

ドイツ復興基金による FM 送信機設置リスト

(CONFIGURATION OF VSAT UP/DOWN LINK NETWORK PROGRAMME DELIVERY)

CONFIGURATION OF VSAT UP/DOWN LINK NETWORK PROGRAMME DELIVERY

FIGURE 1

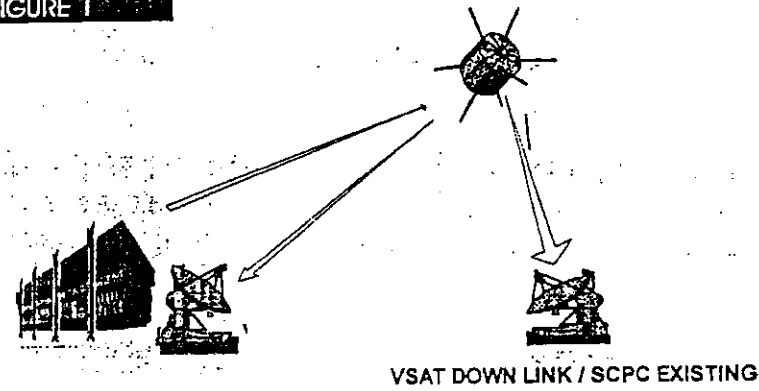


FIGURE 2

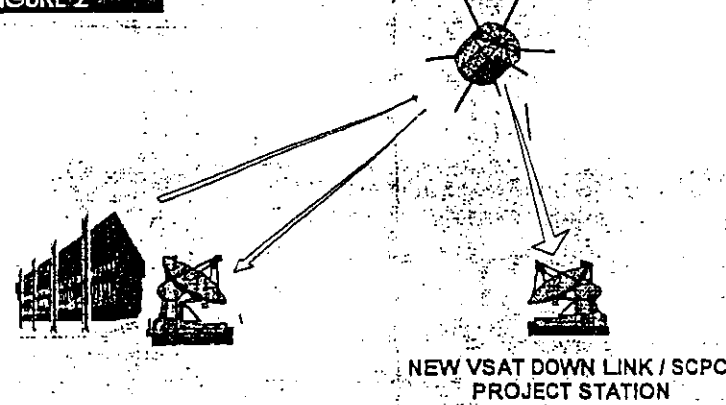
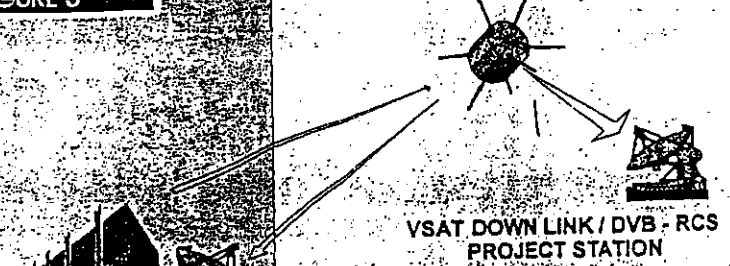


FIGURE 3



VSAT DOWN LINK / DVB - RCS PROJECT STATION

1. SCPC PROTOCOL

VSAT UPLINK EXISTING IN CAPITAL CITIES (Existing)	PROGRAMME	LOW POWER	HIGH POWER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V BANDA ACEH V SURABAYA V MATARAM V KUPANG V SAMARINDA V BANJARMASIN V PONTIANAK V JAYAPURA 	■ Banda Aceh	01. Kutacane 02. Langsa 03. Meulaboh 04. Sabang 05. Tapak Tuan	● Singkil Baru
	■ Surabaya	01. Mojosari 02. Sidoarjo	● Nongkojajar
	■ Mataram	01. Bima 02. Dompu 03. Sumbawa 04. Suwela 05. Tanjung	● Segantieng
	■ Kupang	01. Bajawa 02. Ende 03. Maumere 04. Ruteng 05. Soe 06. Alambua 07. Kefamenanu 08. Labuhan Bajo 09. Rote 10. Sagu 11. Waingapu	
	■ Samarinda	01. Tanah Grogot 02. Tanjung Redep 03. Tarakan 04. Tenggarong	● Balikpapan
	■ Banjarmasin	01. Kota Baru 02. Amuntai 03. Harau	
	■ Pontianak	01. Singkawang 02. Sanggau 03. Ketapang 04. Sambas	
	■ Jayapura	01. Biak 02. Manokwari 03. Serui 04. Fak-Fak 05. Nabire 06. Wamena 07. Bintuni 08. Kaimana 09. Kotkas 10. Sami 11. Santani 12. Tanah Merah 13. Teminabuan	● Jayapura ● Sorong ● Merauke

2. SCPC PROTOCOL

VSAT UPLINK PROJECT / IN CAPITAL CITIES (Existing)	PROGRAMME	LOW POWER	HIGH POWER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V BANDA ACEH V SURABAYA V MATARAM V KUPANG V SAMARINDA V BANJARMASIN V PONTIANAK V JAYAPURA 	■ Banda Aceh	01. Sebeng 02. Sebulu 03. Sigli 04. Calang 05. Jemah 06. Lamma	
	■ Surabaya	01. Peccan 02. Alas Malang 03. Pare 04. Pulau Bawean 05. Camoro Sewu	
	■ Kupang	01. Kalabahi 02. Lembata 03. Almera 04. Betun 05. Waikabubak	
	■ Samarinda	01. Pulau Nunukan 02. Pulau Sebatik 03. Gunung Pampa 04. Gunung Intan/Labangka 05. Sangata 06. Melak	● Tarakan
	■ Banjarmasin	01. Batu Licin	● Kandangan
	■ Pontianak	01. Sanggau 02. Kandawangan 03. Nengah Marakal 04. Semtau 05. Nengah Pinoh	● Sintang
	■ Jayapura	01. Genyam 02. Timika	

Low Power : 100W
High Power : 1-5KW

PROVINCIAL CAPITAL CITIES

- V Medan
- V Padang
- V Sibolga **)
- V Pekanbaru
- V Jambi
- V Bengkulu
- V Palembang
- V Sungai Liat
- V Bandar Lampung
- V Bandung *)
- V Semarang
- V Manado
- V Gorontalo
- V Palu
- V Makassar
- V Ternate
- V Blak
- V Palangkaraya
- V Kendari **)
- V Ambon **)
- V Tanjung Pinang
- V Jakarta *)

Note :
*) STL
**) Electronic Units Only
***) LP to DVB-RCS electronic units only
1) HUB Station
2) Back-up HUB

DVB - RCS & SCPC PROTOCOLS PROJECT SUMMARY LIST

Existing Network	
1. RRI Exist VSAT Up/Down	: 8
2. 100 W TX Existing	: 47
3. HP TX	: 7
Proposed Project PROGRAMME DELIVERY DVB-RCS	
1. Regional Capital Cities	
- DVB-RCS VSAT Up/Down (New)	: 21
- SCPC VSAT Up/Down (Existing)	: 3
2. LP 100 W FM TX New	: 119
3. HP, FM TX New	: 11
4. New Rec only VSAT	
- DVB-RCS	: 65
- SCPC	: 33
5. FM TX with STL	: 2
6. LP Convert to DVB-RCS Electronic only	: 6

