

4-6 国際機関及び他ドナー国等の援助動向

インドネシア国向け放送分野の諸外国政府開発援助は、1970年代初期にさかのぼる。

1970年代初期から現在まで、国際機関からの援助は見当たらないが、ドナー国は日本国を筆頭にドイツ、オーストリア、英国、フランス、米国、オーストラリアの7か国となっている。同国情報省は、日本製品が最も優れているとして日本国政府の資金援助の導入を歓迎しているが、水平外交政策を指向している同国としては日本製品ばかりの導入もままならず、既述の先進7か国からの援助を得ている。

日本国政府のインドネシアに対する放送分野への援助は、1970年12月インドネシア国政府が「ラジオ・テレビ放送網改善拡充計画」に関する技術協力要請を対インドネシア援助国会議に提出し、放送が同国の発展に重要な役割を果たすであろうことを認識した日本国政府による援助実施可能性調査が1971年に実施されたのが契機となっている。

日本国政府は、1971年10月から1973年10月まで4名、1973年11月から1975年11月まで5名のJICA 専門家を情報省 RTF 総局長付顧問団として派遣し中波放送網建設計画及びジャワ島内テレビ放送網改善計画のためのマスタープランを作成した。このマスタープランに基づいて、1972年度 (J-10/11)、1973年度 (M-1、M-2) 及び1974年度 (M-1/74) 円借款プロジェクトが実施された。1970年代後半から1980年代前半には上記マスタープランのなかで提案された人材育成プロジェクトが実施された。

日本国政府による上記マスタープラン策定後約10年経過した1983年ごろに至り、インドネシア国の経済発展や社会環境も大きく変化するとともに、この10年間の電子技術の驚異的な進歩と情報化社会の到来などに対応する新たなマスタープランの策定が必要となり、インドネシア国政府は第4次国家開発5か年計画の初年度に当たる1984年を起点とする、ラジオ・テレビ放送総合開発15か年計画のマスタープランと第4次国家開発5か年計画のためのフィージビリティ調査に係る技術協力を日本国政府に要請した。日本国政府はこのインドネシア国政府の要請に応え1983年7月からJICA 調査団を送り技術協力を実施した。この調査報告書に基づき1985年度円借款プロジェクト [IP-312、ラジオ番組制作設備の老朽更新と増強 (21局)、テレビ番組制作設備の増強 (9局) 及びテレビ番組伝送設備の老朽更新・増強 (6局・3回線)] 及び1987年度円借款プロジェクト [IP-330、ラジオ・テレビ送信設備の老朽更新・増強 (51局)、テレビ番組制作スタジオの新規建設 (3か所)] 等が実施された。

さらに、1988年、インドネシア国政府は第5次国家開発5か年計画のためのフィージビリティ調査に係る技術協力を日本国政府に要請し、日本国政府はこれに応じ開発調査を実施した。この調査結果に基づき、1990年度円借款プロジェクト [IP-356、ラジオ送信設備の老朽更新 (13局)、ラジオ・テレビ番組制作設備の老朽更新 (14局)、メンテナンスセンターの新設 (3か所)]、1993年度円借款プロジェクト [IP-417、メンテナンスセンター用追加機材及び補修部

品類（3か所）、1995年度円借款プロジェクト〔IP-449、ラジオ送信設備の老朽更新・新設（13局）、テレビスタジオ設備の整備（2か所）〕等が実施された。

上記を含む1996年度末までのプロジェクト実施実績は表4-16に示すとおりである。

現在進行中のプロジェクトは、日本国政府援助によるTVRIジャカルタテレビ番組制作センター設備改善等のプロジェクト（1996/97年度円借款）、フランス政府によるバダン、スマラン、デリイのTVスタジオ建設プロジェクト及びTV送信設備の老朽更新プロジェクト第1期（ジャカルタ、ウジュンバンダンの増力を含む22サイトの送信設備）、第2期（20サイト）、このほかに英国、フランス、オーストリア政府援助によるラジオ送信設備、番組制作設備及び番組伝送（含局間連絡回線）等のプロジェクト（ただし詳細不明）が進められており、RTF総局、RRI及びTVRI幹部は連日プロジェクト推進会議を開催中である。

放送設備機器の保守・運用面からは標準品に統一した方が経済的かつ効率的運用が図れることは明白であるが、インドネシア国政府の外交政策上から今後とも従来どおり多くの国からの援助を受け入れることになると考えられる。

表4-16 各国の放送分野向け援助実績

援助実施国	援助金額	比率
日本	32,698,900,722 円	20.5%
ドイツ	65,530,810 マルク	33.0%
	131,636,708 US\$	
オーストリア	1,872,898,621 ATシリング	18.2%
英国	45,378,053 ポンド	12.0%
	27,489,834 US\$	
フランス	434,239,814 フラン	9.1%
米国	42,889,283 US\$	5.1%
オーストラリア	23,623,594 AU\$	2.1%
		100.0%

〔出典〕 インドネシア放送プロジェクト最終報告書（昭和56年12月）
及び1996/97、1997/98 RTF年次報告書よりまとめた。

第5章 本格調査の実施方針

5-1 調査の基本方針

本件調査はインドネシア国の放送分野の発展のためのマスタープランを策定するものである。1969年度から始まった第1次長期国家開発計画に引き続き1994年4月から第2次長期国家開発計画が開始されている。1997年9月には待望の「放送法」が制定され、同法により情報省は放送電波を全国津々浦々まで届ける責務を負うことになった。また、商業テレビ放送の全国展開も解禁になったことから、今後、現在のように論理的計画性のない状態、規則・基準・規定のないまま放送網の全国展開を行えば、あらゆる場所で電波混信が発生し放送サービスの質的低下を来すとともに、将来收拾のつかない状況に陥りかねない。このため、政府は、遅くとも2年以内に「放送法」が遵守されるよう関連規則等の整備を行うこととされており、既に情報省にそのためのプロジェクトチームが結成され、現在、準備作業に入っている。

このようなインドネシア国の放送を取りまく現状を踏まえ、本マスタープラン調査においては、今後の全国をカバーするための最適周波数/チャンネル割当、送信電力指定計画等に基づく全国放送網整備拡充計画の策定はもとより、「放送法」の施行関連規則等制定のためのガイドラインの策定、人材養成計画等、ハード・ソフト両面にわたるマスタープランを策定するものである。また、マスタープラン調査のなかで明らかになった優先度の高い案件のフィージビリティ調査を実施する。

上記を基本方針として以下に掲げる事項に留意しつつ本格調査を実施する。

(1) 目標年次の設定

1997年に始まったアジア諸国の経済危機はインドネシア国にも波及し、同国は現在IMF及び先進諸国の指導・融資を得ながら経済基盤の立て直しが始まったばかりである。このような同国の経済状況の変化を踏まえ、2010年を目標年次とすることでよいか、本格調査の開始にあたり改めてインドネシア国側に確認のうえ決定するものとする。

(2) 放送事業の基本政策、方針案の提示と具体的プロジェクトの形成

インドネシア国には現在、設備の整備に関する計画がブルーブック上には存在するが、第2次長期国家開発計画に準拠する放送事業全体にかかわる長期計画が見当たらないことから、本マスタープランは、インドネシア国の今後の放送政策・事業の長期展開のための方向を示すものでなければならない。

したがって、内容としては放送事業全体及び個別の分野に関する政策や方針案を盛り込

み、今後の放送政策・事業実施ガイドラインとなるよう配慮する必要がある。また、本マスタープランはその具体的事業計画ごとの優先順位及び優先順位付与の具体的理由及び事業実施計画のための具体的費用計画（所要経費積算）を含む必要がある。さらにマスタープラン策定後、個別のプログラム（プロジェクトの上位にくるものなかから調査団とインドネシア国側との間で協議して決定する。ただし、既にインドネシア国側で F/S 済みの案件はその F/S の有効性の確認をし、それが有効であればこれを除く）を選定し、プロジェクトを形成することとする。その際、特に緊急改善計画に重点を置き、その部分についてはより詳細なプロジェクト形成の具体的理由を付すとともにそのプロジェクト評価を行うものとする。

(3) 国営放送の役割の設定とそれに対応した放送発展目標の設定

既述のように、インドネシア国の放送の人口カバレッジは、ラジオ80%、テレビ70%を達成しているが、広大な国土の島々に散在する住民への放送サービスの観点から、今後更なるカバレッジの拡大（放送ネットワークの整備拡充）が必要である。しかし、職員の技術水準、保守レベルはそう高くないことから、今回のマスタープランでは、ネットワークの拡大計画とともに組織のマネージメント水準の向上も主要課題とする必要がある。

マスタープラン作成にあたっては、インドネシア国の現状と新しい放送法の諸条項を踏まえつつ、国営放送が今後担うべき役割及びその発展目標を検討することとする。その際重要なことは、視聴者のニーズの変化への対応と社会開発及び国家経済の立て直しと放送メディアの関連付けを明確にする必要がある。

(4) 放送法の施行関連規則等制定のためのガイドラインの策定

長年の懸案であった「放送法」が1997年9月に発効した。政府は、遅くとも2年以内に「放送法」が遵守されるよう関連規則等の整備を行うこととされており、既に情報省においてその準備作業に入っている。

この作業を支援するため、我が国の放送行政を取りまく関連法令について概説するとともに、インドネシア国側が要望する事項について関連規則制定のためのガイドラインを策定する。

(5) 放送法を基盤とする運営、組織の検討

上記目標達成のためには、放送事業体の財務・組織の健全化が不可欠であることから、運営形態等についても見直す必要がある。インドネシア国の人口、現在の経済状況等を考慮すると、ラジオ受信料の徴収やテレビ受信料の値上げ、さらに政府交付金の増額等の実現は早

急に果たし得ないと思われるが、政府財政が逼迫している現状から、RRIのように事業運営資金のほとんどを政府交付金に依存する経営は現実的とは言い難い。このため、実現可能な資金計画を検討するとともに多様なソースによる資金調達方法の可能性の検討も行うべきである。また、今後の組織、人員の見直しも行う必要がある。この部分については、複数のオプションを提示し、それぞれのメリット、デメリットを論じることとする。

放送法の第77条には遅くとも2年以内に国営放送を含む放送事業はこの新しい法に沿った改革をしなければならないと規定されている。このことは本格調査のマスタープランのなかで2年以内にそれらが実現可能な具体的ガイドラインを提示する必要がある。

(6) 放送法を基盤とする国営放送の役割に応じた番組制作・編成計画の策定

番組制作・編成についても、現行の番組編成の見直しとともに、視聴者のニーズに応える番組制作・編成の検討、番組制作・編成上の基本的考え方に対するガイダンスを与えるものとする。また、これは上記の国営放送の役割及び放送発展目標を踏まえたものとする。

放送法の第46条は放送番組時刻表すなわち番組編成について、第56条には放送における政府の役割が規定されているからこれに沿った具体的提案がなされなければならない。

(7) 番組編成計画に対応する設備計画・設備維持管理計画の策定

現在、インドネシア国側は放送時間の制約、放送番組の拡充が図れない要因として設備の老朽化と不足をあげている。この点は事実であるが、設備計画はあくまでも番組編成計画に準拠したものであり、かつ資金調達の可能な範囲内のものでなければならない。本格調査にあたってはインドネシア国側の関心が設備計画中心になることも予想されるが、無用な投資を避け健全な経営と運営の効率化を図るためにも、ソフトウェア計画に裏付けられたハードウェア計画という考え方を徹底すべきである。

現在の放送設備機材の維持管理に対しては、遺憾ながら多くの改善の余地が見られる。今回の調査では、過去に設置された設備機材を今後どのように維持管理していくか、さらに今後新規に技術設備を導入する際、どのような維持管理システムが適切か、についても十分な検討を加えるものとする。

(8) 番組編成計画に応じた送信・番組伝送計画の策定

送信・番組伝送計画については、番組編成計画（全国放送、教育放送、地域及びローカル放送、時差放送など）にミートする放送ネットワークと伝送回線の整備拡充の必要性について検討する。放送法の第47条に放送区域のことが規定されているので、この規定に沿った具体化のための計画策定が望まれる。

(9) 周波数／チャンネル割当と送信電力指定計画の策定

周波数／チャンネル割当、送信電力指定計画の策定にあたっては、国営放送のための放送網の必要系統数（例えば総合番組サービス用第一放送網、教育番組サービス用第二放送網、地域番組サービス用地域放送網、各都市向け番組サービス用ローカル放送など）の検討はもちろんのこと商業放送のための周波数／チャンネル割当、送信電力指定計画を併せて実施しなければ将来に混乱を招くことになる。特に将来、商業テレビ放送のためのチャンネル数を幾つ確保しておけばよいか、インドネシア国内関係機関との十分な協議と検討が必要である。この調査の基本は、将来計画に沿う新しい放送チャンネルの必要数予測を含む具体的なものとする。この割当計画策定にあたって、この割当計画を法律（規則）上揺るぎないものとするための最低限の規則、基準、規定をこの割当計画策定作業と並行して具体化しなければならない。

(10) プロジェクトの優先順位とその具体的説明

マスタープランのなかで今後10年間のプロジェクト計画を策定するが、そのプロジェクト計画は今後のインドネシア国の社会環境の変化、経済動向予測に基づく客観性のある規模のものでなければならない。上記を考慮したプロジェクト計画を策定し、それに優先順位を付し、それぞれがいかなる理由でその優先順位であるか客観的かつ明確な解説を付けるものとする。

(11) 計画策定能力向上のための技術移転

既述のように、インドネシア国側はこれまで独自の放送事業計画を策定した経験を有しておらず、今後の計画について様々なアイデアはあってもそのための財政的な裏付けや方法論までは考慮していない。このような国に対して行う今回の調査はインドネシア国側の計画策定能力の向上に対する技術移転をその主要目的の一つとする。また、これはインドネシア国側の強い要望でもある。

本格調査の実施にあたっては、日本国側調査団のみが作業を実施するのではなく、両国の共同作業で実施するという認識をインドネシア国側がもっているため、でき得る限りインドネシア国内での作業期間を多くとり、日本国内での作業期間を極力少なくする。すなわちインドネシア国内でできる作業はすべてインドネシア国内でインドネシア国側カウンターパートとの共同作業で実施し技術移転を充実させるということである。

技術移転の充実とマスタープラン及びフィージビリティ調査業務実施の効率化の両面から日本国側とインドネシア国側とのコンセンサス（用語の解釈等の理解、物事の考え方など両者の認識の相違の克服など）を図ること、インドネシア国側カウンターパートが日本国側調

