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Indonesia

Strengthening the National Broadband Plan to maximize the socioeconomic contribution of ICT : The Pentahelix Approach





Strengthening the National Broadband Plan to maximize the socioeconomic contribution of ICT : The Pentahelix Approach



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> 15th APT POLICY AND REGULATORY FORUM (PRF-15) Singapore, 3 – 5 August 2015







2 CALL FOR BROADBAND ACCELERATION





5 CONCLUSION







Agenda



2 CALL FOR BROADBAND ACCELERATION

3 MAXIMIZING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ICT



THE PENTA-HELIX APPROACH





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Indonesia



*2013 source: Indonesia Statistics Agency, 2014



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The Archipelago Economy : Unleashing Indonesia's Potential

Indonesia today ...

16th-largest economy 45 million members of the consuming class

53% of the population in cities producing 74% of GDP

55 million skilled workers in the Indonesian economy

\$0.5 trillion

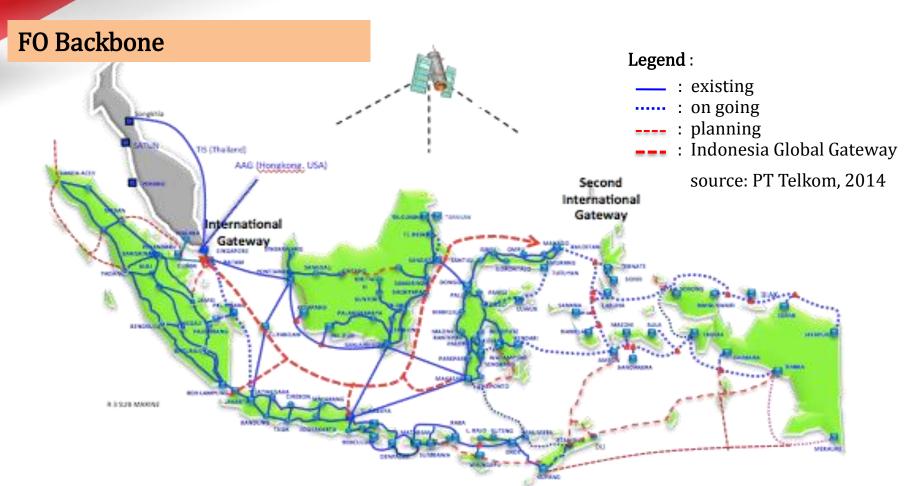
market opportunity in consumer services, agriculture and fisheries, resources, and education



Source: McKinsey Global Institute, September 2012



ICT Infrastructure Profile

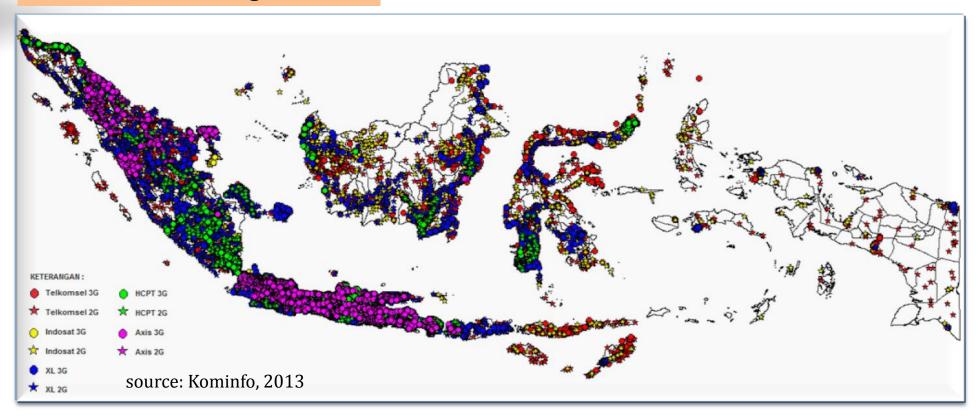


FO backbone covers 72% of districts. FO systems in Maluku and Papua (the eastern part of Indonesia) will be ready for service in 2015.



