loading (Lbh)	50%

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Dimensioning Calculation

Operator	Band Plan	Technology	U/L	D/L	BW FDD	Spectral Efficiency	Market Share	Total BTS in Jakarta	Total Subscribers in Jakarta	Required BW	Surplus/ Defisit BW
Telkomsel	2100	UMTS/HSPA	2130 - 2135	1940 - 1945	5	1.29	41.10%	1566	4,110,000	17.36	- 2.36
	2100	UMTS/HSPA	2125 - 2130	1935 - 1940	5	1.29					
Indosat	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1950 - 1955	2140 - 2145	5	1.29	17.50%	810	1,750,000	14.29	-4.29
	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1955 - 1960	2145 - 2150	5	1.29					
XL	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1960 - 1965	2150 - 2155	5	1.29	17%	756	1,700,000	14.87	0.23
	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1965 - 1970	2155 - 2160	5	1.29					
НСРТ	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1920 - 1925	2110 - 2115	5	1.29	4.80%	463	480,000	6.86	3.14
	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1945 - 1950	2135 - 2140	5	1.29					
NTS (AXIS)	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1930 - 1935	2120 - 2125	5	1.29	3%	497	300,000	3.99	6.01
	2100	UMTS/HSPA	1935 - 1940	2125 - 2130	5	1.29					

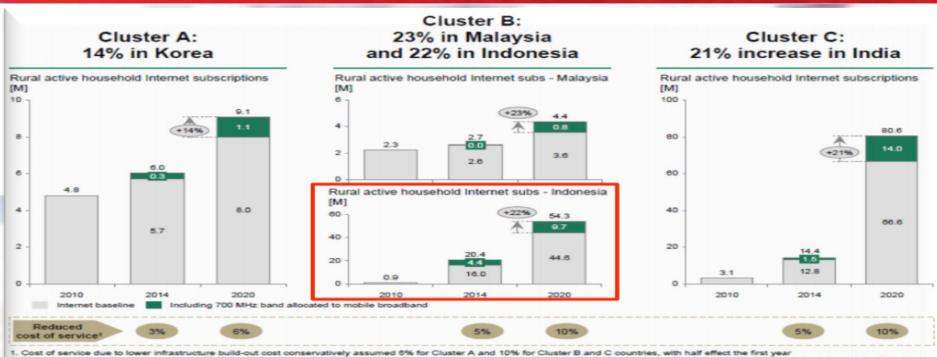
^{*}ASSUMED Total Subscriber in Jakarta 10 Million



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Digital Dividend in Indonesia

Impact of Broadband on The Economy

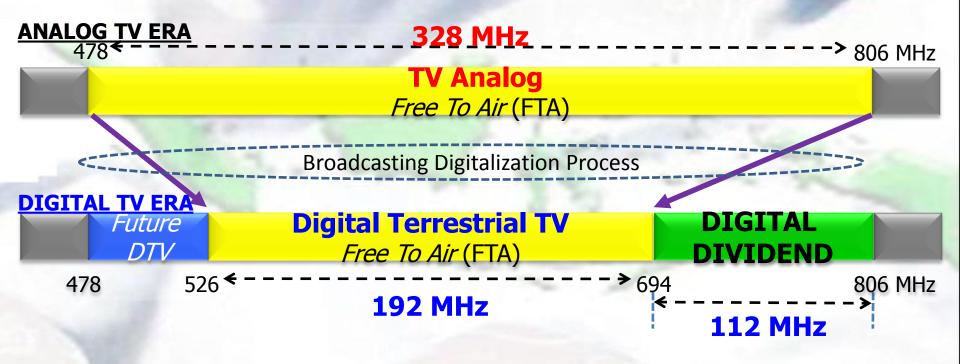


Cost of service due to lower infrastructure build-out cost conservatively assumed 6% for Cluster A and 10% for Cluster B and C countries, with half effect the first year
 For comparison, roll-out is assumed in 2014 for all countries, while the potential reduced impact of delaying is illustrated for Indonesia in the "Implications for governments and regulators" section Source: GSMA: ITU; Industry: BCG analysis

THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP

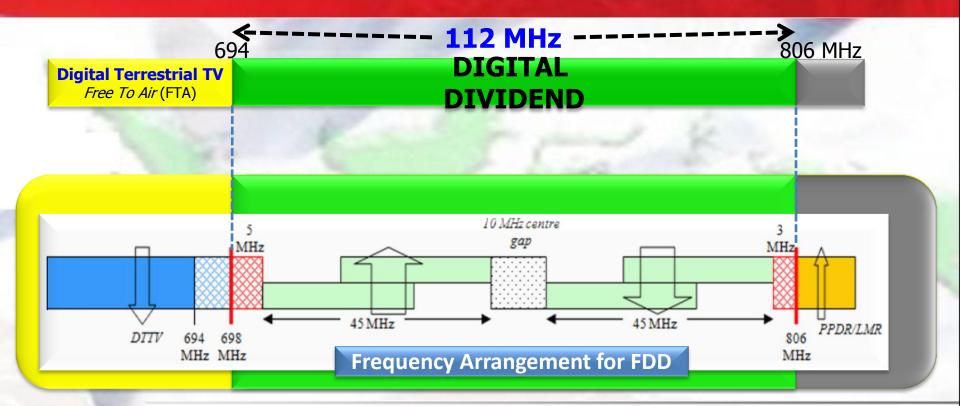


Digital Dividend



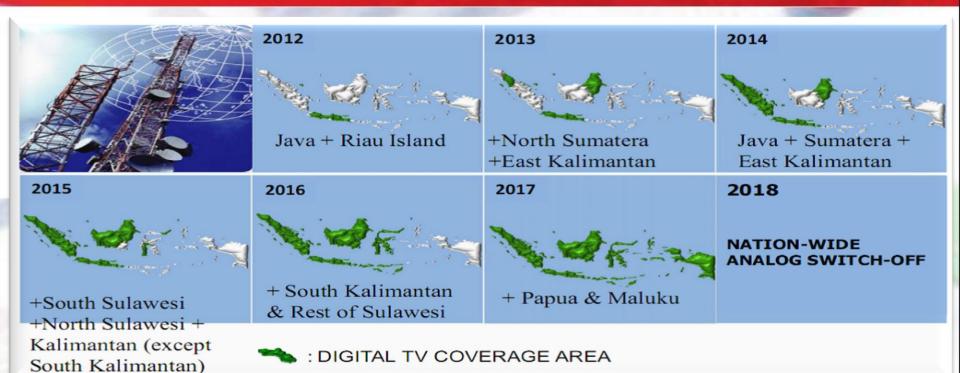


Spectrum Allocation For Mobile Broadband



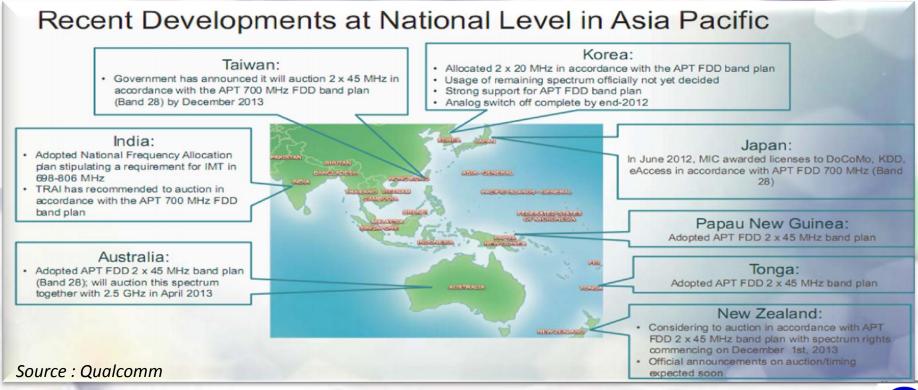


Digital TV Roll Out Plan: 2012-2017





Frequency Harmonization With Other Countries





Strategy to Accelerate Digital Dividend in Indonesia

- Only less than 7% Spectrum Fee Revenue been used for ICT Sector. The rest is used for general purposes.
- Most of the spectrum fees coming from mobile cellular industry contribution (more than 90%)
- Possible action to request some portion of that revenues for accelerating spectrum refarming including refarming in Digital Dividend
- Need of comprehensive strategic policy and economy campaign to convinces relevant parties (i.e Ministry of Finance, Parliament, etc), i.e:
 - Mobile Broadband will contribute significant growth in GDP, increasing productivity and efficiency in transportation, reducing energy subsidy.
- Joint Announcement with Singapore, Brunei and Malaysia to commit to adopt APT band plan on 700MHz (18 June 2013, CommunicAsia)



Thank you for your attention...



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