査団員の業務を中断させることなく共同作業可能な状況をつくりだすこと、が重要になる。

5-2 調査実施上の留意事項

本格調査実施上の留意事項の要点は次のとおりである。

- (1) 本件調査実施カウンターパート機関は RTF 総局であるが、実質的には実施機関である RRI と TVRI の二者である。事前調査段階では相互の関係は良好なように見受けられた。しかし、計画策定にあたっては財務面等で両者の相違点が大いに関係上、十分な配慮と調整が必要である。
- (2) 本格調査で実施する現地踏査（フィールドサーベイ）の目的は、以下の3点である。
 - 1) 放送サービスカバレッジの現状確認及び将来の放送サービスエリア拡充のための置局計画に必要な基礎資料の収集と実地検証、その調査結果から放送未サービス地域のカバレッジのための置局計画を投資効果上、地上系でのサービス又は衛星系でのサービス実施のいずれが推奨できるかの判断材料を得るものである。また、電波混信状況の確認を行い、その対策実施のための資料策定と実地検証を行うものである。周波数割当実施の基礎資料としての潜在電界の測定は詳細に実施するものとする。ただし過去に RRI、TVRI で実施した電界強度測定結果がある場合はそれをベースにした周波数/チャンネル割当計画の作成も可能である。既存の測定結果の信頼性が低いと思われる場合は再度確認のためのフィールドサーベイを実施する。
 - 2) 例えば、第二放送網及び地域（又はローカル）放送施設の建設計画を策定する場合、追加放送網の送信所/中継所は既に設置済みの総合放送網サイトが望ましいが、局舎のスペース、アンテナ鉄塔のスペース、敷地条件などの調査を十分実施しておくことが必要であるため、現地踏査を実施して将来計画のための基礎資料の取得と実地検証を行うものである。調査結果に基づく敷地の買い増し、局舎の増築等が必要な場合、その詳細計画はマスタープランのなかで実施するのではなく、個々の建設計画実施の際に具体化方法を検討するものとする。
 - 3) インドネシア国側が将来計画としてもっている全国テレビ放送8系統すべて（3系統は TVRI 第一放送、第二放送及び地域又はローカル放送、5系統は現在免許済み商業テレビ）のサービス・カバレッジを100%にするための全国ネットワーク計画の可能性に関する資料を策定するものである。実地検証の結果、全国津々浦々に至るまで8波必要なのか否か、また将来8波以上の割当の必要性及び可能性についてインドネシア国側関係機関と協議するための具体的検討資料の策定である。FM 放送系統についても同様な資料を策定

するものとする。

上記の現地踏査（フィールドサーベイ）は、第1次現地作業の主要項目の一つであり、この作業にはかなりの期間を要することから効率的作業手順を考慮しなければならない。

インドネシア国側の要請及びS/W協議結果から、現地踏査は人口密度の高いジャワ島、スマトラ島、スラウェシ島及びその周辺諸島を対象とすることにした。これらの地域はインドネシアの国土のごく一部であるがかなりの広さである。この地域の主要都市、主要町村を対象とする既存放送電波の測定・確認、既設送信所施設の確認、電波伝搬に係る地理的条件を確認するという広範な作業であることから次のような作業計画を提案したい。

ア) 作業実施体制 : 3班編成とする

第1班 ジャワ島、バリ島及びその周辺諸島の踏査

第2班 スマトラ島及びその周辺諸島の踏査

第3班 スラウェシ島及びその周辺諸島の踏査

イ) 班編成 : 各班ごと、JICA 調査団員 2名

TVRI 職員 1名

RRI 職員 1名

Engineering Center 職員 1名

ウ) 作業に必要な機材: 各班ごと、電界強度測定器類一式 (詳細は62頁参照)

自動車 1 or 2台

[第1、2班は既存の車両 (Engineering Center 所有の電測車) を使用する]

エ) 主要調査項目 : a) 既存電界強度の測定

b) 電波電播及び置局計画に関する地理的条件の確認

c) 放送サービスの現況確認

d) その他周波数計画及び置局計画策定に必要なデータ・情報の収集

(3) インドネシア国側は資料・情報 (特に、周波数/チャンネルプランのために必要になる1/50,000程度の地図) の提供について最大限の努力をすると約束したが、公式に資料が出て来るまでに時間がかかるが、資料のうち1/50,000の地図は現実にRTFエンジニアリングセンターが所有しており、過去における調査やJICA専門家もRTFエンジニアリングセンターの職員と一緒にこの地図を使って置局調査を実施した経緯もあり、同センター職員に確認したところ地図の使用は可能である。したがって、1/50,000程度の地図を使う作業計画は第1段階の調査開始の早い時点でRTFエンジニアリングセンターの職員と十分な打

合せを行うことが肝要である。その他のある程度の資料は事前調査時に収集済みであるが、さらに必要な資料がある場合にはその資料の有無を早い時点で把握するとともに、入手可能なものは計画的に収集し、翻訳等を行う必要がある。

- (4) マスタープラン策定にあたっては、2010年時点を見越した新技術等を十分考慮したものとす。また、技術的側面からだけでなく、①将来の放送政策、②社会的ニーズ、③経済的裏付け、④健全経営、などの面を十分調査したうえで技術調査及び技術計画の立案に取り組みねばならない。
- (5) 国営ラジオ放送番組伝送回線網は、オーストラリアと英国マルコニーの衛星伝送装置を導入し、全国53放送局を SCPC 回線（衛星利用アナログ回線、3.4kHz）、FDM 回線（地上回線アナログ回線3.4kHz）、ADN 回線（衛星利用デジタル回線、256kbps ステレオ放送用帯域）で結んで運用している。将来はラジオ・テレビ放送番組伝送回線網をデジタル化したラジオ・テレビ総合伝送網システムを既にインドネシア国側は立案していることから、この計画に対するフィージビリティ調査を実施する必要がある。
- (6) 放送法の CLARIFICATION の一般の第 3 項に周波数スペクトラムの有効利用が述べられている。また、第48条には設備に関する項があるが、これを実効あらしめるためには監視・監理・罰則・特性維持等を規定した下部規則の充実が必要である。
- (7) 調査団が日常調査で使用する車両は、ジャカルタにおいて購入可能である。しかし手続きや経費の面から現地借り上げが現実的であろう。専門の業者から借り上げる場合の借り上げ価格は 200,000ルピア（10時間／1日／1台、1998年4月25日現在）程度である。ただし通貨変動の大きい昨今の情勢下では本格調査時期での価格の現時点での予想は困難である。

5-3 調査項目と内容

本件調査は、二つのフェーズに分けて以下のように実施することとする。

フェーズⅠ：マスタープランの策定

フェーズⅡ：優先プロジェクトに係るフィージビリティ調査

フェーズⅠ：マスタープランの策定

(1) 国内事前準備

① 関係資料・報告書の収集・整理・分析

特に国家開発計画、放送法については十分に検討する。

② 調査方針、調査方法等の取りまとめ

ア. 調査対象地域の放送網の整備上の問題点の整理

イ. 現地における需要予測及び受信機普及率、放送以外の情報メディアの種類と普及率予測の手法

ウ. 放送網整備に係る計画目標水準（目標年次、調査対象地域、整備レベル）

③ 着手報告書の作成

調査開始に先立ち、事前調査で収集された資料等を整理・検討のうえ、調査全体の基本方針（上記②を含む）、調査項目、調査フロー及びスケジュール等を取りまとめ、着手報告書を作成する。

(2) 第1次現地作業

① 着手報告書説明・協議

国内事前準備にて作成した着手報告書をインドネシア国側に説明・協議し、調査実施内容・手法を確定する。特に放送網整備拡充に係る計画目標水準設定の考え方についてはインドネシア国側と十分協議し合意を得る。

② 既存資料収集・分析

以下の事項について資料を収集し分析を行う。

ア. インドネシア国の社会経済状況に関する資料（産業別動向、交通・郵便など経済インフラ及び放送サービス、他の情報伝達手段の状況）

イ. 国家開発計画、放送法

ウ. 過去の放送関連規則、基準等

エ. 放送サービスの現状（放送関係機関、放送サービスの種類、受信機台数及び視聴者数、不感地域世帯数、サービス指標、保守運用状況、受信料金制度、変調方式及び受信方式、周波数/チャンネル計画等）

オ. 放送施設及び放送網の現況（機種、概略仕様、台数、設備時期、製造者等）

カ. 放送網に係る開発計画及び進行中のプロジェクト

キ. 国営放送の組織、運用、保守の現状（関係法令、組織、要員構成、職務分担、要員計画、財務状況等）

ク. 建設単価、工程計画策定に必要な労務状況、資機材の調達状況、関連法規及び現地の施行方法等に関する技術関連資料

ケ. 放送に係る技術基準及び無線周波数割当状況

コ. 人材育成の現状

サ. 調査関連のその他のデータ及び情報

S/Wの「PHASE I」Master PlanのAの1から11を参照されたい。

③ 現地踏査

現地踏査において、S/Wに示された調査対象地域の

ア. 電界強度の測定

イ. 地理的条件の確認

ウ. 国内／国際放送サービスの現状の調査

エ. その他置局計画策定に必要な情報等

を収集する。なお、現地踏査の実施においては必ずインドネシア国側カウンターパートの同行を求めることとし、事前に現地日本大使館及び当事業団インドネシア事務所に連絡をとりつつ行うこととする。

S/Wの「PHASE I」Master PlanのBの1から4を参照されたい。

④ 社会経済フレームの検討

収集資料、データを分析し、社会経済状況、国家開発計画に基づいて、今後10年程度の社会経済発展のフレームを検討する。

⑤ 目標年次の検討

社会経済フレームのなかでの放送セクターの位置付けを検討するとともに、マスタープランの目標年次についてインドネシア国側と協議する。

⑥ 整備基本方針の検討

放送セクターの位置付けに基づき、放送サービス及び放送施設の状況、関連する放送開発計画の進捗状況及び現地踏査データを分析して、現状の放送サービスの問題点、放送サービスの需要予測、整備対象候補地域及び放送設備の供給レベル等の整備基本方針を検討する。

なお、事前調査段階においては、インドネシア国側より、目標年次についてそれぞれ調査開始よりマスタープランは10年、フィージビリティ調査は5年程度との意向が示されているが、これを踏まえ将来の放送開発における優先度の置き方についてインドネシア国側の意向を十分把握するとともに、調査団の検討の過程においては、先方の有する放送開発計画との整合性をとりつつ行うこと。

⑦ 優先プロジェクトのクライテリアの検討

優先プロジェクトの選定のためのクライテリアについて検討するとともに、インドネシア国と協議のうえ、同意を得る。また、優先プロジェクトについても予備的に検討する。

⑧ 規則、基準等の制定にあたり必要なガイドライン

放送法の下部法令制定にあたり考慮すべき事項を、ガイドラインとしてまとめる。

⑨ 需要予測

現地調査により収集した資料・データにより放送サービスに関する需要予測を確定する。

⑩ 整備基本方針の策定

第1次現地作業の結果に基づき、整備基本方針を策定する。

⑪ 放送網計画の策定

第1次現地作業の結果及び整備基本方針に基づき、国内及び国際に係る放送網計画の策定を行う。

⑫ 周波数／チャンネル割当計画

放送網計画に基づき、周波数の割当計画（放送チャンネルプラン）を策定する。

また、電波管理方針についても検討を行う。

⑬ 番組計画

整備基本方針において検討した放送サービスの改善、強化目標を踏まえ、番組の制作・再編成、拡充計画を策定する。

⑭ 施設計画

将来の需要を踏まえた中継局数、放送エリア、中継路の選定等を基に段階的な設備計画(案)を策定する。

⑮ 組織運営計画

事業計画目標を達成するための経営目標について具体的指標を示し、その実施方法について検討する。

⑯ 保守運用計画の策定

効率的な経営組織強化及び設備計画を実現性あるものにするために、職員の能力及び配置状況並びに保守用部品等を調査検討することにより、効率的な人材確保、適切な要員配置及び訓練計画等から成る保守運用計画を策定する。

なお、本件策定にあたっては、昨年3月、海外経済協力基金が行ったSAPI（インドネシア国ラジオ・テレビ放送施設改善事業に係る案件実施支援調査）レポートの内容を十分に踏まえたうえで検討することが肝要である。

⑰ 人材育成計画

効率的な人材確保、適切な要員配置及び訓練計画等から成る総合的な人材の育成計画を策定する。

⑱ 段階的実施計画

特に段階的な設備計画(案)については、独立した案件として住民への裨益効果の高いものとする。

⑱ 優先プロジェクト(案)の検討

整備基本方針及び上記⑰で検討したクライテリアに基づき、フィージビリティ調査の対象として短期に実施すべき優先プロジェクト(案)を検討する。

㉔ 技術移転セミナーの実施方法の検討(日時、内容、規模、場所等)

㉕ 進捗報告書の作成

上記作業内容を進捗報告書に取りまとめ、インドネシア国側に提出・説明する。

(3) 第1次国内作業

① 上記(2)第1次現地作業事項をインドネシア国側カウンターパートとの共同作業で実施した後、日本国内でしか出来ない作業部分の実施

② 事業費概算

概算の事業費を積算する。

③ 事業評価

事業評価を行う。

④ 中間報告書の作成

上記作業結果を中間報告書にまとめる。

⑤ 技術移転セミナーの準備

フェーズⅡ：優先プロジェクトに係るフィージビリティ調査

(4) 第2次現地作業

① 中間報告書の提出・説明

第1次国内作業で作成した中間報告書をインドネシア国側に説明・協議し、合意を得る。

② S/Wの[PHASE III] Feasibility StudyのAからIに示された事項の実施(このなかのインドネシア国内での作業で不可能な事項を除き、インドネシア国側カウンターパートと共同作業で実施する)

③ 技術移転セミナーの実施

④ 最終報告書案説明時に実施する技術移転セミナーの実施方法の検討(日時、内容、規模、場所等)

(5) 第2次国内作業

インドネシア国内でインドネシア国側カウンターパートとの共同作業で実施した後、日本国内でしか出来ない作業部分を第2次国内作業として実施する。

① 優先プロジェクトに係るフィージビリティ検討

ア. 施設概略設計

設計基準を設定し、概略設計を行う。

イ. 施工計画

必要に応じて段階施工も考慮し、また、建設能力、資機材供給能力等を十分に加味して施工計画を策定する。

ウ. 保守・運用計画の策定

効率的な経営組織強化及び設備計画を実現性あるものにするために、職員の能力及び配置状況について調査・検討を行い、効率的な人材確保、適切な要員配置及び訓練計画等から成る保守・運用計画を策定する。