PROGRAMME	LOW POWER	HIGH POWER
■ Medan	01. Natal 02. Kaseran 03. Prepat 04. Rantau Prepat 05. Kotanopan 06. Sibuan 07. Simalanjung 08. Pemalang Siantar 09. Tebat Dalam 10. Sidikulung 11. Tanjung	● Gunung Stool ● Kabanjane
■ Sibolga	01. Padang Sidempuan	
■ Padang	01. Pasaman Barat 02. Lubuk Sikaping 03. Batang Kapas 04. Gunung Gopong 05. Gunung Sarik 06. Bukit Pakkat 07. Pandai Sikat	
■ Pekanbaru	01. Selet Panjang 02. Pasir Pangarsian 03. Tambakan 04. Baseran 05. Dumai 06. Sungai Pelung 07. Siak Indrapura	
■ Tanjung Pinang	01. Tanjung Pinang *)	
■ Jambi	01. Muara Bungo 02. Tungkai III 03. Sungai Perahu 04. Bango 05. Sarolangun 06. Kuala Tungkal	
■ Bengkulu	01. Curup 02. Ihu 03. Benuan 04. Muko-Muko	
■ Palembang	01. Batu Raja 02. Sekayu 03. Lubuk Linggau 04. Muara Enim 05. Prabumulih 06. Pager Alam	
■ Sungai Liat	01. Gunung Manumbing 02. Gunung Muntai 03. Gunung Mangkol	
■ Bandar Lampung	01. Kota Bumi 02. Kota Agung 03. Liwa 04. Padang Camran 05. Simpang Pematang	
■ Bandung	01. Saketi 02. Bayah 03. Cikuraj 04. Gunung Malang 05. Puncak Surangga	
■ Semarang	01. Cole 02. Gn. Pkisa 03. Gn. Gantungan	● Tanjungmangu *) ● Srandol ● Gunung Depok
■ Manado	01. Paguyaman 02. Lirung	● Tanuris
■ Gorontalo	01. Gunung Cole 02. Marisa	
■ Palu	01. Poso 02. Luwuk 03. Tanjung Santigi 04. Toboali 05. Ampapa 06. Banggai	● Tok-Toli
■ Makassar	01. Marnuju 02. Gunung Loka 03. Buntar Jabang 04. Baraka	● Gunung Makades
■ Ternate	01. Soaslu	
■ Biak	01. Numfor	
■ Palangkaraya	01. Muara Teweh 02. Pangkajene Bunt 03. Pulang Pisau 04. Buntok 05. Sampit **) 06. Kuala Kapuas ***)	
■ Kendari	01. Bau-Bau 02. Boepinang 03. Lasolo 04. Raha	
■ Ambon	01. Tual	

「イ」国側分担工事予算要求書

(英語、インドネシア語)

List of Supporting Facilities of MW 10 kW Transmitter for Tarakan
and Toli – Toli

(The Japanese Government Grant Aid)

No	Activities	Volume	Price (@ Rp)	Total Amount (Rp)
I	RRI Toli-Toli Station			
1.	Transmitter Building Construction (1 x 70 m2)	70 M2	2, 000, 000	140, 000, 000
2.	Diesel Building Construction (1 x 36 m2)	36 M2	2, 000, 000	72,000, 000
3.	Entrance Way Construction (300 x 3 m')	900 M2	300, 000	270, 000, 000
4.	Parking Lot Construction	200 M2	300, 000	60, 000, 000
5.	Official House Construction (2 x 35 m2)	70 M2	1, 500, 000	105, 000, 000
6.	Tower STL 50 M Self Supporting	1 Unit	700, 000, 000	700, 000, 000
7.	Generator Set Diesel 65 KVA Procurement	1 Unit	285, 000, 000	285, 000, 000
8.	60 KVA Electricity Power Installation	1 Package	70, 000,000	70, 000, 000
9.	Clean Water Supply	1 Package	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000
	TOTAL			1, 802, 000, 000
II	RRI Tarakan Station			
1.	Transmitter Building Construction (1 x 70 m2)	70 M2	2, 000, 000	140, 000, 000
2.	Diesel Building Construction (1 x 36 m2)	36 M2	2, 000, 000	72,000, 000

3.	Entrance Way Construction (300 x 3 m')	900 M2	300, 000	270, 000, 000
4.	Parking Lot Construction	200 M2	300, 000	60, 000, 000
5.	Official House Construction (2 x 35 m2)	70 M2	1, 500, 000	105, 000, 000
6.	Tower STL 50 M Self Supporting	1 Unit	700, 000, 000	700, 000, 000
7.	Generator Set Diesel 65 KVA Procurement	1 Unit	285, 000, 000	285, 000, 000
8.	60 KVA Electricity Power Installation	1 Package	70, 000,000	70, 000, 000
9.	Clean Water Supply	1 Package	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000
	TOTAL			1, 802, 000, 000
III	GRAND TOTAL			3, 604, 000, 000

2005 - 6 - 20 (Mon.) 15:00

from Mr. Sumendra

(RRZ)

**DAFTAR SARANA PENUNJANG PEMANCAR MW 10 KW
UNTUK LOKASI TOLI-TOLI DAN TARAKAN
(BANTUAN GRANT AID JEPANG)**

No.	Kegiatan	Volume	Harga Satuan (Rp).	Jumlah Harga (Rp).
I.	RRI Toli-Toli			
1.	Pembangunan gedung pemancar (1 x 70 m2)	70 M2	2,000,000	140,000,000
2.	Pembangunan gedung diesel (1 x 36 m2)	36 M2	2,000,000	72,000,000
3.	Pembangunan jalan masuk (300 x 3 m')	900 M2	300,000	270,000,000
4.	Pembangunan halaman parkir	200 M2	300,000	60,000,000
5.	Pembangunan rumah dinas (2 x 35 m2)	70 M2	1,500,000	105,000,000
6.	Tower STL 50 M Self Supporting	1 Unit	700,000,000	700,000,000
7.	Pengadaan diesel genset 65 KVA	1 Unit	285,000,000	285,000,000
8.	Pemasangan daya listrik PLN 60 KVA	1 Paket	70,000,000	70,000,000
9.	Pengadaan air bersih	1 Paket	100,000,000	100,000,000
	J U M L A H (1)			1,802,000,000
II.	RRI Tarakan			
1.	Pembangunan gedung pemancar (1 x 70 m2)	70 M2	2,000,000	140,000,000
2.	Pembangunan gedung diesel (1 x 36 m2)	36 M2	2,000,000	72,000,000
3.	Pembangunan jalan masuk (300 x 3 m')	900 M2	300,000	270,000,000
4.	Pembangunan halaman parkir	200 M2	300,000	60,000,000
5.	Pembangunan rumah dinas (2 x 35 m2)	70 M2	1,500,000	105,000,000
6.	Tower STL 50 M Self Supporting	1 Unit	700,000,000	700,000,000
7.	Pengadaan diesel genset 65 KVA	1 Unit	285,000,000	285,000,000
8.	Pemasangan daya listrik PLN 60 KVA	1 Paket	70,000,000	70,000,000
9.	Pengadaan air bersih	1 Paket	100,000,000	100,000,000
	J U M L A H (2)			1,802,000,000
III.	J U M L A H (1) + (2)			3,604,000,000.00

2003－2005年間 RRI 計画目論見書

2002年発行

(STATEMENT OF CORPORATION INTENT 2003 - 2005)

(英語版)

**STATEMENT OF CORPORATE INTENT
2003 - 2005**



PERUSAHAAN JAWATAN RRI

JAKARTA 2002

PERUSAHAAN JAWATAN RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CORPORATE INTENT
2003 - 2005

Pengantar

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) merupakan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) baru yang berstatus Perusahaan Jawatan (Perjan), yang dibentuk berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 37 tahun 2000 Tanggal 7 Juni tahun 2000. Sebagai BUMN yang baru, RRI telah merintis pembuatan Statement of Corporate Intent (SCI), sebagaimana yang digariskan dalam kebijakan Menteri Negara Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN).

SCI Perjan RRI dibuat oleh Direksi dan telah mendapatkan persetujuan Dewan Pengawas, juga merupakan bentuk komitmen yang kuat dalam mewujudkan Good Corporate Governance (GCG), khususnya dalam rangka transparansi dan akuntabilitas publik mengenai maksud dan tujuan serta t kinerja Perjan RRI.

Dokumen SCI ini dibuat untuk kurun waktu tahun 2003 yang berakhir 31 Desember dan untuk dua tahun berikutnya. Perjan RRI akan melakukan revisi setiap tahun terhadap dokumen SCI ini. Patut menjadi catatan bahwa isi dari dokumen SCI mencerminkan penugasan dari Pemegang Saham kepada RRI yang berstatus sebagai Perusahaan Jawatan. Oleh karena itu dokumen SCI ini disampaikan kepada Menteri Negara BUMN untuk mendapatkan persetujuan.

Mengingat status kelembagaan RRI adalah Perusahaan Jawatan, maka SCI Perjan RRI tidak seperti lazimnya SCI BUMN-BUMN lainnya. Penekanan SCI Perjan RRI adalah kepada akuntabilitas pelayanan kepada publik sebagaimana maksud dan tujuan didirikannya Perjan RRI, bukan pada aspek komersial. Oleh karenanya dalam SCI Perjan RRI tidak memuat hal-hal sebagai berikut :

- Rasio antara konsolidasi dana pemegang saham dengan seluruh asset
- Kebijakan deviden
- Prosedur-prosedur mengenai akuisisi dan divestasi
- Kegiatan usaha dan aktivitas yang membutuhkan kompensasi dari pemerintah
- Estimasi nilai perusahaan

Perlu diinformasikan, bahwa sekalipun RRI secara resmi berubah statusnya dari Unit Pelaksana Teknis Instansi Pemerintah menjadi Perusahaan Jawatan per-7 Juni tahun 2000, yakni sejak dikeluarkannya Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 37, namun secara operasional baru efektif mulai tahun 2002. Dalam kurun waktu sejak keluarnya PP No. 37 tanggal 7 Juni tahun 2000 hingga tahun 2001 merupakan masa transisi, yakni masa penyesuaian-penyesuaian mengacu kepada ketentuan-ketentuan Perjan.

