

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

SCORE: 49.45 | RANK: 20/24

Indonesia continues to update and reform laws and regulations in the information technology (IT) sector, and the result is not always positive for cloud computing. Regulations impose significant barriers for cloud service providers, including requirements for providers to register their services with a central authority and rules that force some providers to establish local data centers and hire local staff.

Indonesia's new copyright law (2014) strengthens copyright protection and enforcement processes. However, several key aspects of the new law await more-detailed regulations before they can be implemented. Copyright law in Indonesia is now closely aligned with international models.

Indonesia has not yet developed effective laws and policies regarding interoperability, free trade, and government procurement.

The government continues to work to increase "meaningful" broadband penetration. The Indonesian Broadband Plan was finalized in December 2013 and implementation began in 2014.

Overall, Indonesia's rank rose one spot to 20th (from 21st in the 2013 report). Falls in security, free trade and international standards were offset by significant improvements in IT infrastructure.

| Q INDONESIA | RESPONSE | EXPLANATORY TEXT |
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| DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 6.4/10 RANK: 15/24) | | |
| 1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information? | ● | The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 contains a very brief section on privacy (Article 26). A regulation under the act (Regulation No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions) provides more detail. Electronic system providers must ensure the protection of any personal data they process. Such protection broadly includes obtaining necessary consent and ensuring that personal data are used only in accordance with the purpose communicated to data subjects. In addition, regulations concerning the protection of certain types of personal data are also addressed in part in various laws and regulations. |
| 2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law? | Comprehensive | Although Article 26 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 is brief, it does not restrict coverage in any way. |
| 3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive? | ✘ | The Indonesian privacy law is very limited and covers only a small proportion of the issues raised in the European Union (EU) Directive. |
| 4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework? | ● | The Indonesian approach is not based on any international model, although the future regulations are likely to be influenced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines and perhaps the APEC Privacy Framework. (Indonesia is an active member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Data Privacy Sub-Group). |
| 5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy? | Not available | A private right to privacy is not available in Indonesia. Article 26 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 does include a provision that allows individuals to make a claim in court for any infringement of their privacy. However, the terms of the article are broad, and the limits and scope of this process are unclear as no such case has yet been tested in the courts. |
| 6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws? | None | Indonesia has yet to establish a data protection regulator. However, this may be covered in future regulations. |
| 7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator? | Not applicable | |

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| 8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements? | ✓ | There are no registration requirements in Indonesian privacy law at this early stage. |
| 9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements? | ✓ | There are no registration requirements in Indonesian privacy law at this early stage. |
| 10. Is there a breach notification law? | ✓ | <p>The new regulation (No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions) includes a requirement that electronic system operators (ESOs) must notify data subjects in writing in the event that there is any unauthorized disclosure or processing of personal data. Personal data is not limited to information that by itself enables the identification of individuals and is broadly defined under the regulation as any information of individuals that is kept, stored, and protected as confidential information.</p> <p>It is expected that this section will be complemented by more-detailed regulations at some future time.</p> |
| SECURITY (SCORE: 2.4/10 RANK: 23/24) | | |
| 1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight? | ✓ | Article 11 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 provides legal recognition for electronic signatures that meet certain requirements. |
| 2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring? | 🔵 | <p>Regulation No. 19 of 2014 on Controlling Internet Websites Containing Negative Content, a regulation of the Ministry of Information and Communications, contains provisions that require "negative content" to be filtered. The filtering is done at the Internet service provider (ISP) level, against a blacklist approved by the director general of the ministry. No definition of "negative content" exists in the regulation, however reported content that relates to privacy, child pornography, religious or ethnic violence, or else could result in social unrest qualifies as "urgent" and is fast-tracked through the filtering process. The process through which websites are listed on the blacklist is included in the regulation.</p> <p>In addition, Articles 27 and 28 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 prohibit the publication and distribution of certain categories of material, including "immoral" material and material that promotes gambling. The government has announced that these provisions will be subject to a comprehensive review, which was expected to be completed by the end of 2015.</p> <p>The Pornography Law No. 44/2008 (Undang-undang No. 44/2008 ttg Pornografi) is also relevant for some content providers, and there have been recent attempts to impose restrictions on online content using this legislation.</p> |
| 3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers? | Limited coverage in legislation | <p>Articles 15 and 16 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 include some very broad requirements relating to the organization of data systems. Regulation No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions provides more-detailed requirements.</p> <p>The regulation includes some unique and onerous security and registration requirements for electronic service providers, which include cloud providers. For example, Article 17 (2) requires operators to place their data centers in Indonesia. Other provisions require firms to hire local Indonesian staff when dealing with sensitive public sector data.</p> |
| 4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers? | Limited coverage in legislation | There are few details available about the new audit requirements contained in the Indonesian Regulation No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions, but Article 18 appears to require providers to supply regular audit records on "all provision of electronic systems activities" to a government agency. |
| 5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products? | No requirements | <p>Mandatory certification is not required in Indonesia, although individual procurement opportunities may sometimes make reference to certifications.</p> <p>Indonesia is not a participant in the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>.</p> |
| CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 7/10 RANK: 19/24) | | |
| 1. Are cybercrime laws in place? | ✓ | The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 contains a number of key cybercrime provisions (Articles 29-37). |
| 2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime? | ✓ | The cybercrime provisions in the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 are similar to key provisions in the Convention on Cybercrime. |