エ. 維持管理運営計画

短期高度化計画による放送施設整備後の維持管理運営計画を策定する。

オ. 制度、運営、組織、要員訓練計画の策定

段階的事業計画目標を達成するための経営目標に関する具体的指標及び実施方法から成る運営計画と、各段階的事業計画目標の達成を実現性あるものにするための組織計画及び要員訓練計画を策定する。

カ. 人材育成計画の策定

各段階的事業計画目標の達成を実現性あるものにするための人材育成計画を策定する。

キ. 事業費の算出

建設事業費と維持管理運営費を算出する。建設事業費は労務費、材料費等の構成に分けて算出する。

ク. 財務分析及び評価

事業費及び収入予測に基づきキャッシュ・フロー表を作成し、内部収益率（IRR）を求め、財務評価を行う。感度分析として、IRR算定上の主要項目について、各項目の将来の変動の影響を分析する。

ケ. 経済分析及び評価

社会経済的便益を算出のうえ、消費者余剰を算出することにより、内部収益率等を算出し、定量的に分析・評価する。

コ. 事業実施計画の策定

本計画全体の事業実施工程計画を策定する。

サ. 総合評価及び提言

調査結果に基づいて短期高度化計画のフィージビリティを総合的に評価し、本計画実施のためのインドネシア国政府としてなすべき措置を提言する。

② 最終報告書案の作成

全調査結果を取りまとめた最終報告書案を作成する。

③ 技術移転セミナーの準備

(6) 第3次現地作業

① インドネシア国側に最終報告書案を提出、説明のうえ、協議を通じ必要な修正内容を確認する。

② 技術移転セミナーの実施

最終報告書案の概要紹介及び放送網整備拡充計画についての技術移転セミナーを実施する。

(7) 第3次国内作業

インドネシア国側のコメントを踏まえ、必要に応じ加筆・修正を加え最終報告書を作成する。

5-4 調査工程及び要員構成

(1) 調査工程

調査工程は、平成10年7月下旬から開始し、約14か月程度を目処とする。

全体の調査工程は表5-1に示すとおりとする。

表5-1 調査全体工程表

年 度	平成10年度									平成11年度							
	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
現 地 調 査																	
国 内 作 業																	
報 告 書	△			△			△	△					△				
	IC/R			P/R			IT/R	DF/R					F/R				

(2) 調査分野別要員数

本件調査には、おおむね以下の分野をカバーする要員構成が必要である。

要員構成	人数	調査業務内容
1. 総括	1	調査業務全般の指揮・統括、対外折衝業務を行う。 プロジェクトの優先順位決定等重要事項に関しインドネシア国側関係機関幹部間のコーディネーション業務を行う。 事業実施工程計画(案)の策定、総合評価を行う。
2. 放送政策・制度	1	放送政策及び放送法に基づく必要な法令、規則、標準、規定、制度等の現状把握、評価を行い、将来の放送行政に必要な法令、規則、標準、規定、制度等の整備計画を作成する。
3. 番組編成計画	1	番組編成の現状把握、評価及び放送サービス需要予測を行い、番組再編成、改善・強化計画を策定する。
4. 放送網計画	1	放送網及び置局の現状把握、評価を行い、国営/商業放送を含む全国カバーのための放送網の再編成、改善計画及び送信サイトと送信電力指定計画を策定する。
5. 周波数利用計画	1	周波数/チャンネル割当の現状把握、評価を行い、国営/商業放送を含めた全国カバーのための周波数/チャンネル割当計画を策定する
6. 送信設備計画	1	送信/中継放送施設の現状把握、評価を行い、放送網再編成計画に基づく施設・設備のリハビリ、改善、強化計画及び保守・運用計画を策定する。
7. 番組伝送計画	1	番組伝送システムの現状把握、評価を行い、放送網再編成計画に基づく伝送システムの将来への改善、強化計画を策定する。
8. 番組伝送設備計画	1	番組伝送施設の現状把握、評価を行い、放送網再編成計画に基づく伝送設備の改善、強化計画及び保守運用計画を策定する。
9. 演奏設備計画	1	演奏施設の現状把握、評価を行い、番組計画に基づく施設・設備のリハビリ、改善、強化、近代化計画及び保守運用計画を策定する。
10. 組織運営計画	1	組織運営の現状把握、評価を行い、将来に向けての事業計画目標達成のための経営の具体的指標を示し、その実施計画(案)を策定する。

要員構成	人数	調査業務内容
11. 社会・経済・財務	1	概算事業費及び施設維持管理・運営費の算出を行い、段階的投資及び必要な運営経費(案)を策定し、事業評価を行う。収入予測を行いそれに基づくキャッシュ・フロー表を作成し、内部収益率 (IRR) を求め財務評価を行い IRR 算定上の各主要項目について感度分析を行う。社会・経済的便益及び裨益効果の定量的算出、分析、評価を行う。
12. 技術移転	1	技術移転の重要性にかんがみ、調査の全分野に通じかつ語学に堪能な人材をこの職にあてカウンターパートへの技術移転をサポートする。
13. 業務調整	1	調査をスムーズに進行させるための各種手配・準備作業などのサポート業務を行う。

5-5 調査用資機材

(1) 現地国営放送所有の測定器

電界強度測定器類を中心に RRI、TVRI の機材を調査した。その結果は保守センターにスペクトラムアナライザー (安立製 MS-610B 10kHz-2GHz) 3台、メジャリングレシーバー (安立製 ML-521B 25MHz-300MHz) 2台、中波・短波電界強度測定器 (安立製 M-262E) 2台が保管されており、今回のフィールドサーベイに最適の機材であるが部内用なので貸し出しは不可能とのことである。

また、保守センターに保管されている機材は長期未使用のまま保管されているので完全動作が確保されているのか否か疑問である。

したがって、調査をスムーズに実施するためには最新式のかつ動作確認済みの測定器類を新たに日本調査団側で準備した方がよいと考える。

しかし、テレビ受像機、携帯型発電機、PC、プリンター、複写機、FAX機、携帯電話機などは現地調達可能である。

また、1984年に JICA が供与した電界強度測定車 2台は、自動車自体はエンジン起動用及び機器用エンジンジェネレーター用蓄電池 (各 2個×2) を新品に交換することで十分使用できるが、自動車内部に搭載された電界強度測定機 (安立製 MS-611A 50Hz-2.0GHz) 及びデータ記録制御装置は老朽化しており使用不能である。

したがって、今回準備する測定機材 (スペクトラムアナライザー、プロッター、データ記録制御装置、アンテナ及びテレビ受像機、中波・短波用電界強度測定器、全波ラジオ受信

機、連絡装置など)を搭載すれば、この2台の電界強度測定車をジャワ島とスマトラ方面で有効利用が可能であり、調査能率も飛躍的に向上する。

ただし、スラウェシ島、その他の地区は測定器類をハンドキャリーする方法で測定することになる。

(2) 準備する必要がある主な現地調査用資機材類

調査用資機材(案)

ア. 電界強度測定器類

(機 材 名)	(数 量)
ア) 電界強度測定機材	
a) スペクトラムアナライザー (含付属品)	3台
b) プロッター (含専用ケーブル等付属品)	3台
c) データ記録制御装置	2台
d) 中波・短波用電界強度測定器 (含付属品)	3台
e) 全チャンネルテレビ受像機(PAL) (含付属品)	3台
f) 携帯用発電装置 (含付属品)	1台
g) 全波ラジオ受信機	3台
イ) 連絡装置	
a) 携帯型電話機	7台
イ. その他準備する必要がある資機材	
ア) 複 写 機	
a) 複写機本体	2台
b) トナー	数本
c) 用紙	数箱
d) 電圧変換トランス	2台
イ) ワードプロセッサ (PC)	
a) PC 本体	4台
b) プリンター	4台
c) 印字リボン又はインクカセット	数箱

(機 材 名)	(数 量)
d) 用紙	数箱
e) 電圧変換トランス	2台
ウ) その他	
a) 35mmカメラ	2～3台
b) フィルム	20～30本
c) 双眼鏡	2～3台
d) 懐中電灯	2～3台
e) コンパス	2～3個
f) 巻尺	2～3個
g) 電卓	2～3台
h) 回路試験器	2～3台
i) 工具	2～3セット
j) 地図	2～3セット
k) 文具類	2～3セット
l) 医薬品	2～3セット
m) 手袋等作業用品	2～3セット
ウ. 自動車	
a) 移動及び機材運搬用車両	2～3台

5-6 調査実施体制

調査業務実施は、効率的実施体制で対処することが肝要である。したがって、図5-1に示す体制で実施することが望ましい。

調査団員は高度な業務を能率的に実施するため経験豊かな次に示すような格付けの専門家を用意する必要がある。

- (1) 総 括
- (2) 放送政策・制度
- (3) 番組編成計画
- (4) 放送網計画

- (5) 周波数利用計画
- (6) 送信設備計画
- (7) 番組伝送計画
- (8) 番組伝送設備計画
- (9) 演奏設備計画
- (10) 組織運営計画
- (11) 社会・経済・財務
- (12) 技術移転
- (13) 業務調整

現地及び国内作業共、日本人チームメンバーとインドネシア国側カウンターパートの共同作業を軸に、本調査期間中インドネシア国側カウンターパートに技術移転を実施する。

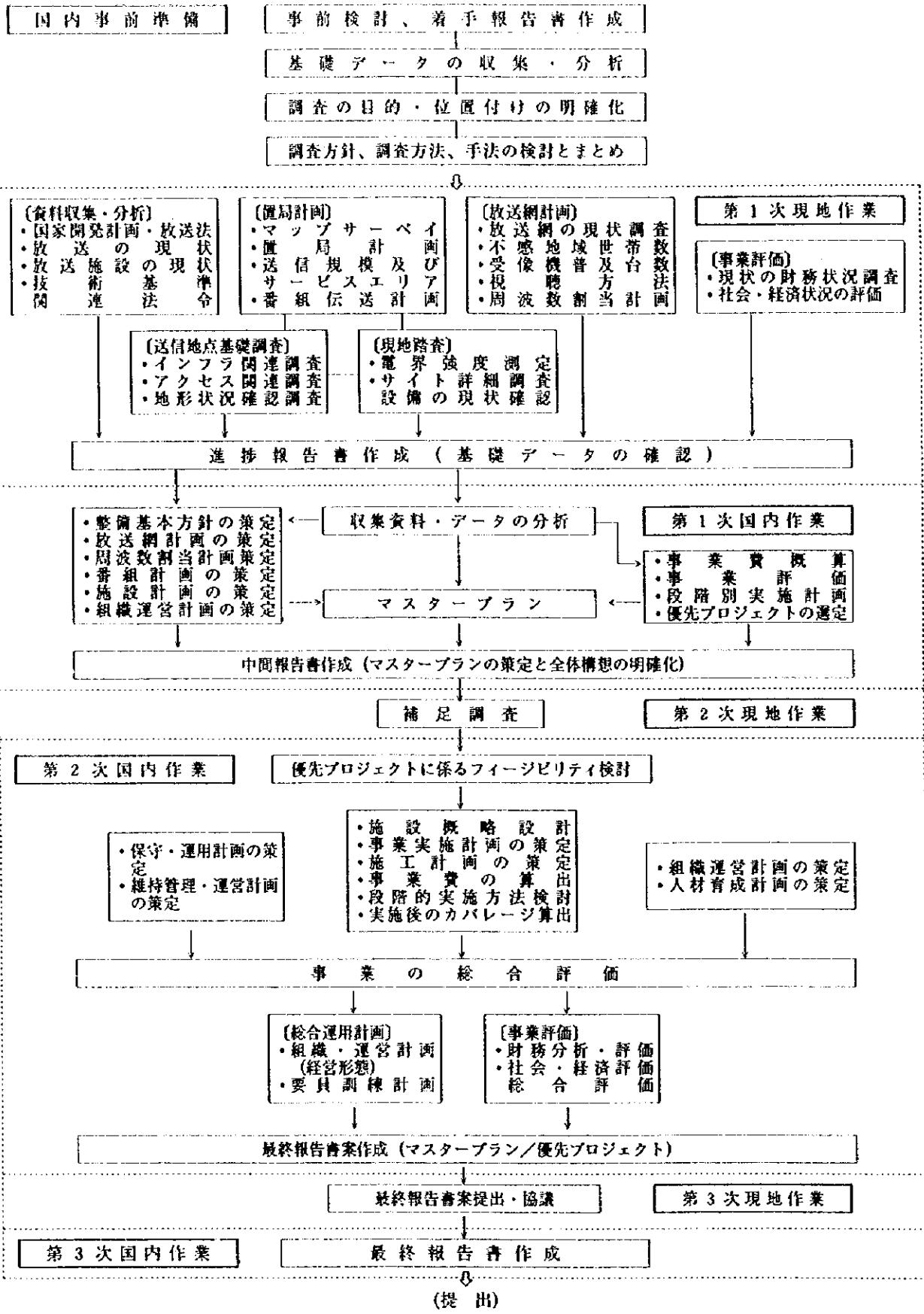
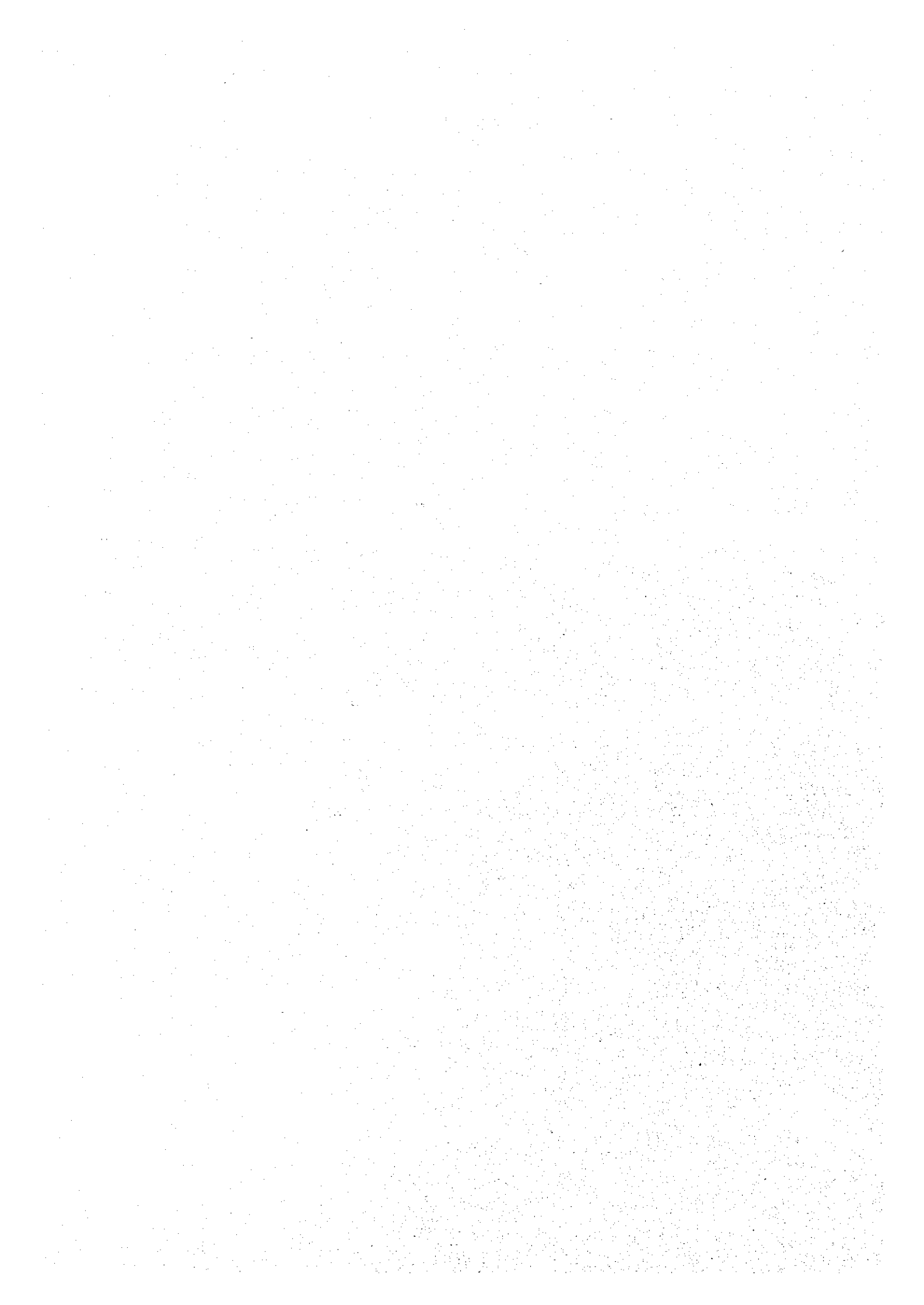