Dalam masa transisi, Perjan RRI telah melaksanakan perubahan-perubahan mendasar menyangkut 3 hal pokok, yaitu : *Pertama*, perubahan dalam hal filosofi dan operasional penyiaran dari yang semula radio atau lembaga penyiaran pemerintah menjadi lembaga penyiaran publik; *Kedua*, perubahan Organisasi dan Tata Kerja, Status PNS dari PNS ex.Departemen Penerangan menjadi PNS Departemen Keuangan yang dipekerjakan pada Perjan RRI, Anggaran dan Asset; *Ketiga*, proses perubahan budaya, dari budaya birokrasi ke budaya kewirausahaan (entrepreneurship).

Seiring dengan akan diundangkannya UU Penyiaran yang baru dalam waktu dekat ini, maka Perjan RRI sebagai sebuah Perusahaan Jawatan yang bergerak di bidang broadcasting harus dapat mengantisipasi akan adanya indikasi yang mengarah kepada perubahan status kelembagaan.

Maksud dan Tujuan

Sesuai dengan PP pendirian Perjan, maka maksud dan tujuan pendirian Perjan RRI adalah menyelenggarakan kegiatan penyiaran radio sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip radio publik yang independen, netral, mandiri dan program siarannya senantiasa berorientasi kepada kepentingan masyarakat, serta tidak semata-mata mencari keuntungan.

Visi Perjan RRI

Menjadikan RRI sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Publik Yang Independen, Netral, Mandiri dan Profesional.

Misi Perjan RRI

- Memberikan layanan informasi, pendidikan dan hiburan kepada semua lapisan masyarakat diseluruh Indonesia;
- Mendukung terwujudnya kerjasama dan saling pengertian dengan negara-negara sahabat khususnya dan dunia internasional pada umumnya;
- Ikut mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa dan mendorong terwujudnya masyarakat informasi;
- Meningkatkan kesadaran bermasyarakat, berbangsa dan bernegara yang demokratis dan berkeadilan, serta menjunjung tinggi supremasi hukum dan hak azasi manusia;
- Merekatkan persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa;
- Melaksanakan kontrol sosial;
- Mengembangkan jati diri dan budaya bangsa.

Budaya Perjan RRI

Perjan RRI sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Publik, senantiasa mengutamakan mutu terbaik dalam penampilan, produksi maupun pelayanan. Untuk menggambarkan hal itu, budaya perusahaan (corporate culture) Perjan RRI adalah melalui kata *PRIMA SUARA*. Kata "*Prima*" bermuatan nilai-nilai positif yang dapat dijadikan pendorong untuk melaksanakan Misi serta mewujudkan Visi Perusahaan. Kata "*Suara*" menggambarkan ruang lingkup pekerjaan Perjan RRI yang bergerak di bidang penyiaran.

Kata *PRIMA SUARA* merupakan paduan dari sepuluh huruf yang diformulasikan menjadi dua kata dan dijadikan Budaya Perusahaan. Uraian rinci dari kata *PRIMA SUARA*, sebagai berikut :

- P* : Proaktif, artinya senantiasa aktif menangkap/mencari peluang bagi perusahaan, berinisiatif tidak hanya menunggu;
- R* : Rasional, artinya senantiasa mengedepankan pertimbangan berdasarkan nalar
- I* : Inovatif, artinya senantiasa mau mencari, menggali dan menerima hal-hal baru
- M* : Menarik, artinya senantiasa berupaya untuk berpenampilan menarik, ramah dan wajar, baik dalam siaran maupun dalam pelayanan;
- A* : Aktual, artinya senantiasa berupaya mengaktualisasikan diri agar setiap karyawan selalu dapat menyesuaikan kompetensinya dengan tuntutan perusahaan maupun masyarakat/pelanggan;

“SUARA” menggambarkan RRI bergerak dalam ruang lingkup pekerjaan penyiaran. SUARA merupakan singkatan sebagai berikut :

- S : Simpatik;
- U : Unggul;
- A : Akurat;
- R : Responsif;
- A : Akomodatif.

Sifat dan Kegiatan Usaha

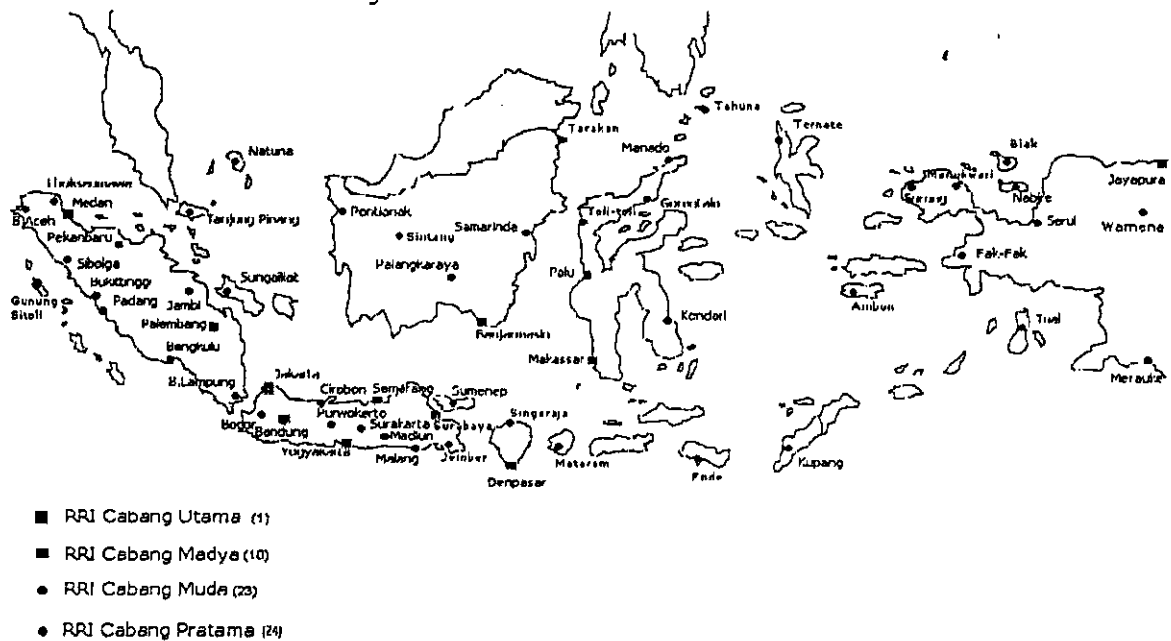
Sifat kegiatan penyiaran Perjan RRI sebagaimana maksud dan tujuan pendiriannya dan tercermin pula dalam Visi dan Misinya adalah pelayanan kepada publik. Operasional RRI disamping sebagai *Broadcasting House* sekaligus juga sebagai *Production House*.

Bidang usaha jasa penyiaran yang dilaksanakan Perjan RRI, bukan merupakan usaha monopoli akan tetapi persaingan terbuka atau murni. Bahkan usaha dibidang jasa penyiaran ini tidak hanya menghadapi pesaing-pesaing yang bergerak dalam media massa sejenis (radio), tetapi juga media massa lainnya. Usaha jasa penyiaran RRI terdiri dari : jasa siaran dan jasa non siaran.