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| 3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers or other service providers? | Not stated | Currently, there are no laws on law enforcement access to encrypted data. |
| 4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses? | Limited coverage | Article 37 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 states: "Every person shall be prohibited from performing any action that breaches the guidelines which are outlined in Articles 27 through to 36 [these are the cybercrime provisions] in the framework of international computer or electronic systems that fall under Indonesian jurisdiction." |
| INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 12.2/20 RANK: 21/24) | | |
| 1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement? | ✓ | Indonesia became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995. |
| 2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS? | ● | Copyright law has been strengthened in Indonesia following the passage of new legislation in late 2014, and Indonesia is now broadly compliant with the TRIPS Agreement, subject to some specific issues discussed elsewhere in this section. There are also some concerns about the effective enforcement of TRIPS in practice, as criminal prosecutions are rare and often face significant delays. |
| 3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty? | ✓ | Indonesia signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 1996 and ratified it in 1997. It entered into force in Indonesia in March 2002. |
| 4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted? | ● | Indonesia has implemented many of the key provisions of the WIPO Copyright Treaty, however, there are gaps in the coverage of technical protection measures (TPMs). Indonesia's new Copyright Law (Law No. 29 of Oct. 16, 2014, on Copyright) strengthens copyright protection and enforcement processes in Indonesia. However, several key aspects of the new law are awaiting more detailed regulations before they can be implemented. |
| 5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet? | ● | The new Law No. 29 of Oct. 16, 2014, on Copyright (2014) includes general civil sanctions for unauthorized posting of copyright material. However, the provisions are weakened by the inclusion of an exception in Clause 43 (d) that is so broadly worded that it could undermine the intention of the law. The exception covers noncommercial use and also use that is "not objected to" by the copyright holder. |
| 6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet? | ✓ | Article 112 of the new Copyright Law 2014 includes comprehensive criminal sanctions and a sliding scale of penalties, rising to 10 years imprisonment and severe fines for organized commercial piracy. In practice, criminal sanctions have been rare. |
| 7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright? | ● | Indonesia's new Copyright Law was passed in October 2014 and strengthens copyright protection and enforcement processes in Indonesia. However, several key aspects of the new law are awaiting more-detailed regulations before they can be implemented, and this includes the provisions relating to ISP liability. It is expected that the new requirements will include a simple "safe harbor" for ISPs that respond appropriately to a notice regime. |
| 8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems? | ● | ISP liability will be determined by the role that the ISP may have played in publication of the copyright work. Regulations are being developed under the new Copyright Law 2014 that will include specific actions that ISPs need to take to avoid liability. These regulations are not yet available. |
| 9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system? | Not applicable | Regulations are being developed under the new Copyright Law 2014 that will manage all aspects of ISP liability. These regulations are not yet available. |
| 10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder? | ✗ | Regulations are being developed under the new Copyright Law 2014 that will manage all aspects of ISP liability. These regulations are not yet available. |
| 11. Are ISPs required to inform subscribers upon receiving a notification that the subscriber is using the ISP's service to distribute content that infringes copyright? | ✗ | Regulations are being developed under the new Copyright Law 2014 that will manage all aspects of ISP liability. These regulations are not yet available. |
| 12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement? | Comprehensive protection | There are no specific protections available for cloud computing services, but a combination of strengthened copyright law protections and cybercrime provisions in Indonesia will protect cloud services in most circumstances. |