ICT Infrastructure Profile (contd)

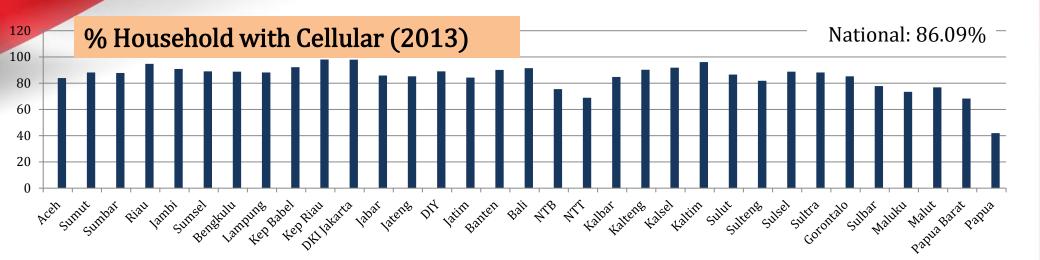
Cellular BTS Coverage

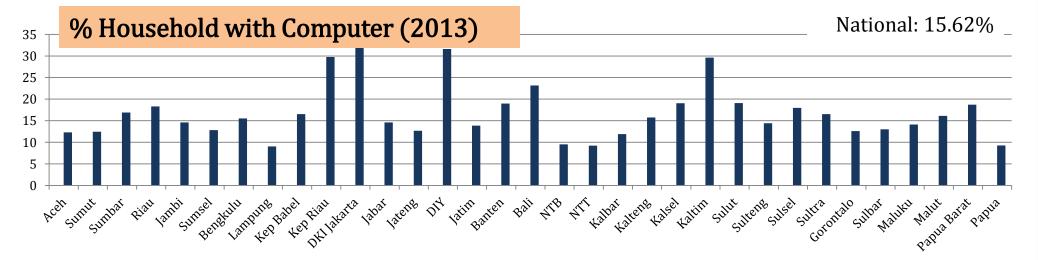


2G and 3G BTS cover all provinces providing 90% coverage of cellular.



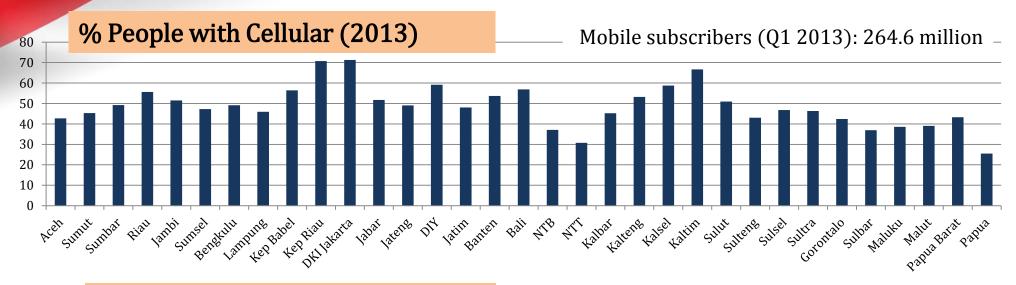
ICT Infrastructure Profile (contd)

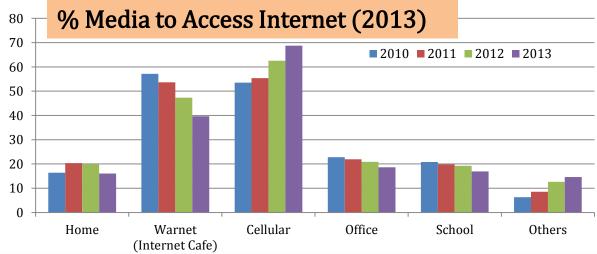






ICT Infrastructure Profile (contd)





- Warnet (internet cafe) was the main media to access the internet (57.16% in 2010).
- With a high rate of mobile phone ownership, accessing internet now becomes more personal through cellular (68.76% in 2013).