1. Operasional Siaran RRI

RRI mempunyai 59 Stasiun Penyiaran diseluruh Indonesia, termasuk 3 RRI Cabang Pratama baru yang akan diresmikan medio tahun 2003. Dalam tampilan dibawah ini disajikan nama-nama stasiun penyiaran sesuai dengan kalasifikasinya dan bentuk-bentuk pelayanan yang diberikan kepada publik meliputi: jaringan siaran, jumlah programa dan layanan internet.

a. Stasiun-Stasiun Penyiaran RRI



b. Klasifikasi dan Nama Stasiun Penyiaran RRI

NO	KLASIFIKASI	NAMA KANTOR
1	CABANG UTAMA	RRI JAKARTA
2	CABANG MADYA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RRI MEDAN 2. RRI PALEMBANG 3. RRI BANDUNG 4. RRI SEMARANG 5. RRI YOGYAKARTA 6. RRI SURABAYA 7. RRI DENPASAR 8. RRI BANJARMASIN 9. RRI MAKASSAR 10. RRI JAYAPURA
3	CABANG MUDA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RRI BANDA ACEH 2. RRI PADANG 3. RRI BUKITTINGGI 4. RRI JAMBI 5. RRI PEKANBARU 6. RRI BENGKULU 7. RRI SUNGAILIAT 8. RRI BANDAR LAMPUNG 9. RRI SURAKARTA 10. RRI MATARAM 11. RRI PONTIANAK 12. RRI PALANGKARAYA 13. RRI SAMARINDA 14. RRI MANADO 15. RRI GORONTALO 16. RRI PALU 17. RRI KENDARI 18. RRI KUPANG 19. RRI AMBON 20. RRI TERNATE 21. RRI SORONG 22. RRI BIAK 23. RRI MERAUKE
4	CABANG PRATAMA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RRI L.HOKSEUMAWE 2. RRI SIBOLGA 3. RRI TANJUNG PINANG 4. RRI RANAI 5. RRI BOGOR 6. RRI CIREBON 7. RRI PURWOKERTO 8. RRI MADIUN 9. RRI JEMBER 10. RRI MALANG 11. RRI SUMENEP 12. RRI SINGARAJA 13. RRI FAK-FAK 14. RRI MANOKWARI 15. RRI NABIRE 16. RRI SERUI 17. RRI WANIENA 18. RRI TUAJ 19. RRI SINTANG 20. RRI TOLI-TOLI 21. RRI ENDE 22. RRI GUNUNG SITOLI 23. RRI TARAKAN 24. RRI TAHUNA
5	CABANG KHUSUS	SIARAN LUAR NEGERI (VOICE OF INDONESIA)

c. Jaringan Siaran RRI

Jaringan Siaran RRI adalah penyelenggaraan siaran yang dilakukan secara bersama-sama oleh dua cabang RRI atau lebih secara serentak. Jaringan Siaran RRI dapat dilakukan sebagai berikut :

- 1) Antar RRI Jaringan Siaran antar RRI berbentuk :
 - a. Siaran Sentral
 - b. Siaran Terpadu Nasional
 - c. Siaran Terpadu Daerah
 Kriteria materi/isi acara jaringan siaran :
 - a. Program Berita/Informasi
 - b. Program Non Berita/Informasi
- 2) RRI dengan Lembaga Penyiaran Luar Negeri
- 3) RRI dengan Lembaga Penyiaran Dalam Negeri

Sindikasi

Sindikasi adalah kerjasama antar stasiun radio dalam penyelenggaraan siaran untuk paket acara tertentu.

- 1) Sindikasi antar RRI
 - a. Sindikasi Nasional
 - b. Sindikasi Regional
- 2) Sindikasi RRI dengan Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta
- 3) Sindikasi RRI dengan Lembaga Penyiaran Luar Negeri

d. Programa Siaran RRI

RRI CABANG UTAMA JAKARTA

PROGRAMA	SASARAN	FORMAT STASIUN	JANGKAUAN	WAKTU SIARAN
Pro I	> 5 th	Informasi,Hiburan,Pendidikan	DKI Jakarta/ Sekitarnya	05.00 - 24.00 WIB (19 Jam)
Pro II	17 - 45 th	Musik dan Informasi	DKI Jakarta/ Sekitarnya	05.00 - 24.00 WIB (19 Jam)
Pro III (Jaringan)	> 15 th	Berita/Informasi	Seluruh Indonesia	24 Jam
Pro IV	> 17 th	Kebudayaan	Seluruh Indonesia	19 Jam dan 24 Jam (jika ada pagelaran)
Pro V	> 5 th	Pendidikan	Seluruh Indonesia	05.00 - 24.00 WIB (19 Jam)
Pro VI	> 20 th	Musik Klasik/Bhs.Asing	DKI Jakarta/ Sekitarnya	05.00 - 24.00 WIB (19 Jam)

RRI CABANG KHUSUS SIARAN LUAR NEGERI (Voice Of Indonesia)

PROGRAMA	BAHASA	SASARAN	FORMAT STASIUN	JANGKAUAN	WAKTU SIARAN
Programa Siaran Luar Negeri	Indonesia, Melayu Thailand, Jepang, Mandarin, Inggris Spanyol, Arab Jerman Perancis	17 th	Berita, Informasi dan Hiburan	Asia Pasifik, Eropa, Amerika, dan Timur Tengah Wilayah/Negara	12 jam

RRI CABANG MADYA, MUDA DAN PRATAMA

PROGRAMA	SASARAN	FORMAT STASIUN	JANGKAUAN	WAKTU SIARAN
PRO I	> 5 th	Informasi, Hiburan dan Pendidikan	Propinsi Kabupaten	Cab. Madya - 19 Jam Cab. Muda - 19 Jam Cab. Pratama - 19 Jam
Pro II	17 - 45 th	Musik dan Informasi	Kota dan Sekitarnya	19 Jam
Pro III	> 15 th	Berita/Informasi	Propinsi Kabupaten	Cab. Madya - 24 Jam Cab. Muda - 24 Jam Cab. Pratama - 24 Jam

e. Prosentase Klasifikasi Siaran Masing-masing Program

RRI CABANG UTAMA JAKARTA

PROGRAMA	FORMAT STASIUN	KLASIFIKASI SIARAN				
		Berita/Informasi	Pendidikan	Kebudayaan	Hiburan	Iklan/Penunjang
I	Hiburan dan Informasi	25 %	10 %	10 %	45 %	10 %
II	Musik dan Informasi	30 %	5 %	5 %	45 %	15 %
III	Berita dan Wicara	60 %	- %	- %	25 %	15 %
IV	Kebudayaan	10 %	- %	55 %	25 %	10 %
V	Pendidikan	10 %	65 %	- %	20 %	5 %
VI	Musik Klasik & Bhs. Asing	15 %	- %	30 %	45 %	10 %

CABANG KHUSUS SIARAN LUAR NEGERI

PROGRAMA	FORMAT STASIUN	KLASIFIKASI SIARAN				
		Berita/Informasi	Pendidikan	Kebudayaan	Hiburan	Iklan/Penunjang
Siaran Luar Negeri	Berita, Informasi, Kebudayaan dan Hiburan	40 %	- %	20 %	35 %	5 %

RRI CABANG MADYA, MUDA DAN PRATAMA

PROGRAMA	FORMAT STASIUN	KLASIFIKASI SIARAN				
		Berita/Informasi	Pendidikan	Kebudayaan	Hiburan	Iklan/Penunjang
I	Pendidikan, Informasi, Kebudayaan dan Hiburan	25 %	10 %	10 %	45 %	10 %
II	Musik dan Informasi	30 %	5 %	5 %	45 %	15 %
III	Berita dan Wicara	60 %	- %	- %	25 %	15 %

f. Layanan Internet



2. Sumber Pembiayaan Perjan RRI

Pembiayaan Perjan RRI yang melaksanakan fungsi dan peran memberikan pelayanan kepada publik sebagian besar berasal dari pemerintah. Disamping itu, Perjan RRI juga memperoleh penerimaan operasional dari usaha jasa penyiaran. Sumber-sumber pembiayaan tersebut terdiri dari : Anggaran Rutin (SKOR-APBN); Anggaran Proyek (DIPP-APBN); Pinjaman Luar Negeri (PLN) dan Penerimaan Jasa Siaran dan Jasa Non Siaran. Khusus untuk anggaran yang bersumber dari APBN dan Pinjaman Luar Negeri sistem pengelolaan dan pertanggung-jawabannya mengacu kepada ketentuan yang berlaku.

Dalam melaksanakan anggaran dari 4 (empat) sumber pembiayaan tersebut, *Perjan RRI melaksanakan prinsip anggaran berimbang*, artinya jumlah pengeluaran sama dengan jumlah penerimaan.

a. Rutin (SKOR-APBN)

RRI setiap tahun mendapatkan anggaran rutin yang kenaikannya dari tahun ke tahun konstan. Anggaran rutin yang diperoleh RRI melalui SKOR-APBN terdiri dari Belanja Pegawai dan Belanja Non Pegawai.