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| SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 7.6/10 RANK: 19/24) | | |
| 1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data? | ✓ | Several presidential decrees in Indonesia have established a standards setting framework led by the National Standardization Body of Indonesia (BSN) <www.bsn.or.id>. They do not include specific coverage of interoperability and data portability issues, but they do establish a generic best-practice approach to standard setting, with a strong focus on meeting international standards. Note that most Indonesian standards are not relevant to the IT field. |
| 2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country? | ✓ | The National Standardization Agency of Indonesia (BSN) <www.bsn.or.id> has management and regulatory responsibility for standards in Indonesia. The BSN is a nonministerial government institution. |
| 3. Are e-commerce laws in place? | ✓ | The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 2008 is an omnibus act that includes general e-commerce provisions, along with more specific provisions on privacy, cybercrime, and content issues. The government has announced that some aspects of the law will be the subject of a review that was expected to be completed by the end of 2015. |
| 4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on? | UN Convention on E-Contracting | Key provisions are based on the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting. |
| 5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers? | ● | To date, the government has not imposed any tariffs or other trade barriers on the downloading of software or applications from foreign sources. Value-added tax (VAT) and import duty will be imposed, however, on the physical transfer of software in CD-ROM or other tangible formats. Data localization requirements may act as a form of trade barrier for some international cloud services that rely on access to personal data. For example, Article 1 of the Draft Ministerial Regulation concerning Data Centre Technical Guidelines states: "Any electronic system administrator for public service shall place a data center and a disaster recovery center in Indonesia." Also, Article 17 (2) of the Regulation on Electronic System And Transaction Operation states: "Electronic system operation for public services shall place a data center and disaster recovery center in the territory of Indonesia for law enforcement, protection and sovereignty of the state and its citizens." |
| 6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards? | ● | Indonesia usually prioritizes compliance with international standards. However, in the cloud computing sector, there are numerous additional testing and certification barriers. Regulation No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions <flevin.com/id/lgso/translations/JICA%20Mirror/english/4902_PP_82_2012_e.html> includes a complex system of certification and testing, based on three levels of certificates: Electronic Systems Capability Certificate, Electronic Systems Certificates and Reliability Certificates. There is some potential for testing for Reliability Certificates to be provided by international providers, but the majority of the rules require local testing. |
| 7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process? | ✓ | Indonesia participates in relevant International Standards Organization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard-setting processes and is a full member of the ISO. |
| PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 2/10 RANK: 21/24) | | |
| 1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government? | ● | Indonesia has introduced a brief technology neutrality requirement in Regulation No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions. However, this new law has not yet been the subject of detailed analysis or implementation. |
| 2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies? | ● | Regulation No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions appears to introduce onerous requirements that are likely to act as barriers to many cloud service providers. For example, providers will have to register with a government agency and comply with requirements to establish data centers in Indonesia. There is also a requirement to provide source code (or to place source code in escrow) for certain types of applications in Indonesia. |

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| 3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that establish preferences for certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies? | ● | Some ministerial advice has been circulated to government agencies encouraging the adoption of open-source products. It appears this may have had the potential to establish a preference for certain products since mid-2009, although the impact is limited. |
| 4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider? | ✘ | There are some instances where government procurement includes a preference for domestic suppliers. In 2012, Indonesia became an observer to the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement. Regulation No. 82 of 2012 on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions imposes requirements for providers to establish data centers in Indonesia and hire Indonesian staff for some roles. |
| IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 11.8/30 RANK: 22/24) | | |
| 1. Is there a national broadband plan? | <p>By 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71% of households in urban areas connected to fixed broadband, at speeds of 20 Mbps • 10% of households in rural areas connected to fixed broadband, at speeds of 20 Mbps • 100% of business buildings in urban areas connected to fixed broadband at speeds of 1 Gbps • 30% penetration rate of fixed broadband in urban areas • 6% penetration rate of fixed broadband in rural areas | <p>The Indonesian Broadband Plan was finalized in December 2013 for a 2014 launch. The 2019 targets for the IBP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71% of households in urban areas connected to fixed broadband, at speeds of 20 Mbps • 10% of households in rural areas connected to fixed broadband, at speeds of 20 Mbps • 100% of business buildings in urban areas connected to fixed broadband at speeds of 1 Gbps • 30% penetration rate of fixed broadband in urban areas • 6% penetration rate of fixed broadband in rural areas • 100% penetration of mobile broadband in urban areas, at speeds of 1 Mbps • 52% penetration of mobile broadband in rural areas, at speeds of 1 Mbps <p>A notable aspect of the IBP is the focus on the public infrastructures and its aim of having 100% of schools, hotels, public administration and government buildings, public areas and hospitals and health centers connected to a fixed broadband network at speeds of 1 Gbps by 2019. The flagship program of the plan is the extension of the "Palapa Ring," a fiber-optic network that runs across much of western and central Indonesia. The extension to take in all major commercial areas as well as the eastern part of the country is intended to be built by a combination of government and commercial operators. Part of the network will use microwave technology.</p> <p>In February 2014, Telkom, a semi-private, majority state-owned, Indonesian telecommunications organization announced it will proceed towards a target of 20 million homes connected by a mix of fiber to the home, fiber to the node, and ADSL services. The timetable on this target is unclear.</p> <p>The IBP complements a plan released by the government in 2011. The Indonesian Ministry of Economic Affairs released the Masterplan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia Economic Development 2011-2025 (MP3EI) <www.ekon.go.id/media/filemanager/2011/05/27/p/d/pdf_mp3ei.pdf>, which integrates the development of the National Broadband Network (NBN) for the period 2011-2015. MP3EI has a number of targets, including having 8% of all households to be connected to broadband, providing 30% of the population with broadband access by 2014. Progress on this goal is unclear.</p> <p>In 2011, a working group of Indonesian government and private industry IT leaders agreed on the goal to bring "meaningful" broadband access — affordable, usable, and empowering — from under 3% to a 10-fold increase of 30% within three years (Jakarta Declaration for Meaningful Broadband <www.digitaldivide.org/#Iddi-indonesia/c22n6>).</p> |