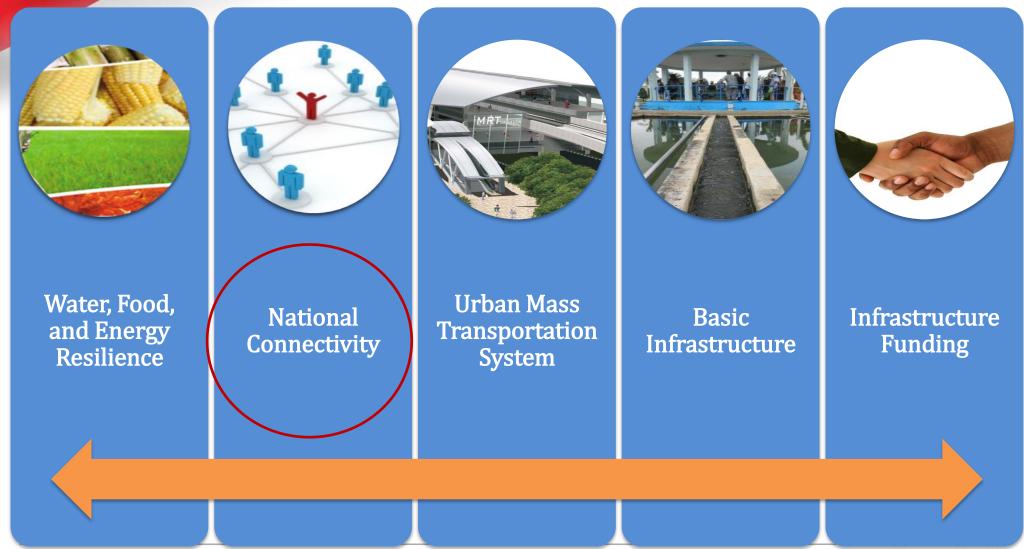


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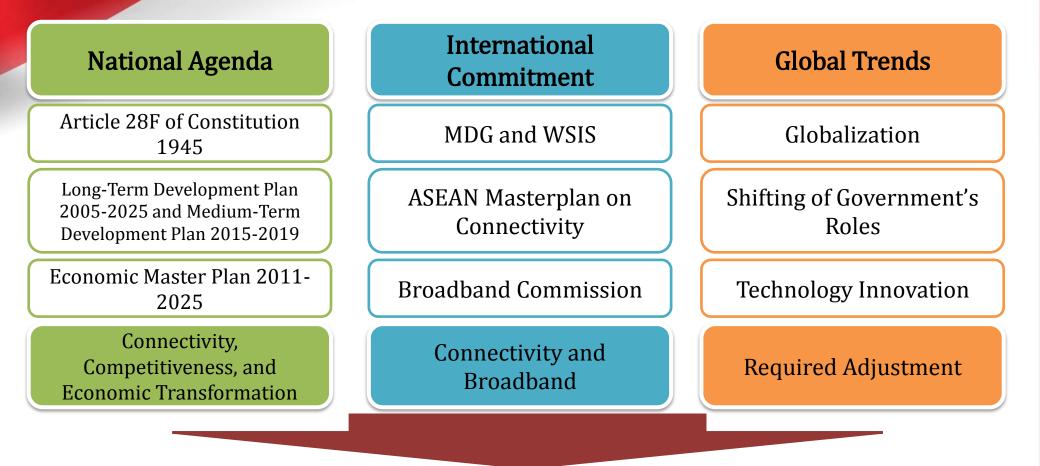
Strategic Issues in Infrastructure 2015-2019





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Call for Broadband Acceleration



Broadband as a driver in national development.