図5-1 調査実施フロー概略図

付 属 資 料

- 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE (開発調査申請書)
- 2 QUESTIONNAIRE 及び回答
- 3 SCOPE OF WORK
- 4 MINUTES OF MEETING (議事録)
- 5 放送法及びその解説
- 6 面会者リスト
- 7 収集資料リスト



付属資料1 TERMS OF REFERENCE
(開発調査申請書)



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY
JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Our Ref.: 5099/WK/8/1997

Jakarta, 19 August 1997


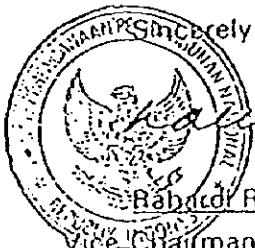
Mr. N. Hattori
Minister
Embassy of Japan
Jakarta

Dear Mr. Hattori,

Considering the rapid development in the communication and information technology and to accommodate the enactment of the Broadcasting Law, it is necessary to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan and Feasibility Study on the Development of Planning for Broadcasting. In this connection, we would like to request your government consideration to adopt "Master Plan Preparation and Feasibility Study on the Development of Planning for Radio and Television Broadcasting" in the fiscal year 1997/98 under the Development Study scheme. Please find attached the Terms of Reference of the project.

Looking forward to your government's favorable consideration and thank you for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Bambang Ramelan
Vice-Chairman of Bappenas

Cc.:

1. Minister of State for National Development Planning/Chairman of Bappenas
2. Secretary General, Ministry of Information
3. Head, Bureau of Foreign Technical Cooperation, Cabinet Secretariat

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR
MASTER PLAN PREPARATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING
FOR
RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

(SUMMARY)

AUGUST, 1997

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Project Summary

1. Project Title

Master Plan Preparation and Feasibility Study on the Development of Planning for Radio and Television Broadcasting.

Development of Planning for Broadcasting Transmission Engineering Systems
(Title in the Blue Book 1997 Id 950611).

2. Form of Study

Master Plan (M/P) and Feasibility Study (F/S)

3. Study Area

All Indonesia

4. Implementation Agency

Directorate General of Radio, Television and Film, Department of Information

5. Study Objective

The proposed Study is to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan covering Repelita VII and VIII which include the first decade of the 21st Century on development of planning for the broadcasting network engineering system and the broadcasting facilities. The Study also includes the implementation of a Feasibility Study for the period of Repelita VII in line with the above Master Plan.

6. Project Description

The Government of Indonesia, in its bid to execute national development plans, is aiming to increase the participation of citizens in national development, raise national awareness among the general public and improve the intellectual standard of citizens, and it views broadcasting as an extremely important means of efficiently transmitting campaign and other necessary information to the nation.

From this viewpoint, the Government of Indonesia has charged the Department of Information with the duty of delivering broadcasts to the whole nation and has clearly laid this down in the Broadcasting Law. In line with the said Broadcasting Law, the stage has been reached where a master plan should be immediately prepared concerning the project for development of the national broadcasting network.

The Government of Indonesia formulated the Broadcasting 25-year Long Term Development Plan with assistance from JICA specialist in 1975 and subsequently carried out enhancement of the broadcasting utility based on this.

Following that, based on the development study that was conducted by JICA in 1984 to survey the state of economic development and changes in the social environment over the previous 10 years, the Long Term Plan and the Short Terms Five Years Plan for the Integrated Development of Radio and Television Broadcasting were compiled. The Plan was reviewed and revised by JICA in 1990.

Although in line with this, construction of the radio and television broadcasting networks has been out through loan assistance from Japan and countries in Europe and America, the time has come to restructure the Development Plan.

Moreover, as a result of dramatic developments that have been made in recent years in the areas of broadcasting technology, digital technology and space technology, broadcasting has been undergoing a revolutionary transformation globally, and it is necessary for the broadcasting utility in Indonesia to be improved and expanded in order to catch up with broadcasting in surrounding countries. Consequently, it is hoped to receive technical assistance and carry out the following study with a view to compiling a master plan for broadcasting at the start of the 21st Century.

Scope of Works

- (1) Study the policy, current conditions and future plans concerning broadcasting in Indonesia.

The policy should also consider the ability of Indonesian Broadcasting could meet the purpose of international relations through broadcasting media.

- (2) Study and review the Broadcasting Law and related articles, rules, standards and other related provisions and provide advices on areas that are lacking or are not

established in order to form the most suitable management in conducting the future challenge of Indonesia.

- (3) Study the programme production and broadcasting conditions at radio and television broadcasting stations including terrestrial and satellite broadcasting. Study measures for enhancing and upgrading programme quantity and quality including development of the second national programme network, the regional programme network and increase of the broadcasting time.
- (4) Study the conditions of broadcasting network services and facilities operation. Survey of broadcasting coverage of existing facilities: carrying out a map survey and measurements of electric field strength in Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, remote islands and other areas considered necessary.
- (5) Based on the study described in 4), prepare a list of specific frequency/channel allocation plans, transmitting power designation plans and station establishment plans for MF radio, FM radio and VHF/UHF television in the areas concerned in Indonesia.
- (6) Study the present situations and the future utilization plan of Satellite in Indonesia, and make a development plan for Integrated Satellite Broadcasting Network (ISBN) and the possibilities of TVRI entering the global network in the 21st Century.
- (7) Study the present organization with staff assignment and prepare the human resources development capable of coping with the future innovation in broadcasting.
- (8) Based on the above study results, prepare a master plan for enhancement of the broadcasting networks and the programme production facilities, and compile it into an M/P report which includes an order of priority.

- (9) Upon selecting projects of high priority which should be implemented during the period of Repelita VII, carry out an F/S and compile the results into a F/S report.
- (10) Through the site surveys, consultations, planning of frequency/channel allocation, planning of transmitting power designation, planning of facilities construction and preparation of the M/P and F/S reports, carry out the transfer of technology to the counterparts on the Indonesia side.

7. Study Schedule

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Items																
Study in Indonesia		1st Survey							2nd Survey			Explanation of Draft Final Report				Final Report
Study in Japan	Preparation				Analysis & Preparation of Report						Analysis & Preparation of Report		Preparation of Final Report			
Report	Inception Report			Progress Report					Interim Report					Draft Final Report		Final Report
Technology Transfer		in Indonesia					in Japan			in Indonesia						

8. Estimation of Project Cost

a)	Expert Service	:	80 mm	=	US\$ 2,400.Th (Y 276,000.Th)
b)	Fellowship	:	6 mm	=	US\$ 105.Th (Y 12,000.Th)
c)	Equipment	:		=	US\$ 113.Th (Y 13,000.Th)
d)	Other Costs				
	Total Cost	:		=	US\$ 2,618.Th (Y 301,000.Th)

9. Assignment of Member

Assignment	Number of Person	1st Survey M/P	2nd Survey M/P/Exp & F/S	3rd Survey F/S Exp
• Project manager	1 person	1	1	1
• Law and regulation, and broadcasting policy for future development	1 person	1	1	1
• Organization and management	1 person	1	1	1
• Programming plan	1 person	1	-	-
• Frequency / Channel plan, power allocation plan	2 persons	2	1	-
• Transmitting network system plan	1 person	1	1	1
• Programme production system plan	1 person	1	1	1
• Programme transmission system plan	1 person	1	1	-
• Financial and economic analysis	1 person	1	1	1
Total	10 persons	10 persons	8 persons	6 persons

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR
MASTER PLAN PREPARATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING
FOR
RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AUGUST, 1997

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project Title

Master Plan Preparation and Feasibility Study on the Development of Planning for Radio and Television Broadcasting.

Development of Planning for Broadcasting Transmission Engineering Systems
(Title in the Blue Book 1997 Id 950611).

1. Background to the Request

1.1 Duties of Broadcasting in Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as Indonesia), the largest archipelago nation in the world composed of more than 18,000 islands, possesses expansive sea waters and a massive national land area of 1,900,000 km². Ever since the country gained its full independence, the state policy in Indonesia has been summed up in the slogan "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" (Unity in Diversity), and there is undoubtedly a renewed awareness of the immeasurable role that can be played by broadcasting in unifying a population which consists of more than 300 races.

National broadcasting in Indonesia is carried out by Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) and Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI) which are under the control of the Directorate General of Radio, Television and Film belonging to the Department of Information (DEPPEN). In addition, private radio and television broadcasting is carried out on a regional basis.

Indonesia has an advance national development through the implementation of the First 25-year Long Term Development Plan which started in 1969/1970 and the maintenance of five-year development plans is line with this. Regarding the broadcasting sector, as a result of the long-term plan compiled through aid from JICA and the implementation of various development projects for the radio and television networks, broadcasting services have been expanded to serve the whole country.

However, in terms of both quantity and quality and the achievement of national coverage, broadcasting has not satisfied the expectations of the general public and there is an urgent necessity for enhancement and modernization of the broadcasting utility to be carried out.

In the Second 25-year Long Term Development Plan which commenced from 1994/1995, the country has entered the stage of take-off founded on the base of social and economic development achieved by the First 25-year Plan, and the basic aim is the achievement of autonomous social and economic development based on the development of human resources while at the same time adhering the three principles of fairly distributing the fruits of development to the people, maintaining sustained growth and securing social stability.

With a view to achieving this goal and from the viewpoint of encouraging the participation of citizens in national development, raising national awareness among the general public, raising the intellectual level of citizens and carrying out various campaigns (environmental preservation, population problems, AIDS, public health and sanitation, improvement in the status of women, participation in development, diffusion of technology in agriculture, diffusion of technology for developing and education human resources. etc.), broadcasting media are viewed as important means for achieving these objectives.

As a result, the Department of Information has been charged with the responsibility of transmitting broadcast to all corners of the country and the Broadcasting Law, which lays down provisions for this, is expected to be finished and enacted in the near future.

In line with the Broadcasting Law, the compilation of rules, standards and related provisions and preparation of a master plan concerning the project for development of the national broadcasting network will require urgent attention in order to implement broadcasting administration based on the Broadcasting Law.

Moreover, as a result of the dramatic developments that have been made in recent years in the areas of broadcasting technology, digital technology and space technology, broadcasting has been undergoing a revolutionary transformation globally and surrounding countries have already made major advances in diversifying and raising the level of their broadcasting utilities. In Indonesia, too, improvement of the broadcasting utility in terms of both quantity and quality and the modernization of facilities is badly needed in order to respond to the diversifying demands of the national receiving public.

2. Current Conditions of Broadcasting and Future Issues

2.1 Broadcasting Development Plans in Indonesia and Conditions of Implementation

The Government of Indonesia formulated the Broadcasting 25-year Long Term Development Plan with assistance from JICA specialist in 1975 and subsequently carried out enhancement of the broadcasting utility based on this. In line with this, construction of the radio and television broadcasting networks was carried out mainly in the west of the country (Java, Sumatra, etc.) in the 1970s through loan assistance from Japan and countries in Europe and America.

Following that, based on the development study that was conducted by JICA in 1984 to survey the state of economic development and changes in the social environment over the pervious 10 years, the Long Term Plan and the Short Terms Five Years Plan for the Integrated Development of Radio and Television Broadcasting were compiled. In line with these plans, the Enhancement Project of Radio and Television Networks Phase-I (1985-1990) and Phase-II (1987-1992) were carried out through yen loans from the Government of Japan, resulting in the bolstering of radio and television programme production facilities, programme transmission facilities and radio and television transmitting facilities.

In 1989, with a view to responding to the rapid expansion of broadcasting facilities in terms of both quantity and quality and changes in the social environment, study and revision of the master plan was carried out with help from a JICA study team. This study was made up of the following areas:

- (1) Resolution of issues in the systems and methods of management and operation;
- (2) Revision of the long term plan compiled in 1984;
- (3) Feasibility study of plans to be implemented under the fifth five-year development plan.