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| 1. Is there a national broadband plan? (continued) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% penetration of mobile broadband in urban areas, at speeds of 1 Mbps • 52% penetration of mobile broadband in rural areas, at speeds of 1 Mbps | |
| 2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted? | No regulation and limited public debate | <p>Issues of net neutrality have not been the subject of significant consideration in Indonesia.</p> <p>Notably in 2015, a mobile telecommunications service provider, XL Axiata, ceased its partnership with the Internet.org initiative following international criticism, particularly in India, that its practices ran contrary to net neutrality.</p> |
| 3. Base Indicators | | |
| 3.1. Population (millions) (2014) | 250 | <p>In 2014, the population of Indonesia increased by 1.2%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> |
| 3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014) | 53% | [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >] |
| 3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014) | 63 | <p>In 2014, the number of households in Indonesia increased by 1.2%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> |
| 3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014) | 140 | [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >] |
| 3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014) | \$3,492 | <p>In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Indonesia increased by 5% to US \$3,492.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]</p> |
| 3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$) | 7.17 | <p>In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Indonesia decreased by -6.6% to US \$7.17 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 14.3%.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]</p> |
| 3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households) | 18% | <p>In 2014, 17.8% of households in Indonesia had personal computers. This is an increase of 13.7% since 2013 and ranks Indonesia 129 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 11.7%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p> |

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| 4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators | | |
| 4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries) | 3.94 | Indonesia's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 3.94 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 108 (out of 167 countries). The 2015 IDI for Indonesia increased by 2.9%, and the IDI ranking declined by two places from a rank of 106 since 2013. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx >] |
| 4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries) | 3.91 | Indonesia has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 3.91 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 79 (out of 143 countries) and a rank of 9 (out of 36) in the lower middle income grouping of countries. The 2015 NRI for Indonesia decreased by -3.2% and declined from a rank of 64 since 2014. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) < reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/ >] |
| 4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries) | 2.89 | Indonesia has an International Connectivity Score of 2.89 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 24 (out of 26) in the resource-driven grouping of countries. [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) < www.connectivityscorecard.org/ >] |
| 5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth | | |
| 5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014) | 40 | [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] |
| 5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014) | 16% | In 2014, 16% of the population in Indonesia used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 150 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 7.6% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 14.8%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >] Note: There may be some variations as to how countries calculate this. Some countries base this upon all or part of the population, such as between 16 and 72 years of age. |
| 5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (bits per second per Internet user) | 6,225 | The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Indonesia has increased by 41% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 15.4%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] |
| 5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country) | 270 | Indonesia has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 63% since 2013 to 270 Gbps and is ranked 58 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 40.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] |
| 6. Fixed Broadband | | |
| 6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014) | 3 | Indonesia has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 9% since 2013 to 3 million, and is ranked 30 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 27.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] |
| 6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014) | 5% | [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries. |
| 6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014) | 1% | Indonesia has decreased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by -8.5% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 8.7%. This ranks Indonesia 148 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] |
| 6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014) | 8% | [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] |

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| 7. Mobile Broadband | | |
| 7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014) | 326 | <p>In 2014, Indonesia increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 3.9% and is ranked 4 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 130% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc.).</p> |
| 7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014) | 35 | <p>Indonesia has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 43% since 2013. This ranks Indonesia 91 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets.</p> |
| 7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014) | 88 | <p>In 2014, Indonesia increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 45% and is ranked 6 out of 215.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> |