Untuk Belanja Pegawai, pemerintah menyediakan dana sesuai dengan kebutuhan. Sebagaimana diketahui, bahwa pegawai Perjan RRI adalah Pegawai Negeri Sipil, sehingga sistem penggajiannya mengacu kepada ketentuan Pegawai Negeri Sipil pada umumnya. Sedang untuk *Belanja Non Pegawai, dana yang disediakan pemerintah masih jauh dari jumlah yang diperlukan*. Belanja Non Pegawai ini terdiri dari Belanja Barang, Belanja Pemeliharaan dan Belanja Perjalanan.

Dengan berubahnya status RRI menjadi Perjan, maka pendapatan operasional yang diperoleh dari usaha jasa penyiaran diharapkan akan dapat mendukung Belanja Non Pegawai yang disediakan pemerintah, yang jumlahnya masih jauh dari kebutuhan yang sebenarnya. Belanja Non Pegawai ini sangat berpengaruh terhadap kualitas operasional siaran.

b. Proyek (DIPP-APBN)

Anggaran proyek yang diperoleh RRI sebagian besar digunakan untuk membiayai pengadaan dan pembangunan sarana dan prasarana fisik termasuk peralatan teknik. Alokasi dana proyek dari tahun ke tahun sangat tergantung kepada kondisi keuangan pemerintah.

c. Pinjaman Luar Negeri (PLN)

Dana pinjaman luar negeri sepenuhnya digunakan untuk membiayai pengadaan peralatan teknik sesuai dengan perkembangan teknologi dibidang broadcasting dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas dan jangkauan siaran RRI.

d. Penerimaan Jasa Siaran dan Non Siaran

Sekalipun RRI berubah status menjadi Perjan tahun 2000, namun baru menggalakkan usaha jasa siaran dan jasa non siaran mulai tahun 2001. Penerimaan ini digunakan untuk mendukung Belanja Non Pegawai yang masih jauh dari kebutuhan.

Isu-isu Strategis yang dihadapi Perjan RRI

Tantangan-tantangan yang dihadapi :

- Pemenuhan permintaan pendirian Stasiun Penyiaran RRI yang baru, khususnya di Propinsi muda dan di Kabupaten-Kabupaten terpencil;
- Persaingan dalam usaha jasa penyiaran yang ketat;
- Budaya birokrasi.

Action Plan :

- Melakukan kajian secara cermat perlu tidaknya pendirian stasiun penyiaran RRI yang baru. Apabila dipandang perlu, maka dilakukan kerjasama dengan Pemerintah Daerah yang bersangkutan. Bentuk kerjasamanya adalah Pemerintah Daerah menyediakan sarana dan prasarana, dan RRI melalui APBN secara bertahap menyediakan perangkat keras dan sumber daya manusia. Disamping itu, dalam rangka meningkatkan jangkauan siaran RRI juga melakukan peningkatan kekuatan dan penambahan transmisi pada lokasi-lokasi RRI yang ada dan wilayah sekitarnya.
- Dalam menghadapi persaingan dalam usaha jasa penyiaran, RRI mengambil langkah secara berkelanjutan berupa : peningkatan kualitas program dan penerimaan siaran, peningkatan kualitas pelayanan dan peningkatan budaya kewirausahaan. Secara khusus RRI juga akan memanfaatkan seoptimal mungkin Instruksi Menteri BUMN tentang Sinergi antar BUMN.
- Mengupayakan adanya sistem yang mampu menumbuhkan budaya kewirausahaan, yang tidak bertentangan dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

Target Kinerja

1. Kinerja Keuangan

NO	URAIAN	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004		2005		KET
1	Sumber Keuangan :										dalam, milyar
	a. Rutin (SKOR-APBN)	117,16	156,79	205,35	245,77	19,68%	331,78	35%	447,90	35%	
	b. Proyek (DIPP-APBN)	4,84	37,31	19,98	60,00	200,30%	75,00	25%	93,75	25%	
	c. Pinjaman Luar Negeri (PLN)	-	16,37	-	48,74	-	40,87	-	40,87	-	
	d. Jasa Siaran dan Non Siaran	-	3,50	7,24	10,86	50%	15,22	50%	22,08	50%	15 jt Euro (1 Euro = Rp.8700)

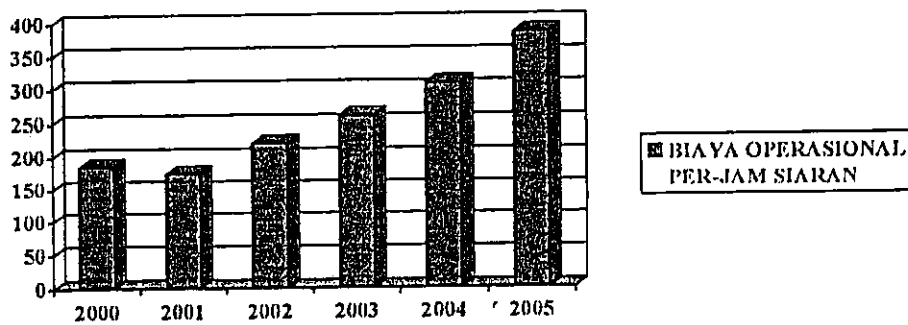
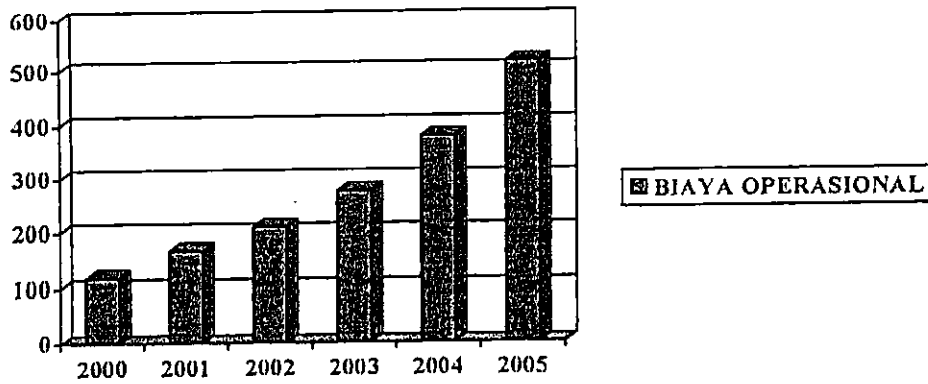
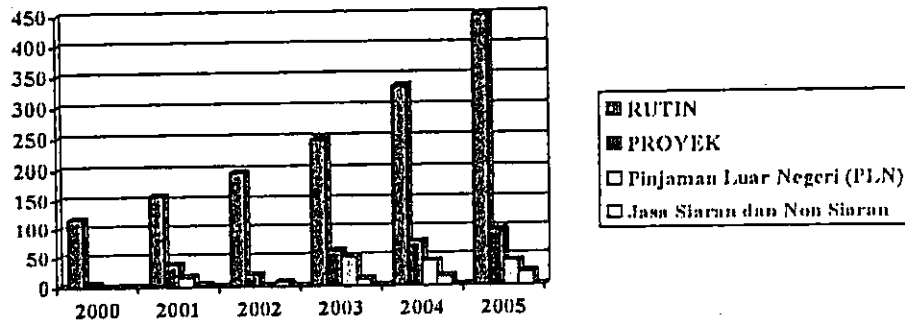
NO	URAIAN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	KET
2	Biaya Operasional	117,64	165,64	220,43	275,34	378,36	516,09	dalam milyar

NO	URAIAN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	KET
3	Biaya Operasional Per-Jam Siaran	185,13	174,14	231,74	260,21	308,05	384,12	dalam ribuan

Catatan :

- * Rutin (SKOR-APBN) tahun 2000, hanya berlaku 9 bulan;
- * Meskipun biaya operasional per jam siaran dari tahun ke tahun terus meningkat, namun masih jauh dibawah standar yang tercatat sebesar Rp 460.000,- untuk tahun 2003. Untuk tahun-tahun berikutnya disesuaikan dengan kenaikan inflasi.