Need for a systematic, comprehensive, dan integrated broadband development plan



Presidential Decree Number 96 of 2014 on Indonesia Broadband Plan 2014-2019

Definition

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BROADBAND

- always-on internet connectivity with triple-play capability;
- resilient and secured information;
- 2 Mbps (fixed), 1 Mbps (mobile)

Objective

To give direction and guidance for acceleration of Indonesia broadband development in a comprehensive and integrated manner for the period of 2014-2019

Function

- A reference/guidance for ministries and local governments to prepare policies and action plans
- A reference for private sectors to invest

They are required to consult and coordinate with Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas in doing so

Priority Sectors

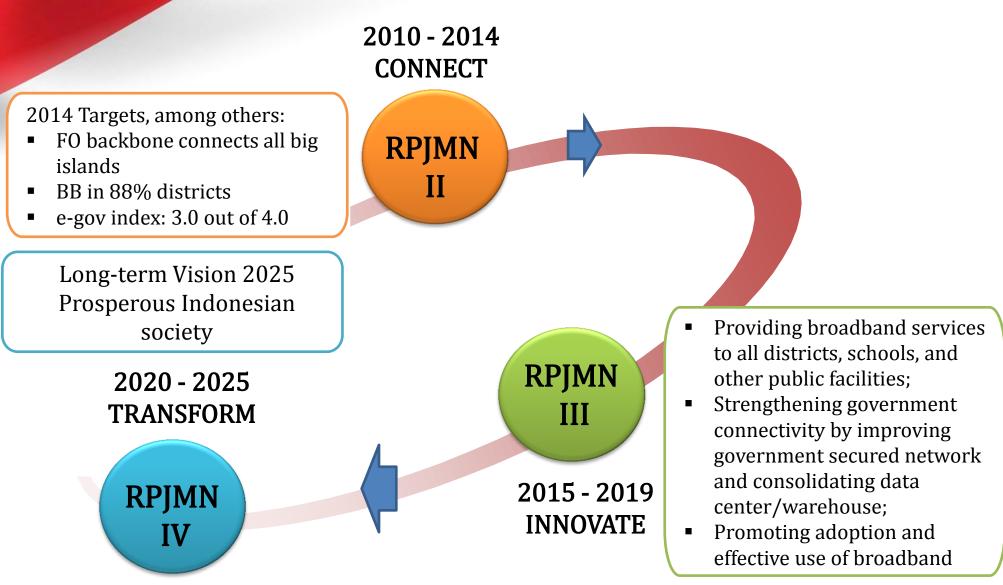
e-Government; e-Health, e-Education, e-Logictic, e-Procurement



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Fixed Broadband: 15% HH (1Mbps) and 5% population;

Mobile Broadband: 12% population (512 kbps)

<u>Urban:</u> Fixed Broadband: 71% HH (20Mbps); Mobile Broadband: 100% pop (1 Mbps)

2019

<u>Rural:</u>

Fixed Broadband: 49% HH (10Mbps); Mobile Broadband: 52% pop (1 Mbps)

Utilization:

- Broadband service price: max 5% of average monthly income
- Priority Sectors: e-Government; e-Education; e-Health; e-Logistic, e-Procurement



IBP Targets (contd)

Infrastructure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ACCESS						
Urban						
Fixed (HH)	3 Mbps	3 Mbps	3 Mbps	5 Mbps	10 Mbps	20 Mbps
Mobile	512 kbps	512 kbps	1 Mbps	1 Mbps	1 Mbps	1 Mbps
Rural						
Fixed (HH)	1 Mbps	2 Mbps	2 Mbps	3 Mbps	5 Mbps	10 Mbps
Mobile	128 kbps	256 kbps	512 kbps	512 kbps	1 Mbps	1 Mbps
FO BACKHAUL						
Districts	75%	80%	85%	100%	100%	100%
Rural	45%	60%	70%	80%	100%	100%
FO BACKBONE						
Districts	75%	85%	100%	100% 100% 100%		
Rural	50%	75%	85%	100%	100%	100%



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The Challenges : Sosio-Economic Impact of ICT

Indonesia ranks in the middle on most key ICT metrics.