As a result of this study, the Long Term Plan and the Short Term Five Years Plan for the Integrated Development of Radio and Television Broadcasting were presented to the Government of Indonesia.

The recommendations and projects contained in these plans have been reflected in review of the broadcasting sector in the fifth five-year national development plan (Pelita V) and

development carried out under the sixth five-year national plan (Repelita VI). Of these plans, the Rehabilitation Project of Radio and Television Networks Phase-I (1990-1995) and Phase-II (1993-1997) have already implemented through yen loans from the Government of Japan. Through the Rehabilitation Projects above-mentioned, the maintenance centers have been established and the renovation of radio transmitting facilities and television programme production facilities has been implemented. Under the Improvement Project (III), the improvement of radio transmitting facilities and construction of television studios at Jakarta and one more regional site are currently being carried out.

In advancing the Improvement Project (III), the OECF of Japan in 1996 implemented the study for Special Assistance for Project Implementation (SAPI). The SAPI Study was aimed at providing support to the projects that have been carried out or are still being implemented through yen loans from Japans since 1985, in order to advance the achievement of each project's goals and smooth implementation projects, and it was also aimed at approaching the problems and improvement measures obtained from the study results in order to promote the growth of the sector. The report of the said study was presented in March 1997.

The SAPI Report recommends, with regard to the maintenance and operation of existing facilities, the establishment of function for the maintenance centers and related agencies, the introduction of engineering administration work, the renovation of deteriorated facilities and the implementation of public funding for operation and maintenance activities. The DGRTF will carry out future work in line with these recommendations.

2.2 Current Problems and Issues for Examination

- (1) Necessity for Compilation of Frequency/Channel Plans and a Transmitting Power Plan
The Broadcasting Law is expected to be established in 1997. Rules, standards and provisions relating to broadcasting administration and implementation of the broadcasting utility have yet to be established in Indonesia and, regarding specifications of broadcasting facilities and equipment, although such items are procured in compliance with international standards, decisions on the scale of transmission (frequency, channel, transmitting power, etc.) are not made with sufficient logic but are provisionally set each time a broadcasting station or transmitter station is constructed.

In the future, when it comes to expanding the broadcasting area to all corners of the country, it will be necessary to implement projects for the allocation of frequencies/channels in a logical manner based on Broadcasting Law-related rules, standards and provisions, and projects for the construction of transmitting stations based on transmitting power designations with a consideration of the population and potential prospect for the areas in the future, etc.

Furthermore, in view of the commencement of private sector radio and television broadcasting in major cities in the whole nation in addition to the enhancement of state-owned broadcasting station, it will be necessary to carry out advance plans for frequency/channel allocation and transmitting power designation, etc. to build a form of broadcasting administration that can also deal with the nationwide enhancement of private broadcasting networks.

This study should really have been carried out before the granting of licenses to private broadcasting stations in Jakarta, however, it must now be implemented as soon as possible to prevent the occurrence of major problems in the future broadcasting administration.

Consequently, the request for technical assistance has been raised within the 1995, 1996 and 1997 Blue Book "Technical Assistance Proposal".

(2) Enhancement of Broadcasting-Coverage

1) RRI

State broadcasting by RRI is carried out on MF, HF and FM as National Programme broadcasting from the 53 RRI stations located throughout the country. The main broadcasting service is MF broadcasting, which has a population coverage of around 80%. Regarding the enhancement of National Programme broadcasts to the still remaining unserved areas, it will be necessary to examine both methods of terrestrial broadcasting and satellite broadcasting while giving consideration to various matters such as ① availability of MF frequencies under the existing registration with the ITU-R, ② receiving conditions at listener side in terms of quality, receiver cost and other items.

City Programme broadcasts are also carried out by a number of RRI stations through FM channels, however, most of the services are conducted with low power. Future issue will be the enhancement of the broadcasting service as a national network.

Moreover, frequencies that are currently registered with ITU-R are not always fully used and, despite the fact that most stations are allotted with two MF frequencies, both frequencies are used only for the transmission of National Programme broadcasts. In future, assuming that the conditions surrounding the broadcasting environment can be established, it will become possible to transmit two different programmes using MF.

2) TVRI

TVRI currently operates 21 broadcasting stations consisting of the Jakarta National Station, 12 TV stations possessing programme production facilities with Out side Broadcasting Van (OB Van), and nine stations which only have a task for programme production by mobile units (OB Van only), and it possesses 365 transmitter stations throughout the country including repeater stations. TVRI broadcasts over two programme channels in Jakarta (National Programme and Metropolitan Programme) and one programme channel (National Programme with Regional Programme) in the rest of the country. The channel used in each case is VHF, and the population coverage of broadcasts is approximately 82%.

Regarding the resolution of still remaining unserved areas, it will be necessary to further promote the current policy of establishing terrestrial repeater stations (including TVRO), while giving consideration to the cost and ease of receiving for receivers and the strong demands of people living in the regions. Concerning areas that will still remain unserved despite these efforts, the issue to be tackled will eventually be the diffusion of satellite receiving.

Establishment of two national networks for different programmes will be also future issue same as already mentioned in RRI.

(3) Enhancement of the Quantity and Quality of Broadcast Programmes

1) RRI

As mentioned above, RRI only carries out National Programme broadcasting on the national basis, and some stations carry out City Programme broadcasts using small power output. In order to establish a network that covers the whole country, it will be necessary to examine not only establishment of the transmission network indicated in (2) but also the programme production setup, production facilities and the programme transmission line system.

Concerning the quality of programmes, it is the eternal issue facing RRI to improve programme quality in order to respond to the changing social environment (diffusion of private broadcasting, overseas broadcasting and AV, etc.) and satisfying the increasingly high level demands of listeners. In specific terms, the following measures need to be carried out:

- Introduction of FM stereo broadcasting;
- Improvement in quality of programme transmission lines from Jakarta into regional stations (current quality is telephone line standard) and setting of permanent upstream programme transmission lines from regional stations into Jakarta, thus enabling varied programme exchange and conference style broadcasts;
- Increase in broadcasting programme quantity;
- Modernization of programme production facilities, particularly in order to speed up News Gathering.

2) TVRI

National Programme broadcasting time is nine-and-a-half hours on weekdays and approximately 18 hours on Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays. Metropolitan Programme broadcasts, which are carried out in Jakarta only, are transmitted for approximately five hours every day. Therefore, regarding the quantitative enhancement of broadcasting, it will first be necessary to expand the

weekday broadcasting time to at least 18 hours. The next task, as was indicated in (2) 2), will be to expand broadcasting on two channels to the whole country.

Concerning the quality of programmes, it is the eternal issue facing TVRI to improve programme quality in order to respond to the changing social environment (entry of private broadcasting and overseas broadcasting via satellites and diffusion of video, etc.) and satisfying the increasingly high level demands of viewers. In specific terms, the following measures need to be carried out:

Modernization and the enhancement of functions of the Jakarta TV production center need to be carried out. The Jakarta TV production center, which is the key station within the TVRI network, uses deteriorated facilities that were installed in the 1970s, it only possesses five studios including the news and continuity studios, and it has to carry out programme production using temporary studios and outside broadcasting vans. Despite the fact that for temporary studios at the Jakarta TV production center are now being improved to proper modern studios through yen loan aid from Japan in Improvement Project (III) (IP-449: L/A Dec. 1995), the scale of programme production is still rather small compared to that performed by broadcasting agencies in neighboring countries. Above all, it is necessary to carry out modernization via renewal of the Master Control Room (MCR) and News Center, in which functions are impaired due to the deterioration and breakdown of facilities.

The bolstering of regional TV broadcasting stations with programme production capability is needed. There are currently 12 regional TV broadcasting stations except for Jakarta Production Center, but it is necessary to establish stations possessing programme production facilities in all the 27 provincial capitals in the country.

The transmission of programmes from Jakarta to regional stations is done using a transponder of the Palapa communication satellite, however, there

are no permanent lines for regional stations to transmit to Jakarta. As a result, except for Java Island where self-operated micro lines have already been installed, it is not currently possible to carry out varied programme exchange and conference style broadcasts.

Construction of repeater stations to resolve regional unserved areas is being advanced, however, even when broadcasting stations possessing programme production facilities are established in state capitals, topographical conditions mean that many of them have to rely on satellite transmission (TVRO) from Jakarta and there are no local programme services provided to the districts in question.

3) Introduction of an Integrated Radio and Television Broadcasting Satellite Line System

As described in the current conditions and issues facing radio and television broadcasting, whether it be the resolution of unserved areas or improvement of the broadcasting line network, the active utilization of satellite broadcasting and communications satellites is essential. Consequently, it is vital to immediately carry out a feasibility study on an integrated system of radio and television broadcasting lines nation-widely using the latest digital technology and introduce such a system to aid the development of broadcasting in Indonesia within the multimedia age at the start of the 21st Century.

(The study may also consist of whether the regional stations provided with broadcasting facilities or not).

(4) Modernization of Deteriorated Facilities

As recommended in the report of the SAPI Study carried out by the OECF, deteriorate facilities are making it difficult to maintain good quality and stable broadcasts and it is necessary to plan for modernization in the Master Plan. In particular, around 52% of transmitting facilities operated by regional RRI stations have been in use for at least 15 years and problems are arising in terms of operation and maintenance due to the increasing occurrence of breakdowns and the difficulty encountered in supply spare

parts. As for TVRI, 15% of transmitting facilities at mainly regional stations have been in use for at least 15 years and similar problems are arising. With respect to programme production facilities, in addition to the MCR and News Center at Jakarta described above, breakdowns caused by deterioration in VTR and cameras, etc. are increasing and the functions of facilities are becoming obsolete, making it difficult to respond to the needs for more varied programme production.

3. Scope of Works

The proposed Study is to draw out a comprehensive Master Plan covering Repelita VII and VIII which include the first decade of the 21st Century on development of planning for the broadcasting network engineering system and the broadcasting facilities. The Study also includes the implementation of a Feasibility Study for the period of Repelita VII in line with the above Master Plan.

(1) Objectives of the Study

- 1) Study the policy, current conditions and future plans concerning broadcasting in Indonesia.
The policy should also consider the ability of Indonesian Broadcasting could meet the purpose of international relations through broadcasting media.
- 2) Study and review the Broadcasting Law and related articles, rules, standards and other related provisions and provide advices on areas that are lacking or are not established in order to form the most suitable management in conducting the future challenge of Indonesia.
- 3) Study the programme production and broadcasting conditions at radio and television broadcasting stations including terrestrial and satellite broadcasting. Study measures for enhancing and upgrading programme quantity and quality

including development of the second national programme network, the regional programme network and increase of the broadcasting time.

- 4) Study the conditions of broadcasting network services and facilities operation.
Survey of broadcasting coverage of existing facilities: carrying out a map survey and measurements of electric field strength in Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, remote islands and other areas considered necessary.
- 5) Based on the study described in 4), prepare a list of specific frequency/channel allocation plans, transmitting power designation plans and station establishment plans for MF radio, FM radio and VHF/UHF television in the areas concerned in Indonesia.
- 6) Study the present situations and the future utilization plan of Satellite in Indonesia, and make a development plan for Integrated Satellite Broadcasting Network (ISBN) and the possibilities of TVRI entering the global network in the 21st Century.
- 7) Study the present organization with staff assignment and prepare the human resources development capable of coping with the future innovation in broadcasting.
- 8) Based on the above study results, prepare a master plan for enhancement of the broadcasting networks and the programme production facilities, and compile it into an M/P report which includes an order of priority.
- 9) Upon selecting projects of high priority which should be implemented during the period of Repelita VII, carry out an F/S and compile the results into a F/S report.
- 10) Through the site surveys, consultations, planning of frequency/channel allocation, planning of transmitting power designation, planning of facilities construction

and preparation of the *M/P* and *F/S* reports, carry out the transfer of technology to the counterparts on the Indonesia side.

(2) Proposed Contents of the Study

The contents of the Study requested are as follows:

1) Master Plan (Long Term Plan)

a) Broadcasting Programme Plan

Number of programme channels and their nature of programmes, including satellite broadcasts, regional/national broadcasts as well as possible global channels.

- Radio broadcasting
- Television broadcasting
- Other broadcasting on multi-media

b) Broadcast Law and some advices/suggestions on preparation of the related provisions, regulations and standards required for management, planning and operation/maintenance and networks of the broadcasting.

- Possible organization structure
- Technical administration

c) Frequency/channel plan and power allocation at the projected sites to cover respective service area throughout the country in Indonesia.

- MW radio
- FM radio
- VHF/UHF Television
- Satellite broadcasting

d) Programme production system plan

- Jakarta

- i) Master plan for integrated radio and television programme production center.
 - ii) Modernization of the existing TV production facilities including Master Control Room and News Center.
 - Construction plan of regional TV stations having a production system, and its priority.
 - Improvement plan of the broadcasting production and management system to meet the programme plan mentioned in 1).
- e) Organization Plan
- Organization restructuring plan
 - Human resources development plan
 - Estimation of number of staff and required skill/qualification for them
 - Recruiting and training plan
- f) Broadcasting transmitting networks system plan
- MW radio and FM radio transmitting networks in Indonesia
 - TV transmitting networks in Indonesia
- g) Programme transmission system plan
- Integrated network system for programme distribution and collection of radio and TV programmes utilizing a communication satellite.
 - The system includes a teleconference function and business communication network between each station.
- h) Operation and maintenance plan
- Management system for operation and maintenance
 - Advice to make full use of the Maintenance Center
 - Improvement of maintenance system at each technical site
- i) Implementation plan
- Schedule

- Construction cost by components from both of foreign and local
- Operation cost

2) • Feasibility Study for Short-term plan

Detailed design is included.