GRAFIK KINERJA KEUANGAN



2. Kinerja Operasional

NO	URAIAN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	KET	
1	JUMLAH STASIUN PENYIARAN	52	53	56	59	59	59		
2	PROGRAMA : A. RRI Cabang Utama Jakarta Target 6 Prog. B. RRI Cabang Madya (10) Target masing-masing 4 Prog. C. RRI Cabang Muda (23) Target masing-masing 3 Prog D. RRI Cabang Pratama (24) Target masing-masing 3 Prog.	4 Prog. 20 Prog. 45 Prog. 30 Prog.	6 Prog. 31 Prog. 63 Prog. 44 Prog.	6 Prog. 31 Prog. 63 Prog. 47 Prog.	6 Prog. 31 Prog. 65 Prog. 52 Prog.	6 Prog. 31 Prog. 67 Prog. 60 Prog.	6 Prog. 40 Prog. 69 Prog. 72 Prog.		
3	JUMLAH JAM SIARAN MASING- MASING PROGRAM A. RRI Cabang Utama : 1. Prog. I (19 Jam/hari) 2. Prog. II (19 Jam/hari) 3. Prog. III (24 Jam/hari) 4. Prog. IV (19 Jam/hari) 5. Prog. V (19 Jam/hari) 6. Prog. VI (19 Jam/hari) B. RRI Cabang Madya (10) 1. Prog. I (19 jam/hari) 2. Prog. II (19 jam/hari) 3. Prog. III. (24 jam/hari) 4. Prog. IV C. RRI Cabang Muda (23) : 1. Prog. I (19 jam/hari) 2. Prog. II (19 jam/hari) 3. Prog. III (24 jam/hari) D. RRI Cabang Pratama (24) : 1. Prog. I (19 Jam/hari) 2. Prog. II (19 Jam/hari) 3. Prog. III (24 Jam/hari) E. Cabang Khusus Siaran Luar Negeri Prog. Siaran Luar Negeri (15 Jam/hari)	19 jam 19 jam - 19 jam - - 190 jam 188 jam - 6 jam 415 jam 335 jam - 348 jam 190 jam - 12 jam	19 jam 19 jam 24 jam 19 jam 19 jam 19 jam 190 jam 188 jam 227 jam 13 jam 415 jam 335 jam 319 jam 348 jam 190 jam 250 jam 12 jam	19 jam 19 jam 24 jam 19 jam 19 jam 19 jam 190 jam 188 jam 227 jam 13 jam 415 jam 335 jam 319 jam 348 jam 190 jam 250 jam 12 jam	19 jam 19 jam 24 jam 19 jam 19 jam 19 jam 190 jam 188 jam 230 jam 13 jam 420 jam 360 jam 386 jam 373 jam 247 jam 360 jam 13 jam	19 jam 19 jam 24 jam 19 jam 19 jam 19 jam 190 jam 189 jam 234 jam 13 jam 427 jam 395 jam 463 jam 408 jam 432 jam 480 jam 15 jam	19 jam 19 jam 24 jam 19 jam 19 jam 19 jam 190 jam 190 jam 240 jam 13 jam 437 jam 437 jam 552 jam 456 jam 456 jam 576 jam 15 jam		RRI Denpasar
4	PROGRAMA JARINGAN SIARAN (NASIONAL) TARGET 2 PROG	1 PROG	1 PROG	1 PROG	1 PROG	1 PROG	2 PROG	- Prog-III - Prog-IV	
5	JUMLAH PENDENGAR RRI (NASIONAL)	-	-	51.750.000 *)	72.450.000	93.150.000	113.350.000	*) Hasil Riset	
6	RATA-RATA DURASI KHALAYAK MENDENGARKAN RRI 1-5 Jam	-	-	3 jam*)	3,5 jam	4 jam	4,5 jam	*) Hasil Riset	
7	RRI CABANG ON LINE INTERNET	-	12 Cab	35 Cab	59 Cab	59 Cab	59 Cab		
8	PRODUKSI ACARA LOKAL Pro-III (Jam/hari) a. RRI Cabang Utama (1) b. RRI Cabang Madya (10) c. RRI Cabang Muda (23) d. RRI Cabang Pratama (24)	- - - -	8 jam 20 jam 23 jam 10½ jam	10 jam 30 jam 23 jam 10½ jam	11 jam 40 jam 46 jam 24 jam	13 jam 50 jam 69 jam 36 jam	15 jam 60 jam 92 jam 48 jam		

Toraha
Tali-10

NO	URAIAN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	KET
9	JANGKAUAN PENDUDUK (NASIONAL)	85%	85%	88%*)	90%	92%	94%	*) Hasil Riset
10	JANGKAUAN WILAYAH (NASIONAL)	85%	85%	88%*)	89%	90%	90%	*) Hasil Riset
11	KEKUATAN PEMANCAR (KW) - SW - MW - FM	3.645,45 1.161,05 487,15	3.645,45 1.371,05 487,15	1.371,65 1.189,50 660,85	2.121,65 1.239,50 721,27	2.871,65 1.299,50 751,27	3.371,65 1.509,50 751,27	
12	KELUHAN PENDENGAR (Persentase dari jumlah surat masuk)	17%	15%	13%	10%	8%	5%	
13	PENDIDIKAN DAN LATIHAN (jumlah peserta)	432	419	256	459	499	539	

3. Kinerja Administrasi

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Menteri Negara BUMN (Kep-117/M-MBU/2002) maka target kinerja administrasi Perjan RRI adalah sebagai berikut :

NO	URAIAN	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Penyampaian Laporan Tahunan	Juni-Juli	April-Mei	April-Mei	April-Mei
2	Draft RKAP	Nop-Des	Okt-Nop	Okt-Nop	Okt-Nop
3	Penyampaian Laporan Triwulan	3 bln	2 bln	2 bln	2 bln

Laporan-laporan yang harus disampaikan kepada Pemegang Saham

- Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP).
RKAP disampaikan kepada Menteri Negara BUMN untuk mendapatkan persetujuan pada setiap bulan Desember.
- Rencana Jangka Panjang Perusahaan (RJPP), yang akan diperbaharui sedikitnya satu kali dalam lima tahun. RJPP Perjan RRI 2003-2007, target selesai Desember 2002.
- Laporan Triwulan I dan III.
Laporan ini terdiri dari laporan pencapaian target-target : keuangan, operasional dan administrasi.
- Laporan Semester.
Laporan ini disampaikan setiap enam bulan, terdiri dari laporan keuangan, operasional dan administrasi semester I.

- e. Hasil audit keuangan laporan tahunan.
Laporan Tahun Buku 2001 masih dalam proses audit BPKP.
- f. Laporan Tahunan.

Prosedur Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa

Pengadaan barang dan jasa dilaksanakan sesuai dengan prosedur yang diatur dalam Keppres No. 18 tahun 2000 yang menganut prinsip-prinsip:

- Persaingan sehat;
- Transparan;
- Terbuka; dan
- Perlakuan adil dan layak bagi semua pihak.

Adapun metode pengadaan sebagaimana diatur dalam petunjuk teknis Keppres No. 18 tahun 2000 sebagai berikut :

- Pengumuman prakualifikasi;
- Pendaftaran dan pengambilan dokumen prakualifikasi;
- Pengembalian dokumen prakualifikasi
- Evaluasi dan penetapan calon peserta;
- Pengumuman hasil prakualifikasi;
- Pendaftaran peserta lelang;
- Undangan dan pengambilan dokumen lelang;
- Penjelasan pekerjaan (Anwijzing);
- Pemasukan dan pembukaan penawaran;
- Evaluasi Penawaran;
- Usulan Calon Pemenang;
- Penetapan Pemenang Penyedia barang dan jasa;
- Pengumuman Pemenang Lelang;
- Masa Sanggah;
- Keputusan Penetapan Pemenang Penyedia barang dan jasa.

Kebijakan Akuntansi

Pengelolaan dan sistem pertanggung-jawaban keempat sumber pembiayaan Perjan RRI adalah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di instansi pemerintah pada umumnya dan berdasarkan prinsip anggaran berimbang.

Oleh karenanya laporan keuangan yang disajikan Perjan RRI tidak berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan yang berlaku umum, akan tetapi berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah, sesuai dengan ketentuan dan peraturan yang berlaku.