Network- readiness score		Infrastructure and digital content	Affordability	Skills	Individual usage	Business usage	Govern- ment usage	Eco- nomic impact	Social impact	
Country	2014 rank ¹	2013 rank ²	2014 rank	2014 rank	2014 rank	2014 rank	2014 rank	2014 rank	2014 rank	2014 rank
Singapore	2	2	16	46	2	10	15	1	6	1
Malaysia	30	30	71	48	67	49	27	9	30	25
Russia	50	54	47	14	64	46	84	61	41	41
China	62	58	86	60	59	80	44	38	81	44
Indonesia	64	76	85	37	61	95	36	49	86	63
Thailand	67	74	73	47	74	85	59	84	104	68
Brazil	69	60	56	91	91	59	41	54	64	58
Philippines	78	86	89	75	69	91	43	67	48	76
India	83	68	119	1	101	121	51	41	50	73
Vietnam	84	84	121	8	88	84	88	58	96	62

12014 rank is out of 148 countries.

²2013 rank is out of 144 countries.

Source: Global Information Technology Report 2014, World Economic Forum, 2014



Maximizing the Socio-economic Impact of ICT

DEVELOPING A VIBRANT ICT ECOSYSTEM IN INDONESIA :

- 1. Develop a national ICT agenda and road map linked to Indonesia's economic and socialdevelopment priorities
- 2. Work with the ICT industry to resolve major infrastructure bottlenecks and improve reach, cost, and bandwidth
- 3. Address the ICT digital divide between urban and rural areas with more tailored policies and alternative supply models

4. Ensure the regulatory environment can address effectively a constantly changing ICT

sector

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USING ICT TO FOSTER ACCELERATED, EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH :

- 1. Develop upstream and downstream ICT industries
- 2. Increase supply of skilled ICT workforce
- 3. Encourage ICT adoption by small and medium-size businesses
- 4. Use ICT to support priority sectors

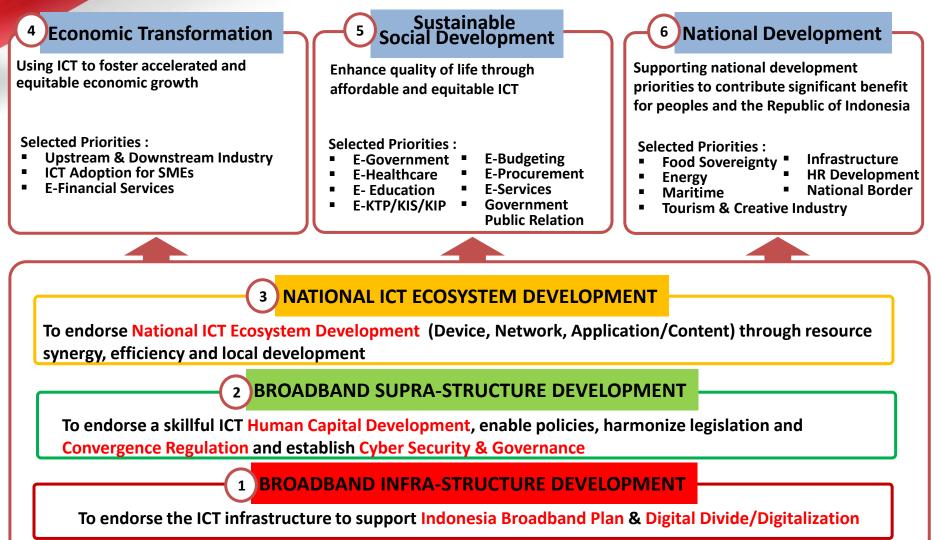
USING ICT TO ENABLE SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT :

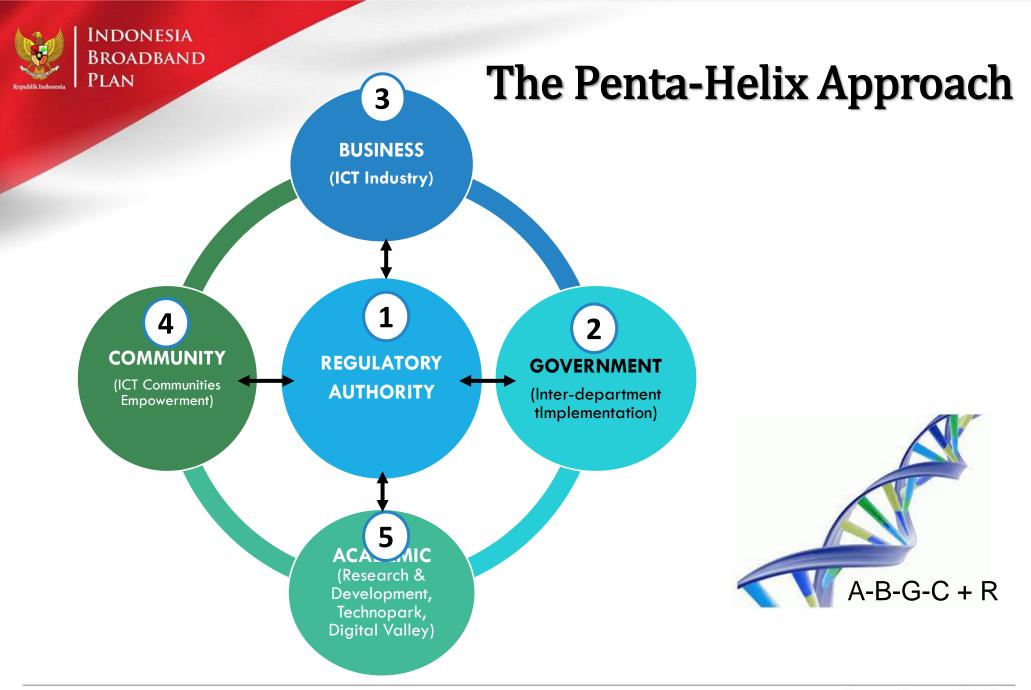
- 1. Use ICT to improve citizen services
- 2. Improve the quality and efficiency of public service



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The Strategy Map : Transforming Vision into Action







Conclusion

- 1. Broadband Network/Infrastructure is very important and critical for the country, but the people **expect more into the socio-economic impact.**
- 2. To have socio-economic impact successfully, we need to strengthening the broadband foundation (infrastructure, supra-structure, national ecosystem) to support the economic transformation, sustainable social development and national development priorities through the **multi-stakeholder participation**.
- 3. The **Penta-Helix Model** (Academic-Business-Government-Community + Regulatory/ABCG+R) is strongly recommended to increasing the sense of urgency as well as to accelerate the national broadband implementation.



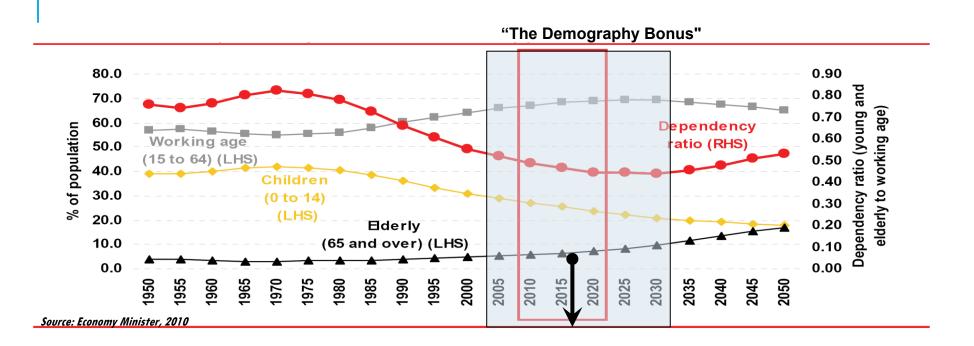




Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the ones you did do. So sail away from the safe harbour. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.