- a) Programme plan
 - Radio broadcasting
 - Television broadcasting
 - Other broadcasts on multi-media

- b) Broadcasting transmitting network system plan
 - MW radio and FM radio transmitting networks for RRI
 - TV transmitting network(s) for TVRI
 - Determination of sites, service areas
 - Allocation of channel/frequency and transmitting power
 - Design of transmitting system
 - Design of building and tower

- c) Programme production system plan
 - Radio broadcasting
 - TV broadcasting
 - Determination of sites
 - Design of programme production system and transmission system
 - Design of studio building

- d) Programme transmission system plan
 - STL (Studio-to-Transmitter-Link) system
 - Programme distribution and collection link (Up-link and Down-link)
 - Business communication line
 - Determination of sites
 - Design of link system

- e) Operation and maintenance plan
 - Advice to make full use of the Maintenance Center
 - Operation and maintenance for the projected facilities

- f) Organization plan
 - Organization restructuring plan
 - Staff management plan
 - Staff training plan
 - Staff recruiting requirement

- g) Implementation plan
 - Schedule
 - Construction cost by components from both foreign and local
 - Operation cost

- h) Economic evaluation
 - Financial analysis
 - Economic analysis
 - Cash-flow analysis
 - Social impact

3) Study Schedule

- a) Execution time of the study and the duration
 - It is expected that the study will be commence as soon as possible, so that the first project can be implemented in the first period of Repelita VII, preferably at latest to be completed within the fiscal year of 1998/1999.
 - Duration of the study: Approximately 16 months.
 - Three times of the mission will be expected to conduct surveys in Indonesia. The total schedule is as shown on the next page.

- b) Specialities required for the study team
- Project Manager
 - Law and regulation, and broadcasting policy for future development
 - Programme plan
 - Frequency/channel plan and power allocation (two persons)
 - Transmitting network system plan
 - Programme production system plan
 - Programme transmission system plan
 - Financial and economic analysis

4) Technology transfer

- a) In the course of the Study, technology transfer from the study team members to counterparts of RTF concerned will be expected through all the works such as site survey, planning of frequency/channel plan and power allocation, planning of programme and technical facilities, compiling M/P and F/S reports.
- b) As a part of technology transfer programme, some key persons from various fields of RTF will be dispatched to Japan on the JICA training course, to participate discussions and compiling works with the Japanese study members.

4. Study Schedule

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Study in Indonesia		1st Survey								2nd Survey		Explanation of Draft Final Report				Final Report
Study in Japan	Preparation				Analysis & Preparation of Report						Analysis & Preparation of Report		Preparation of Final Report			
Report	▲ Inception Report			▲ Progress Report					▲ Interim Report					▲ Draft Final Report		▲ Final Report
Technology Transfer		in Indonesia						in Japan		in Indonesia						

5. Estimation of Project Cost

a) Expert Service	:	80 mm	=	US\$ 2,400.Th (¥ 276,000.Th)
b) Fellowship	:	6 mm	=	US\$ 105.Th (¥ 12,000.Th)
c) Equipment	:		=	US\$ 113.Th (¥ 13,000.Th)
d) Other Costs	:		=	
Total Cost		:		= US\$ 2,618.Th (¥ 301,000.Th)

6. Assignment of Member

Assignment	Number of Person	1st Survey M/P	2nd Survey M/P/Exp & F/S	3rd Survey F/S Exp
• Project manager	1 person	1	1	1
• Law and regulation, and broadcasting policy for future development	1 person	1	1	1
• Organization and management	1 person	1	1	1
• Programming plan	1 person	1	-	-
• Frequency / Channel plan, power allocation plan	2 persons	2	1	-
• Transmitting network system plan	1 person	1	1	1
• Programme production system plan	1 person	1	1	1
• Programme transmission system plan	1 person	1	1	-
• Financial and economic analysis	1 person	1	1	1
Total	10 persons	10 persons	8 persons	6 persons

QUESTIONNAIRE

(1)

In order to agree the Scope of Work for the Study, the following questions on the "Terms of Reference for Master Plan Preparation and Feasibility Study on the Development of Planning for Radio and Television Broadcasting in Republic of Indonesia, issued in August 1997, by Directorate General of Radio, Television and Film Department of Information the Republic of Indonesia" (hereinafter referred as "TOR") are requested to be answered.

1. Background to the Request ["TOR" 1.1 page 2]

"has not satisfied the expectation of the general public"

By what kind of measures, was this result achieved ?

2. Current Problems and Issues for Examination

2.1 ["TOR" 2.2 (2) 1) page 5]

RRI possesses 53 transmitting stations. State the following items of all stations.

a. Detailed sites of stations in the map

b. Transmitting frequencies

c. Regarding off-air relay stations, receiving frequencies and the name of mother station in addition to b.

d. Transmitter power and effective radiated power

e. Year of construction

2.2 ["TOR" 2.2 (2) 2) page 6]

The same items as 2.1 to be answered regarding 305 TVRI transmitting stations

2.3 ["TOR" 2.2 (3) 2) page 7 and page 8]

It mentioned that "it will first be necessary to expand the weekday

broadcasting time to at least 18 hours." If it will be realized, what is the most necessary equipment or improvements to carry out the expansion ?

2.4 ["TOR" 2.2 (3) page 7 and page 8]

State the following items regarding satellite and terrestrial lines in use for broadcasting programme relay

- a. Summary of agencies
- b. Present status of relay lines and its future plan

2.5 ["TOR" 2.2 (4) page 9]

In order to know the status of deterioration of broadcasting facilities, state the following items

- a. Breakdown hours caused by failure in transmitter
- b. Data of breakdown caused by deterioration in programme production facilities
- c. Breakdown hours caused by failure in programme transmission facilities

3. Scope of Work

3.1 ["TOR" 3 (1) 1) page 10]

Explain "international relations" further more in detail

3.2 ["TOR" 3 (1) 6) page 11]

Explain relation between ISBN and the organization of question 2.3

3.3 There are comments on private sector radio and television broadcasting on ["TOR" 2.2 (1) page 5], however, nothing is stated in "

3. Scope of Work". Explain why nothing is stated in "3. Scope of Work".

QUESTIONNAIRE

(2)

Please answer, in writing, the following questionnaire together with supporting data/documents.

1. General

1.1 National Development Plan

- a. Outline of the National Development Plan
- b. Priority and role of TV broadcasting in the National Development Plan

1.2 Social infrastructure related to TV broadcasting

- a. Present situation and future plans of electric power services

1.3 General situation

- a. Present status of mass media such as newspaper, radio, TV, etc.
- b. Diffusion of Radio and TV receiver

1.4 Laws and regulations

- a. Laws and regulations concerning the broadcasting services
- b. Technical standards of broadcasting system

2. Organization relevant the study and Project

2.1 Organization Chart

2.2 Names of key persons

2.3 Names of possible counterpart personnel

2.4 Number of staff by sector

2.5 Future plan of organization and management concerning the project

3. Radio and Television broadcasting

3.1 Programme channels and their contents respectively in MW, FM and TV

- 3.2 Location of broadcasting stations (Studio Sites)
 - a. Name of the sites
 - b. Detailed sites of broadcasting stations in the map
- 3.3 Land coverage on the existing Radio and TV service and future plan
 - a. Percentage of the land coverage for each channel
 - b. Coverage area map for each channel
- 3.4 Present status of existing programme production facilities
(including numbers and manufactured year for the all equipment)
- 3.5 Present programme composition and future plan for each broadcasting channel
 - a. Volume of self-production programme and future plan
 - b. Ratio by the programme categories and its future plan
 - c. Actual broadcasting hours and future plan
 - d. Studio utilization (data as to how many programmes are being produced each studio per day)
- 3.6 Revenue and expenditure of the Broadcasting Agency
 - a. Budget
 - i. Budget for investment
 - ii. Budget for operation
 - b. Revenue
 - i. Subsidy by the Government
 - ii. Advertisement fee
 - iii. License fee
 - iv. Others
 - c. Expenditure
4. Other data/documents concerning with the Study
 - 4.1 Data and information concerning the study
 - a. Topographic data and map

- b. Broadcasting equipment and materials available to be manufactured in Indonesia and name of those manufacturers
 - c. List of local consultant company
 - d. Available skilled person and wage in Indonesia
- 4.2 Laws and regulations for the execution of Study in Indonesia
- a. Laws and regulations for foreigner working in Indonesia
 - b. Other laws and regulations influencing the execution of Study
- 4.3 Laws and regulations for the project execution
- a. Laws and regulations for the project execution
 - b. Other laws and regulations influencing the preparation of the project.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE
ON
THE STUDY
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT
OF
NATIONWIDE BROADCASTING

APRIL, 1998

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE
OF
THE STUDY
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONWIDE BROADCASTING
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

QUESTIONNAIRE (1)

- | |
|---|
| 1. Background to the Request ["TOR" 1.1 page 2]
"has not satisfied the expectation of the general public"
By what kind of measures, was this result achieved? |
|---|

General public would expect broadcasters various things which range from politics to personal matters.

Personal preferences differ from person to person by the conditions of age, sex, educational, back ground, living in urban or rural, occupation, etc.

Therefore, it is not easy for broadcasters to satisfy all their expectations.

However, broadcasters must fulfil their mission in the following aspects in Indonesia.

- to spread information to all people in Indonesia,*
- to take part in educational system,*
- to enhance the national ideal of "Unity in Diversity",*
- to promote industrial development,*
- to promote development in the rural and remote area and to correct the inequality in the National development,*
- to raise people's consciousness towards environment issues,*
- to promote human resources development,*
- to raise women's status,*
- to promote eradication of poverty,*
- to promote unity in Indonesian language,*
- to preserve traditional culture.*

In order to fulfil the above mission, broadcasters should conduct surveys of general public's expectation, produce high quality programs which related closely to the local areas and offer the programs to the people.

For this purpose, it is indispensable for broadcasters to reinforce to expand program production facilities not only in the central station but also regional / local stations.

At the same time, it is also necessary to increase numbers of qualified staff as well as enhancement of facilities and to secure the budget necessary for supporting the this reinforcement.

There are many letters from regional government officials and also viewers requesting TVRI to build transmitter stations in their areas, because those areas have not been covered yet by TVRI.

2. Current Problems and Issues for Examination

2.1 ["TOR" 2.2 (2) 1] page 5]

RRI possesses 53 transmitting stations. State the following items of all stations.

- a. Detailed sites of stations in the map
- b. Transmitting frequencies
- c. Regarding off-air relay stations, receiving frequencies and the name of mother station in addition to b.
- d. Transmitter power and effective radiated power
- e. Year of construction.

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment-1)*

2.2 ["TOR" 2.2 (2) 2] page 6]

The same items as 2.1 to be answered regarding 365 TVRI transmitting stations.

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment-2)*

2.3 ["TOR" 2.2 (3) 2] page 7 and page 8]

It mentioned that "it will first be necessary to expand the weekday broadcasting time to at least 18 hours." If it will be realized, what is the most necessary equipment or improvements to carry out the expansion?

The number of channels and broadcasting time should be decided based on the National Policy.

In TVRI, as regular program broadcasting, they have two media. National Program airs from 14:00 to 24:00 on week days and from 06:00 to 24:00 on Sundays and National Holidays. Program 2 broadcasts from 16:30 to 21:30 in Jakarta and from 18:00 to 21:00 in Surabaya everyday.

TVRI considers that it is desirable to widen the broadcasting hours from 10 to 18 on weekdays in order to satisfy the expectations of the general public.

In expanding the broadcasting hours, the most important thing is whether the quantity of programs can be secured to fill the expanded time slot.

At present, it is regrettably difficult to secure the enough quantity of programs. To solve this problem, it is necessary for TVRI to reinforce its human resources and its program production facilities as follows:

- a. Master Control Facility.
- b. Post Production Facilities.
- c. Total Editing Facilities (linear and non-linear editing system).
- d. Satellite News Gathering (SNG) Equipment.
- e. Up-link System.

However, since Indonesia still has blank spot areas, transmitters are not enough in quantity to increase the service areas nation-widely.

In order to support the 18-hour programs, some of TV transmitters are necessary to be replaced with the new equipment because they are in bad condition. Meanwhile, there are 89 transmitters need to be reconditioned.

2.4 [TOR 2.2 (3) page 7 and page 8]

State the following items regarding satellite and terrestrial lines in use for broadcasting programme relay.

- a. Summary of agencies
- b. Present status of relay lines and its future plan.

[RRI]

a. Summary of Agencies

- a) PT TELKOM
- b) RRI

The program transmission relay is done via terrestrial microwave line and Palapa B2, B4 Satellites.

With regard to satellite transmission, up-links are operated by PT. TELKOM, Jakarta from its earth station via Palapa B2 and by RRI, Jakarta from its central station via Palapa B4.

Documents are attached. (Attachment 3).

As for terrestrial micro-wave line transmission, since the line quality is poor, the transmission has gradually been replacing with the satellite transmission. And almost all RRI stations have already been utilizing satellite for National program and Regional program transmissions.

b. Present status of relay

a) Terrestrial micro-wave line transmission

- *Poor quality with narrow bandwidth 3.4kHz*
- *Suffering noise such as cross-talks and induction hum noise*
- *Utilized only material exchange inside the regions.*

b) Satellite transmission

- *Moderate in quality*
- *Program transmission for National Programs*
- *Program transmission for Regional Programs.*

c. Future plans

- *Expansion of Regional Programs*
- *ISBN.*

[TVRI]

a. Satellite agencies:

- a) PT. TELKOM
- b) PT. SATELINDO
- c) TVRI

The sending transmission line of video and audio signals from TVRI Jakarta to Cibinong Main Control Station is managed by PT. TELKOM and also the up-link to Palapa C2 satellite. But the satellite it self is managed and operated by PT. SATELINDO which is located in different area.

b. Present status relay lines:

- *Moderate in quality – old equipment.*
- *They do not reach all over Indonesia region yet (limited network) (blank spot area).*
- *They can not support the regional program of Regional TV Station yet.*
- *Only one program channel (National Program).*

c. Future plan relay lines:

- *They should support the national program as well as regional program (2 channels or more).*

For relaying regional and national programs, three kinds of transmission network are used

- Microwave
- Transposers
- Satellite

At present, not all of TV transmitters can broadcast the regional program because the transmission network which are connected the studio or main transmitter is difficult to be built. It is related to the geographic condition.

In further, be hoped that all transmitters can broadcast the regional program in its area by using available and reliable transmission technology.

2.5 [“TOR” 2.2 (4) page 9]

In order to know the status of deterioration of broadcasting facilities, state the following items:

- a. Breakdown hours caused by failure in transmitter
- b. Data of breakdown caused by deterioration in programme production facilities
- c. Breakdown hours caused failure in programme transmission facilities

(RRI)

- a. *Transmitter stations in 43 out of 53 stations somehow suffered the breakdown of equipment for the period of 1997 to 1998 (one year).*

Failures of transmitters

- *110 hours / 97 times.*

- b. *Program production facilities*

In almost all stations, have stand-by studio and equipment. Accordingly, when they suffered failures program production can be continued to produce by use of stand-by studio or equipment.