Menyetujui,
Ketua Dewan Pengawas

M. Arsyad Subik, B.A.



Jakarta, 30 Desember 2002

Direktur Utama Perjan RRI

Drs. H. Suryanta Saleh, M.M.
NIP 050006801

RRI の将来に向けての改善計画

(2003年—2007年)

RRI Future Improvement Plan (Year 2003 – 2007)

I. Each Directorate and Supporting Working Unit Goals for the Year 2003 – 2007

1. Broadcasting Directorate

- a. Broadcast program quality for all programs in accordance with Broadcasting Law and the principles of Public Radio improved.
- b. More Online RRI Branch Station on internet.
- c. Cooperation with Local Administration Office for information, education and local art and culture programs improved.
- d. Cross-sector cooperation for information and elucidation broadcast programs improved.
- e. Collaboration between broadcasting institutions and overseas professional institution improved.
- f. 3 (three) more new broadcasting stations i.e. in Gunung Sitoli municipality of North Sumatra, Tahuna municipality of North Sulawesi, and Tarakan municipality of East Kalimantan increased.
- g. Network (*Programa* -IV) increased.
- h. Programs and broadcast airtime: *Programa* I – IV for RRI Headquarter (*Cabang Utama* Jakarta) and Foreign broadcast, *Programa* I – IV for RRI Provincial Branch (*Cabang Madya*), *Programa* I – III for RRI Municipality and Regional Branches (*Cabang Muda* and *Pratama*) increased.
- i. Domestic program airtime for *programa* III increased.
- j. Cooperation with State Enterprises (BUMN) for business information programs improved.

2. Technical Directorate

- a. MW, FM and SW frequency broadcast scope area increased.
- b. The availability of facilities and infrastructure as well as hardware to support *Programa* I – IV for RRI Headquarter (*Cabang Utama* Jakarta) and Foreign broadcast, *Programa* I – IV for RRI Provincial Branch (*Cabang Madya*), *Programa* I – III for RRI Municipality and Regional Branches (*Cabang Muda* and *Pratama*).
- c. Multi media technology applied.

- d. The availability of facilities and infrastructure as well as hardware to support *programa* (*Programa IV*) network increase.
- e. Program distribution facilities quality and quantity (terrestrial and satellite system) increased.
- f. Digital technology utilization – for transmitter – applied.
- g. The people/Local Administration aspiration to established new RRI Station accommodated.
- h. Cooperation with broadcasting institution/overseas profession institution increased.
- i. 3 (three) more new broadcasting stations i.e. in Gunung Sitoli municipality of North Sumatra, Tahuna municipality of North Sulawesi, and Tarakan municipality of East Kalimantan increased.
- j. Maintenance and operational management quality improved.

3. Directorate of Marketing and Business Development

- a. The availability of business development concept.
- b. Income increase as the result of cross-sector and Local Administration cooperation.
- c. Broadcast services income increased.
- d. Non-broadcast services income increased.

4. Directorate of Administration and Finances

- a. Commitment improvement of all leaders in order to develop management.
- b. Comprehension improvement of all leaders on RRI mission and vision as public broadcasting institution, prime services and business culture.
- c. Planning and organizing activities, integrated implementation and evaluation on finances and operational performance targets among working units at RRI branch stations, Directorates and Supporting Working Units, and Headquarter Directorates and Supporting Working Units implemented.
- d. Reward and punishment implementation.
- e. The availability of operational cost to support additional program and airtime.
- f. Services quality improved.

g. Business culture improvement.

h. The anticipation of institutional status change.

i. 3 (three) more new broadcasting stations i.e. in Gunung Sitoli municipality of North Sumatra, Tahuna municipality of North Sulawesi, and Tarakan municipality of East Kalimantan increased.

5. State-owned Company (*Perjan*) Secretariat

a. The availability of accurate and punctual periodically report.

b. RRI positive image increased.

6. Internal Supervisory Unit

a. Effective and efficient supervision implemented.

7. Radio Education and Training Centre

a. Human Resources comprehension on RRI vision and mission as public broadcasting institution, prime services and business culture improved.

b. Human resources profession quality on broadcasting, technical affairs, marketing and business development, administration and finances improved.

c. Collaboration with overseas profession education institutions improved.

RRI—通信情報省、RRR 本部—RRI タラカン、トリトリ

交信書簡類

No : 1014/DU/SEK/1999

Attn to : Director of Radio

Re : Proposal on Frequency Change from MW to IFRB

Dear Sir,

In regards to the establishment of new RRI stations in 6 (six) locations at regional I of *Nusantara I* (Archipelago I) i.e. Nias and Natuna, *Nusantara III* (Archipelago III) i.e. Sintang and Tarakan and *Nusantara IV* (Archipelago IV) i.e. Bual Toli-toli, Tahuna, and Ende. We would like to propose frequency change from MW to IFRB.

As the above allocation frequency is important for Medium Wave transmitter broadcast, as the requirement for Medium Wave transmitter broadcast, therefore we would like to propose new Medium Wave frequency change for RRI station and registered additional location in IFRB with considerations as below:

1. The above mentioned location is on the same zone, however its frequency is already being registered to IFRB and has not being used yet, as recorded on RRI operational data of transmitter across Indonesia for the year 1998/1999.
2. Directorate of Radio has sent out a letter to RRI station of which the respective registered frequency to IFRB is being used by new RRI station that is adjusted upon the latter's operational area, to advise to not to use the above frequency with consideration of Co Channel and Adjacent Channel bias.

Frequency change proposal is as below:

No	Location	Frequency Proposal Change to IFRB	Registered Location to IFRB	CO. Channel	Location of which utilized the Channel	Adjacent Channel	Location of which utilized the Channel
1	NIAS	1530	PADANG	1530	PADANG	(+) 1539 (+) 1521	
2.	NATUNA	1467	TANJUNG PINANG	1467	TANJUNG PINANG	(+) 1476 (+) 1458	SURAKARTA
3	SINTANG	1269	PONTIANAK	1269	PONTIANAK	(+) 1278 (-) 1260	
4	TARAKAN	1449	SAMARINDA	1215	SAMARINDA	(+) 1458	

					BENGKULU	(-) 1440	
5	BUAL TOLI-TOL I	1161	KENDARI		KENDARI	(+) 1170 (-) 1152	SEMARANG LHOKSEUMAWE
6	TAHUNA	1305	MANADO	1305	MANADO	(+) 1314 (-) 1296	

Ende frequency location is already being registered to IFRB i.e. 1089 kHz and 981 kHz.

In regards to the above frequency allocation, we would be very appreciate it if you could kindly to report the matter to the Directorate of Frequency Affairs of Posts and Telecommunication Directorate General.

For kindly attention and consideration regarding this matter will be highly appreciate it.

Jakarta, 19th July 1999

Drs. Suryanta Saleh

Official Registry No. 050006801

) CC:

1. Head of Technical Facilities Establishment Centre of Radio, Television and Film
2. Head of Technical Directorate of Radio Directorate

DEPARTEMEN PENERANGAN RI
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL RADIO - TELEVISI DAN FILM
DIREKTORAT RADIO
JL. MEDAN MERDEKA BARAT 4 - 5 JAKARTA
TELPON : 3849091 - 3455381 - 7203467
TROMOL POS 1157

N o m o r : 1014/DU/SEK/1999.

Kepada Yth. : Sdr. Ses.Ditjen RTF.

D a r i : Direktur Radio.

Perihal : Usulan Perubahan Frekuensi MW ke IFRB.

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan telah didirikannya RRI baru di 6 (enam) lokasi daerah tingkat II wilayah Nusantara I Nias dan Natuna, Nusantara III Sintang dan Tarakan serta Nusantara IV Bual Toli-toli, Tahuna dan Ende.

Mengingat pentingnya alokasi frekuensi tersebut sebagai syarat pengudaraan pemancar Medium Wave, maka kami usulkan perubahan frekuensi Medium Wave yang baru untuk RRI dan penambahan lokasi yang terdaftar di IFRB dengan pertimbangan sebagai berikut :

1. Lokasi tersebut pada zone yang sama tetapi frekuensi nya sudah terdaftar di IFRB dan belum dipergunakan, sebagaimana data operasional pemancar RRI seluruh Indonesia tahun 1998/1999.
2. Direktorat Radio telah bersurat kepada stasiun RRI dimana frekuensi yang terdaftar di IFRB dipakai oleh RRI baru yang disesuaikan dengan wilayah operasionalnya, untuk tidak menggunakan frekuensi dimaksud dengan pertimbangan terkena persyaratan jarak antar frekuensi (Co channel dan Adj channel)

Adapun perubahan usulan Frekuensi meliputi :


NO.	LOKASI	USULAN PERUBAHAN FREKUENSI KE IFRB	LOKASI YG TERDAFTAR DI IFRB	CO. CHANNEL	LOKASI YG SUDAH MEM PERGUNAKAN	ADJ. CHANNEL	LOKASI YANG SUDAH MEMPER-GUNAKAN
1.	N I A S	1530	PADANG	1530	PADANG	(+) 1539 (-) 1521	
2.	N A T U N A	1467	TJ. PINANG	1467	TJ. PINANG	(+) 1476 (-) 1458	SURAKARTA
3.	SINTANG	1269	PONTIANAK	1269	PONTIANAK	(+) 1278 (-) 1260	
4.	TARAKAN	1449	SAMARINDA	1449	SAMARINDA BENGKULU	(+) 1458 (-) 1440	
5.	BUAL TOLI-TOLI	1161	KENDARI	1161	KENDARI	(+) 1170 (-) 1152	SEMARANG LEHORSEUMAWE
6.	T A H U N A	1305	MANADO	1305	MANADO	(+) 1314 (-) 1296	

Khusus lokasi Ende frekuensi sudah terdaftar di IFRB yaitu 1089 KHz dan 981 KHz.