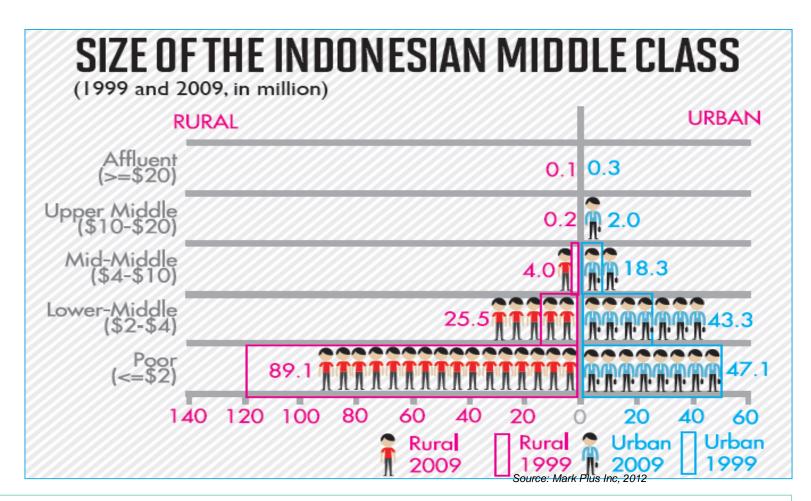
- Mark Twain

2 The Drivers #1 : Demography Bonus



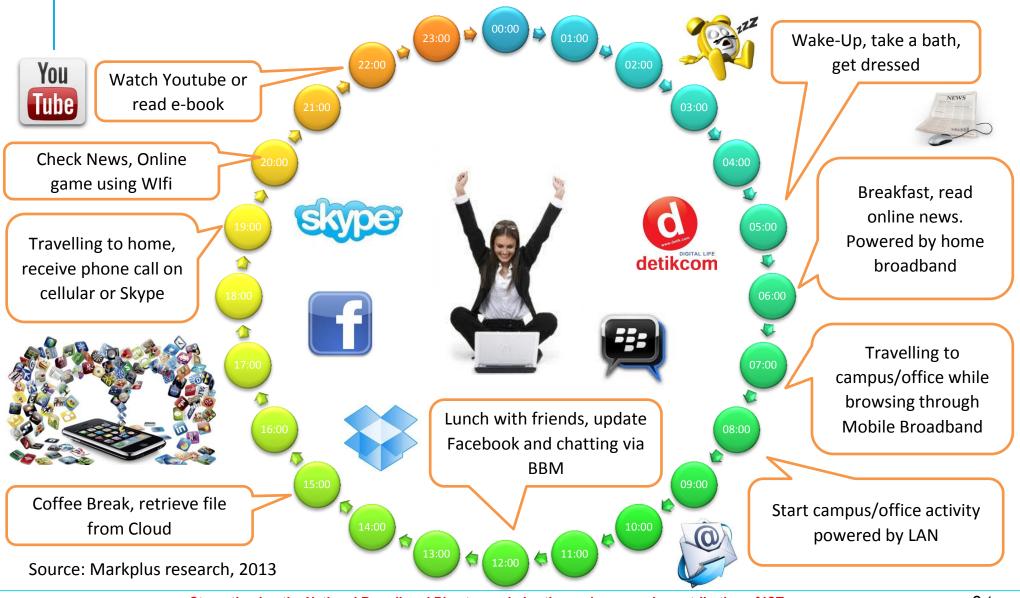
Lower Dependency Ratio \rightarrow Higher productive age proportion \rightarrow Higher economy productivity





The welfare of the people of Indonesia will increase rapidly in the next 8 years. It was predicted that in 2020 middle class people will increase to 250%. (Source: BCG, 2013)

2 The Drivers #3 : Immersion of Digital lifestyle



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