- c. *Transmission facilities in 13 out of 53 stations suffered the breakdown of the facilities for the period of 1997 to 1998 (one year).*

Failures of facilities

- *- hours / 19 times*

The facilities are mainly Satellite receiving system in duplex. Accordingly, when the failure occurred in the receiver, it switches over to the stand-by receiver.

(TVRI)

- a. *In each transmitter station, there are two transmitters installed. If one transmitter fails, another transmitter will automatically take over the operation instantly, while the failure one being repaired. So it is difficult to mention the breakdown hours caused by failure in transmitter, because it spend only couple of minutes to switch from one to another standby transmitter.*

Failures of transmitter:

- *Total drop : average 1 transmitter/weekly.*
- *In term of power : about 30% transmitters are operating under standard conditions, and their output power is about less than 60% of nominal value.*

- b. *There were the 25 kinds of equipment damage for the period of 1997 to 1998 (one year), and the details for repairment were as follows:*

- *19 kinds could be repaired.*
- *5 kinds could not be repaired due to shortage of spare parts.*

1 kind was totally damaged.

- c. TVRI have mainly been conducting National program transmission via Palapa C2 and Regional program transmission via Palapa B4.

Although up-link access is made at the PT. TELKOM Satellite earth station. Down-link reception is made at each TVRI station.

Since reception system is generally composed of duplex system, if one receiver fails, the other receiver is automatically switched over.

Therefore, it is also difficult to mention the breakdown hours caused by failure in transmission facilities.

3. Scope of Work

3.1 [TOR 3 (1) 1] page 19]

Explain "international relations" further more in detail.

According to Broadcasting Law, TVRI shall have International programme.

The facilities should support the exchange program, prerecorded as well as live program from and to abroad.

Further explanation of "International Relations" in more detail:

- Enhance the capability of RRI and TVRI to support joint program production and broadcasting internationally, both live and recording.
- Promote Indonesian social and culture to the world.
- Become part of global broadcasting network in the 21st Century.

Everyday, there is news exchange between TVRI and foreign TV broadcasters such as Asia Vision. That is why the quality of the news material should meet the international standard.

3.2 [TOR 3 (1) 6] page 11]

Explain relation between ISBN and the organization of question 2.3

It is rather difficult for us to mention about relations between ISBN and the organization of question 2.3

Because, the ISBN is a comprehensively integrated broadcasting networks by making use of satellite.

The followings are goals of the ISBN

- To distribute national program to TV Regional station in appropriate channel.
- To overcome time different of the country.
- To support Regional TV Program in its region.
- Conference system broadcast between Jakarta Station and Regional Station.
- Direct transmission from location of event (sport events, natural disasters).
- Good communication system of broadcasting network.

On the other hand, the organization of question 2.3 could be restructured by reinforcing the present organization to implement 18 hour broadcasting for National Program nation-widely on week days

Therefore, it can be said that after completion of the ISBN in the future, the organization of question 2.3 could be developed and absorbed into the comprehensive future organization of TVRI.

Relation between ISBN and the organization (TVRI) could be considered as follows

- *ISBN will make it possible to build more efficient way to distribute the programs from Jakarta to Regional Stations, and to collect materials for program production Vice- Versa,*
- *ISBN will solve the problems of time delay or delayed program currently suffers TVRI*
- *Integrated Network between RRI and TVRI become feasible,*
- *ISBN will carry out teleconference program through its transmission networks,*
- *Optimize the utilization of the domestic Satellite Communication for TV program distribution and collection throughout the country.*

3.3 There are comments on private sector radio and television broadcasting on ["TOR" 2.2 (1) page 5], however, nothing is stated in "3. Scope of Work". Explain why nothing is stated in "3. Scope of Work".

Although radio and television broadcasting of the private sector is not mentioned in the Scope of Works in Chapter 3, they should implicitly be included in the Scope of Works. Because, from the view point of frequency/channel allocation plans, transmitting power designation plans and establishment of MF, FM and VHF/UHF stations, they can not be ignored.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE
OF
THE STUDY
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONWIDE BROADCASTING
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

QUESTIONNAIRE (2)

1. General

- | |
|--|
| 1.1 National Development Plan |
| a. Outline of the National Development Plan |
| b. Priority and role of TV broadcasting in the National Development Plan |

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 4)*

- | |
|--|
| 1.2 Social infrastructure related to TV broadcasting |
| a. Present situation and future plans of electric power services |

PT. PLN is responsible for electric power services.

- | |
|--|
| 1.3 General situation |
| a. Present status of mass media such as newspaper, radio, TV, etc. |

This will be answered later.

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| b. Diffusion of Radio and TV receiver |
|---------------------------------------|

	<i>As of December 1997</i>
<i>Radio Receiver</i>	<i>4,129,000 sets</i>
<i>TVRI Receiver</i>	<i>7,498,900 sets</i>

- | |
|---|
| 1.4 Laws and regulations |
| a. Laws and regulation concerning the broadcasting services |

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 5)*

- | |
|---|
| b. Technical standards of broadcasting system |
|---|

All technical standards are based on CCIR recommendation.

2. Organization relevant the study and Project

- 2.1 Organization Chart
- 2.2 Names of key persons
- 2.3 Names of possible counterpart personnel
- 2.4 Number of staff by sector

*Charts are attached.
(Attachment 6)*

2.5 Future plan of organization and management concerning the Project

The broadcasting law stipulates the organization restructure of broadcasting station to implement the provisions of the law within two years.

3. Radio and Television broadcasting

3.1 Programme channels and their contents respectively in MW, FM and TV

*Time tables for programmes are attached.
(Attachment 7)*

3.2 Location of broadcasting stations (Studio Sites)

- a. Name of the sites
- b. Detailed sites of broadcasting stations in the map

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 8)*

3.3 Land coverage on the existing Radio and TV service and future plan

- a. Percentage of the land coverage for each channel
- b. Coverage area map for each channel

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 9)*

3.4 Present status of existing programme production facilities (including numbers and manufactured year for the all equipment)

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 10)*

3.5 Present programme composition and future plan for each broadcasting channel

- a. Volume of self-production programme and future plan
- b. Ratio by the programme categories and its future plan

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 11)*

c. Actual broadcasting hours and future plan

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 12)*

d. Studio utilization (data as to how many programmes are being produced each studio per day)

Documents will be prepared later.

3.6 Revenue and expenditure of the broadcasting Agency

- a. Budget
 - i. Budget for investment
 - ii. Budget for operation
- b. Revenue
 - i. Subsidy by the Government
 - ii. Advertisement fee
 - iii. License fee
 - iv. Others
- c. Expenditure

*RRI
(Thousand Rupiah)*

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>Income/Expenditure</i>
1990/1991	23,404,500
1991/1992	27,172,440
1992/1993	30,871,900
1993/1994	36,997,850
1994/1995	46,817,300
1996/1997	73,388,412

*TVRI
(Thousand Rupiah)*

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>Income/Expenditure</i>
1990/1991	106,540,449
1991/1992	142,953,159
1992/1993	199,544,203
1993/1994	221,020,591
1994/1995	245,657,454

4. Other data/documents concerning with the Study

4.1 Data and information concerning the study

a. Topographic data and map

It is very difficult to get topographic data and map in Indonesia.

b. Broadcasting equipment and materials available to be manufactured in Indonesia and name of those manufacturers

Broadcasting equipment and materials to be manufactured by PT. LEN are available in Indonesia.

c. List of local consultant company

Local consultant company of broadcasting field is only CCC (PT. Ciptacitra Caraka).

d. Available skilled person and wage in Indonesia

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 13)*

- 4.2 Laws and regulations for the execution of Study in Indonesia
- a. Laws and regulations for foreigner working in Indonesia
 - b. Other laws and regulations influencing the execution of Study

*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 14)*

- 4.3 Laws and regulations for the project execution
- a. Laws and regulations for the project execution
 - b. Other laws and regulations influencing the preparation of the project

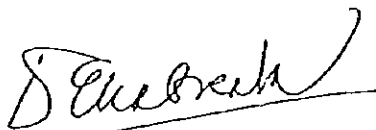
*Documents are attached.
(Attachment 14)*

The attachment 14 will satisfy the questions of both 4.2 and 4.3

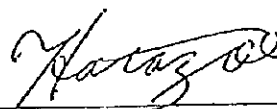
SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONWIDE BROADCASTING
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AGREED-UPON BETWEEN
THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM, DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
AND
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

JAKARTA, APRIL 16, 1998



Mr. DEWABRATA
Director General
Directorate General of Radio, Television
and Film, Department of Information



Mr. Takayuki HATAZOE
Leader of the Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of Indonesia"), the Government of Japan has decided to conduct the Study on the Development of Nationwide Broadcasting in the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the Government of Indonesia.

The present document sets forth the scope of work with regard to the Study.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are:

- A. to formulate a master plan for the development of nationwide broadcasting in the Republic of Indonesia up to the year 2010,
- B. to conduct a feasibility study for the priority project(s) identified in the master plan,
- C. to pursue technology transfer to the counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

III. STUDY AREA

The Study area covers the whole of Indonesia.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the objectives mentioned above, the Study shall cover the following items:

[PHASE I] Master Plan

- A. Collection of existing data and information

1. Socio-economic conditions and statistics
2. National Development Plans
3. Laws, rules, standards, etc. related to broadcasting
4. Present status of broadcasting services
5. Present situations of broadcasting facilities and network
6. Present situations of organization, operation and management of national broadcasting
7. Existing technical standards related to broadcasting services
8. Institutional, organizational, management and financial situation of the Directorate General of Radio, Television and Film Department of Information (hereinafter referred to as "DGRTF") and other related authorities
9. Previous available development plans and on-going projects
10. Human resources conditions
11. Other data/information related to the Study

B. Field survey

1. Measuring of field intensities
2. Confirmation of topographic conditions
3. Existing broadcasting facilities and network
4. Other surveys related to the Study

C. Formulation of the Master Plan

1. Basic broadcasting policy
2. Broadcasting network plan
3. Guidelines to be considered for making rules, standards etc. in accordance with the Broadcasting Law
4. Frequency/ Channel plan
5. Programming plan
 - a. Planning
 - b. Producing
 - c. Broadcasting
 - d. Evaluation
6. Facilities plan
 - a. Studio facilities plan
 - b. Transmitting facilities plan
 - c. Programme transmission facilities plan
 - d. Related facilities
7. Organization and management plan
8. Operation and maintenance plan
9. Human resources development plan
10. Rough estimate of total cost for the implementation of the Master Plan
11. Evaluation of the Master Plan

- a. Financial aspect
 - b. Economic aspect
 - c. Social aspect
12. Phased implementation plan and its cost

D. Selection of the priority project(s) agreed upon by the two sides

[PHASE II] Feasibility Study of the project(s) in the priority project(s)

The size and contents of [PHASE II] shall be determined through discussions between JICA and DGRTF based on the results of [PHASE I] within the limit of the capacity of the Study.

- A. Supplementary data and information collection
- B. Supplementary field survey
- C. Facility plan
- D. Construction plan
- E. Operation and maintenance plan
- F. Institution, management, organization and training, plan
- G. Cost estimation
- H. Project evaluation
 - 1. Financial analysis
 - 2. Economic analysis
 - 3. Social analysis
- I. Project implementation program



V. SCHEDULE FOR THE STUDY

The Study will be carried out in accordance with the tentative study schedule shown in ANNEX.

VI. REPORTS

JICA will prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Government of Indonesia.

A. Inception Report:

Thirty (30) copies at the beginning of the first work stage in Indonesia.
(This report contains the schedule and methodology of the study as well as an outline of the field study programs.)

B. Progress Report:

Thirty (30) copies at the end of the first work stage in Indonesia.
(This report will summarize the findings of the first field study.)

C. Interim Report:

Thirty (30) copies at the beginning of the second work stage in Indonesia.
(This report will summarize the findings of the first work in Indonesia and in Japan.)

D. Draft Final Report:

Thirty (30) copies at the beginning of the third work stage in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia will submit its comments on the report to JICA within one (1) month after the receipt of the Draft Final Report.
(This report contains all the results of the study, and will be finalized according to the comments of the Indonesia side.)

E. Final Report:

Sixty (60) copies within two (2) months after the receipt of the comments on the Draft Final Report.

VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

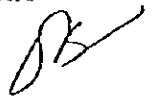
A. To facilitate the smooth conduct of the Study, the Government of Indonesia shall take the following necessary measures:

1. to secure the safety of the Study Team in Indonesia
2. to permit the members of the Study Team to enter, leave and sojourn in Indonesia for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees
3. to exempt the members of the Study Team from taxes, duties and other

SB
(2/6)

charges on equipment, machinery, vehicles and other materials brought into Indonesia for the conduct of the Study

4. to exempt the members of the Study Team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Study Team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study
 5. to provide necessary facilities to the Study Team for remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into Indonesia from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study
 6. to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the conduct of the Study
 7. to secure permission for the Study Team to take all data and documents including photographs related to the Study out of Indonesia to Japan
 8. to provide medical services as needed. Its expenses will be chargeable to members of the Study Team.
- B. The Government of Indonesia shall bear claims, if any arise, against the members of the Study Team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Study Team.
- C. DGRTF shall act as the counterpart agency to the Study Team and also coordinating body in relation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with the smooth implementation of the Study.
- D. DGRTF shall, at its own expense, provide the Study Team with the following, in cooperation with other relevant organizations concerned:
1. available data and information related to the Study
 2. counterpart personnel
 3. suitable office space with necessary office equipment and furniture
 4. credentials or identification cards and necessary residence permits
 5. an appropriate number of vehicles with drivers



VIII. UNDERTAKINGS OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures:

- A. to dispatch, at its own expense, the Study Team to Indonesia
- B. to provide technology transfer to Indonesian counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

IX. CONSULTATION

JICA and DGRTF shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.



ANNEX

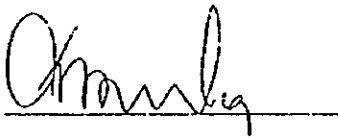
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

MONTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WORK IN INDONESIA															
WORK IN JAPAN															
REPORT PRESENTATION	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	IC/R	P/R	IT/R	DF/R	F/R										

REMARKS: IC/R : Inception Report
P/R : Progress Report
IT/R : Interim Report
DF/R: Draft Final Report
F/R : Final Report

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONWIDE BROADCASTING
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAKARTA, APRIL 16, 1998



Mr. Chairul Zen.
Secretary of the
Directorate General of
Radio, Television and Film
Department of Information



Mr. Takayuki HATAZOE
Leader
Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation
Agency

- A. In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of Indonesia") the Government of Japan has decided to conduct a Study on the Development of Nationwide Broadcasting (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

The Preparatory Study Team headed by Mr. Takayuki HATAZOE, visited the Republic of Indonesia from April 7th to 17th, 1998, where field survey of the study area was carried out and a series of meetings were held with the Directorate General of Radio, Television and Film, Department of Information (hereinafter referred to as "DGRTF") and other authorities concerned. The list of attendants is attached herewith.

The draft Scope of Work (hereinafter referred to as "the SW") proposed by the Preparatory Study Team was discussed in detail between DGRTF and the Preparatory Study Team. the Preparatory Study Team stressed that the SW is a standard procedure based on which various types of Development Studies are conducted including such in Indonesia.

- B. The Preparatory Study Team introduced the JICA's Development Study Program and DGRTF fully acknowledged the objectives, study areas, durations and so forth. The Preparatory Study Team explained the detailed schedule shall be shown in the Inception Report and DGRTF acknowledged.

Both sides confirmed that Indonesian side would be able to comment to all reports. And both sides agreed to make the final report open to the public.



- C. The Preparatory Study Team requested that DGRTF would collect , beforehand, the necessary information concerning transmitting power, frequencies and sites location, including future plan, of MF, HF, FM as well as TV broadcasting in neighbouring countries where interference might be predicted. And also DGRTF would take such necessary action, if necessary, as to negotiate with authorities concerned or ITU to minimise such interference. DGRTF accepted the request.
- D. The Preparatory Study Team requested that DGRTF would negotiate with the Department of Communications regarding frequency assignment, if it is needed. And DGRTF accepted the request.
- E. The Preparatory Study Team requested DGRTF to assign necessary counterpart personnel and supporting staff for the smooth implementation of the Study and DGRTF accepted the request.

Both sides confirmed that the Study would be conducted by involving the counterpart personnel in every step of action in Indonesia and the technology transfer would contain how to formulate the master plan.

- F. With respect to the provision of available information in need for the Study, the Indonesian side promised to provide such information in English to possible extent. However the Indonesian side expressed a difficulty of providing topographic maps. So the Preparatory Study Team requested to the Indonesian side that the confirmation of topographic conditions with maps of 1/50,000 or equivalent shall be conducted in the office in Indonesia. The Indonesian side explained that they will try their best.

- G. Both sides confirmed that SW IV [Phase I] C. 4. Frequency/ Channel

plan contains not only government owned broadcasting stations but also the private owned broadcasting stations.

- H. Both sides confirmed that SW IV [Phase I] C. 6. Facilities plan contains the concept of studying the future technology.
- I. The Preparatory Study Team confirmed that DGRTF would provide necessary office space with furniture (desks, chairs etc.) and at least one direct telephone line. DGRTF requested that all expenses relating to telecommunications services (except installation charges) will be paid by JICA. the Preparatory Study Team promised to convey this to the JICA H. Q..
- J. The Preparatory Study Team requested that DGRTF would provide two vehicles with drivers, fuel and maintenance cost. DGRTF, however, expressed a difficulty over this request due to the administrative constraint. The Preparatory Study Team promised to convey this to the JICA H.Q. 
- K. The Preparatory Study Team explained the counterpart personnel training program in Japan. DGRTF requested the Preparatory Study Team to convey to JICA H.Q its strong request to participate in the program on the basis of on-the-job training. 
- L. DGRTF requested the Preparatory Study Team to hold two seminars as a part of technology transfer in the course of the Study and the Preparatory Study Team agreed to convey the request to JICA H.Q. for the positive consideration.

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 24 OF THE YEAR 1997
ON
BROADCASTING

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 24 OF THE YEAR 1997

ON

BROADCASTING

BY THE GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY

- Considering:
- a. that broadcasting is integral part of national development as the practice of Pancasila (Five Basic Principles) in the effort to realize the ideals of the proclamation of Indonesia's Independence based on the 1945 Constitution.
 - b. that broadcasting by means of electronic mass communications has a great capability of, and a tremendous impact on, determining human opinion, attitude, and behavior; and play an important role in developing the intellectual life of the Indonesian nation on the basis of faith in, and devotion to God the Almighty.
 - c. that with such a capability and impact, in addition to the strategic role, it is essential that institutions and broadcasting activities in Indonesia to be developed and directed in such a way that

they will be helpful to the fullest extent possible to the achievement of the goals as meant by letters a and b above;

- d. that in relation to the above matters, it is deemed necessary to regulate broadcasting in Indonesia by means of a law;

- In view of:
1. Article 5 paragraph (1), article 20 paragraph (1), article 28, article 31 paragraph (1), article 32, article 33, and article 36 of the 1945 Constitution;
 2. Law number 3 of 1989 on Telecommunications (State Gazette of 1989 number 11, Supplement to State Gazette number 3391);
 3. Law number 8 of 1992 on the film industry (State Gazette of 1992 number 32, Supplement to State Gazette number 3473);

With the approval of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED :

To sanction: LAW ON BROADCASTING

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL PROVISION

Article 1

Meant in this Law by:

1. Broadcasting is the transmission of broadcast through a means of transmission and/or ground, sea or space transmission means using electro-magnetic wave, cable, optic fiber, and/or other media in order to be received by the general public by means of a radio broadcast receiving set and/or a television broadcast receiving set, or other electronic device with or with no auxiliary device.
2. Broadcast is a message or a series of messages in the form of sound, picture, or sound and picture or that in a graphic form, and other characters able to be received by a radio broadcast receiving set and/or a television broadcast receiving set, or other

electronic device with or with no auxiliary device.

3. A program is part of the broadcast carrying messages prepared in a package communicated to the audience.
4. A national broadcasting system is one intended to perform national broadcast based on the prevailing legislation in order to achieve the basis, principles, goals, functions, and the direction of national broadcasting.
5. Central broadcast is government broadcast which it is obligatory for all national broadcasting systems to re-transmit it all over the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
6. Joint broadcast is one carried out by the government owned broadcasting institution and/or privately owned broadcasting institutions transmitted by a number of broadcasting networks, local, regional, national, and international.
7. National broadcast is one transmitted its zone of broadcasting range covering all or part of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
8. Regional broadcast is one transmitted its zone of broadcasting range covering the territory of a province.
9. Local broadcast is one transmitted its zone of

- broadcasting range covering the territory around the domicile of a broadcasting institution or the territory of a district/municipality.
10. International broadcast is one transmitted its zone of broadcasting range covering one or more state territories.
 11. Subscription broadcast is one transmitted and/or channeled to subscribers only.
 12. A program pattern is an arrangement of programs containing the classification, type, day, time, duration, and frequency of any program in a certain period as the broadcasting guidelines.
 13. An advertising broadcast is a program introducing, socializing and/or promoting goods, services, ideas or aspirations with or with no reward given to the broadcasting institution concerned.
 14. A commercial broadcast is a program introducing, socializing and/or promoting goods or services to the target audience in order to influence consumers or the target audience to consume the products offered, transmitted by means of the broadcasting institution with a reward.
 15. A public service advertising broadcast is a program introducing, socializing and/or promoting ideas or

aspirations, recommendations, and/or other messages to the general public in order for the target audience to think, act and behave in accordance with the advertiser's expectations, transmitted by means of the broadcasting institution with or with no reward.

16. The National Broadcasting Advisory and Control Agency (Badan Pertimbangan dan Pengendalian Penyiaran Nasional) later abbreviated as BP3N, is a non-structural institution serving as an umbrella organization and a form of positive interaction between the broadcasting institution, government, and the public in developing national broadcast operations.
17. A broadcasting institution is one performing broadcast as The government-owned broadcasting institution, a privately owned broadcasting institution, a Special broadcasting institution or another type of broadcasting institution, which, in carrying out its tasks and functions, is based on the prevailing legislation.
18. A production house is a company producing video recordings and/or one producing audio recordings its main line of business being to produce recordings of broadcasting programs in accordance with the prevailing legislation for the needs of broadcasting institu-

tions.

19. The Minister is Minister of Information.

CHAPTER II

BASIS, PRINCIPLES, GOALS, FUNCTIONS, AND DIRECTION

Article 2

Broadcasting is carried out on the basis of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Article 3

Broadcasting is based on the faith in, and devotion to God the Almighty, helpfulness, equal distribution, balance, harmonization, independence, spirit of struggle, and science and technology.

Article 4

Broadcasting is aimed at developing the mental attitude of the Indonesian people having the faith in, and devotion to God the Almighty; to cement the nation's unity and integrity; to develop the nation's intellectual life; and to

build a just and prosperous society.

Article 5

Broadcasting functions as a medium of information, of education and entertainment which will strengthen ideology, political, economic, social and cultural life, in addition to defense and security.

Article 6

Broadcasting is directed towards:

- a. improvement in human resource quality;
- b. channeling of constructive public opinion of the life as a society, a nation, and a state; and increasing the active role of the people in national development;
- c. enhancement of the nation's cultural resilience;
- d. improvement in the national economic capabilities in order to realize equal distribution and enhance competitiveness;
- e. enhancement of legal awareness and national discipline;
- f. enhancement of dynamic national stability.

CHAPTER III

BROADCAST IMPLEMENTATION

Part One

General

Article 7

- (1) Broadcasting is controlled by the state of which the development and management are performed by the Government.
- (2) In its developing and management as meant by paragraph (1) hereof, the Government is closely assisted by BP3N.

Article 8

- (1) Broadcasting is implemented under a national broadcasting system.
- (2) The national broadcasting system serves as the broadcasting guidelines.

Part Two

Types of Broadcast

Article 9

- (1) The types of broadcast serving as a sub-system of the national broadcasting system consist of broadcasting

services, broadcast services, information services reaching the general public as follows:

- a. radio or television broadcasting;
- b. subscription radio and/or television broadcasting;
- c. any broadcast channeled as the material of a radio or television program or that of a subscription broadcasting channel;
- d. any audio-visual broadcast in a limited open environment (closed circuit TV);
- e. any satellite-transmitted broadcast by means of one or more channels;

- f. any radio and/or television broadcast for a limited audience;
- g. any audio-visual broadcast on a demand basis (video-on demand services);
- h. audio text services;
- i. video text services;
- j. multimedia information services;
- k. broadcasting services and other information services.

(2) The types of broadcast as meant in paragraph (1) letter a are implemented by The government-owned broadcasting institution and a privately owned

broadcasting institution.

- (3) The types of broadcast as meant in paragraph (1), from letter b through letter k are implemented by a Special broadcasting institution.

Part Three

Government-owned Broadcasting Institution

Article 10

- (1) THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED BROADCASTING INSTITUTION is an organic working unit in the field of broadcasting within the Department of Information specially authorized, being under and responsible to the Minister, and domiciled in the Capital of the State, that of each province, that of each district/municipality as deemed necessary.
- (2) The government-owned broadcasting institution prioritizes the giving of broadcasting services to all societal sectors all over the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) The government-owned broadcasting institution is made up of the Indonesian Broadcasting System, Television Service of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesian Broadcasting System for International Broadcast, and Television Service of the Republic of Indonesia for International Broadcast, all managed in a professional manner.

- (4) The Indonesian Broadcasting System and Television Service of the Republic of Indonesia each implement a variety of broadcasting program through several channels, one being an educational channel.
- (5) The government-owned broadcasting institution can carry out subscription broadcasts and additional radio data services and teletext.
- (6) The government-owned broadcasting institution can establish cooperation with the private sector in the broadcasting or other fields conducive to broadcasting operations.
- (7) The government-owned broadcasting institution's finance derives from:
 - a. the national budget (APBN);
 - b. the finance allocation from broadcasting dues, contributions and the fee for the broadcasting permit;
 - c. the finance allocation from commercials broadcast by stations of the Indonesian Broadcasting System;
 - d. other lawful businesses.
- (8) Further provisions on the government-owned broadcasting institution will be governed by government regulations.

Part Four

Privately owned broadcasting institution

Article 11

- (1) A privately owned broadcasting institution is one that is an Indonesian legal person, whose line of business is to implement radio and television broadcasts only.
- (2) The privately owned broadcasting institution is established by an Indonesian national or legal person, that is never found guilty by a verdict made by a court as to an act contrary to Pancasila.
- (3) The privately owned broadcasting institution is prohibited from establishment solely to broadcast a program concerning a political ideology, religious sect, particular movement: individual or collective.

Article 12

- (1) The privately owned broadcasting institution is established whose capital is fully owned by Indonesian nationals or a legal person, whose shares are fully owned by Indonesian nationals.
- (2) The addition of capital or further capitalization for the purpose of development of the privately owned broadcasting institution can only be done by the privately owned broadcasting institution itself following its obtaining the government's approval.

- (3) The addition of capital or further capitalization through a stock market will be done in accordance with the legislation on the stock market.

Article 13

- (1) Ownership and domination of a privately owned broadcasting institution leading to its being concentrated on one person or legal person, and on one location or area are prohibited.
- (2) Cross ownership between a privately owned broadcasting institution and a print media company, and between a privately owned broadcasting institution and a special broadcasting institution, directly or indirectly, is restricted.
- (3) An employee in a privately owned broadcasting institution is entitled to shares whose quantity will be further governed on the basis of government regulations.
- (4) Further provisions concerning the ownership and the ownership status of a privately owned broadcasting institution will be regulated on the basis of government regulations.

Article 14

Any privately owned broadcasting institution is prohibited

from receiving capital support from a foreign party(ies).

Article 15

- (1) The finance of a privately owned broadcasting institution is obtained from commercials and other broadcast implementation-related businesses.
- (2) Any privately owned broadcasting institution is prohibited from imposing a compulsory fee, except any institution performing subscription broadcast.

Article 16

- (1) Any privately owned broadcasting institution performing radio broadcasts is established in a certain location in an area in accordance with the location map of the radio broadcasting station concerned, its number will be determined by the Government.
- (2) Any privately owned broadcasting institution performing television broadcasts is established in the State's capital, its number will be determined by the Government.
- (3) The privately owned broadcasting institution can perform broadcasts by means of one broadcast channel.
- (4) Under certain circumstances the privately owned broadcasting institution can be appointed by the Government to support the implementation of international broadcasts.