Sehubungan perubahan alokasi frekuensi dimaksud mohon dilaporkan ke Direktorat Bina Frekuensi Dirjen Postel.

Demikian atas perhatian serta kerjasamanya disampaikan terima kasih.

Jakarta, 19 Juli 1999



Suryanta Saleh

H. SURYANTA SALEH
NIP. 050006801

Tembusan Kepada Yth. :

1. Sdr. Kepala Pusbinsartek RTF. ✓
2. Sdr. Kepala Sub Direktorat Teknik Dit. Radio.

IN/GM-019 J³/3

RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Jakarta, June 22, 2005

No : 462/DIRUT/SEK/2005
Subject : The Proposal of Medium Wave Frequency for RRI Tarakan and RRI Toli-Toli
Attachment : 1 document

To
Minister of Communication and Information Technology
Jakarta

Dear Sir,

Regarding to the Grant Aid from the Japanese Government of the Medium Wave Transmitter for RRI Tarakan and RRI Toli-Toli, herewith we would like to propose two frequencies of MW for the two mentioned stations. Therefore, we are hoping it could be follow-up to IFRB for record.

The frequencies that we proposed are:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| 1. RRI Tarakan with frequency | : 1449 KHz (MW) | 207m |
| 2. RRI Toli-Toli with frequency | : 1161 KHz (MW) | 258m |

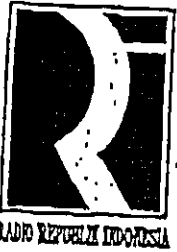
Need to be informed that we had proposed those frequencies in 1999 through Radio Director Official letter No: 1014/DU/SEK/1999 date July 19, 1999 (attached).

We really hope that the proposed two frequencies mentioned above could be follow-up to IFRB.

Thank you very much for your attention and cooperation.

Director,

Drs. H. Suryanta Saleh, MM



PERUSAHAAN JAWATAN
RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KANTOR PUSAT

Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 4-5 JAKARTA PUSAT
Tel : 3849091, 3455381, 3842083 (hunting) Fax : 3457132, 3455381
E-mail : sekdirut@rri-online.com Website: http://www.rri-online.com

W/EM-019 J 2/3

Nomor: 462/DIRUT/SEK/2005
Perihal: Usulan Frekuensi Medium Wave untuk
RRI Tarakan dan RRI Toli-Toli
Lamp. : 1 (satu) berkas

Jakarta, 22 Juni 2005										
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Kepada Yth,
Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika
di-

JAKARTA

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan adanya Grant Aid dari Pemerintah Jepang berupa Pemancar Medium Wave (MW) untuk Stasiun RRI Tarakan dan RRI Toli-Toli, dengan ini kami mengusulkan 2 (dua) frekuensi MW untuk Stasiun yang dimaksud dan mohon kiranya dapat diteruskan ke IFRB, untuk dicatatkan.

Adapun frekuensi yang kami usulkan sebagai berikut :

1. Stasiun RRI Tarakan dengan Frekuensi = 1449 KHz (MW)
2. Stasiun RRI Toli-Toli dengan Frekuensi = 1161 KHz (MW)

Perlu disampaikan bahwa frekuensi tersebut telah kami usulkan pada tahun 1999 melalui surat Direktur Radio Nomo: 1014/DU/SEK/1999 tanggal 19 Juli 1999 (terlampir).

Besar harapan kami kedua frekuensi tersebut dapat diproses dan didaftarkan ke IFRB.

Demikian, atas perhatian Bapak diucapkan terima kasih.

DIREKTUR UTAMA
KANTOR PUSAT
RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA

SURYANTA SALEH, MM

Tembusan kepada Yth.

1. Direktur Jenderal Postel Dep. Kominfo
2. Dirjen. Sarana komunikasi & Diseminasi Informasi Dep. Kominfo
3. Direktur Teknik Perjan RRI ✓
4. KPI Pusat Jakarta
5. Kepala RRI Cabang Pratama Tarakan
6. Kepala RRI Cabang Pratama Toli-Toli
7. Arsip.

No : 164/DJSKDI/KOMINFO/8/2005
Re : **Medium Wave (MW) Frequency Proposal**
For RRI Tarakan and Toli-Toli Stations

Jakarta, August 2nd, 2005

Attn to.

Director General for Posts and Telecommunication
Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

Dear Sir,

In regards to the Executive Director of RRI reference letter No. 462/DIRUT/SEK/2005 on June 22nd, 2005 regarding Medium Wave (MW) Frequency Proposal for RRI Tarakan and Toli-Toli Stations, herewith we would like to inform you that the Japanese Government is to give Grant Aid of Medium Wave (MW) Transmitter for RRI Tarakan and Toli-Toli Stations, in regards to the matter above RRI proposed 2 (two) MW frequency transmitters for above locations.

Allow us to remind you that this frequency allocation is a very important matter as the requirements to broadcast through MW frequency, therefore we advise you if you could kindly process these 2 (two) MW frequency proposal for above locations and to proceed it to IFRB to be registered.

The proposed MW frequencies are as below:

1. 1449 kHz (MW) for RRI Tarakan Station
2. 1161 kHz (MW) for RRI Toli-Toli Station

For your information that we had proposed those MW frequencies on 1999 through a letter signed by the Director of Radio No. 1014/DU/SEK/1999 on July 19th, 1999 to the Secretary to Director General of Radio, TV and Film of the now-defunct Ministry of Information.

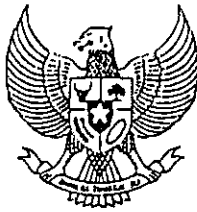
Your kindly consideration regarding this matter is highly appreciated.

Acting Director General of Communication Media

Widiadnyana Merati

CC:

1. The Minister of Communication and Information Technology (as report)
2. Secretary General
3. JICA Expert for Broadcasting Policy to KOMINFO
4. RRI Executive Director
5. RRI Tarakan Station Head
6. RRI Toli-Toli Station Head



DEPARTEMEN KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA

Jakarta, 2 Agustus 2005

Nomor : 164/DJSKDI/KOMINFO/8/2005
Perihal : Usulan Frekuensi Medium Wave (MW)
untuk RRI Tarakan dan RRI Toli-Toli.

Kepada Yth.
Direktur Jenderal Pos dan Telekomunikasi,
Departemen Kominfo.
di -
J a k a r t a

Sehubungan dengan surat Direktur Utama Perjan RRI Nomor: 462/DIRUT/SEK/2005 tanggal 22 Juni 2005 perihal Usulan Frekuensi Medium Wave untuk RRI Tarakan dan RRI Toli-Toli, bersama ini kami sampaikan bahwa Pemerintah Jepang akan memberikan bantuan Grant Aid berupa Pemancar Medium Wave (MW) untuk RRI Stasiun Tarakan dan RRI Stasiun Toli-Toli, berkaitan dengan hal tersebut RRI mengusulkan 2 (dua) frekuensi MW untuk dua stasiun dimaksud.

Mengingat pentingnya alokasi frekuensi tersebut sebagai syarat pengudaraan pemancar Medium Wave, kami harapkan kepada Saudara agar dapat memproses usulan 2 (dua) frekuensi MW untuk Stasiun yang dimaksud dan juga dapat meneruskan ke IFRB untuk dicatatkan.

Adapun frekuensi yang diusulkan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Stasiun RRI Tarakan dengan Frekuensi = 1449 KHz (MW)
2. Stasiun RRI Toli-Toli dengan Frekuensi = 1161 KHz (MW)

Perlu kami sampaikan pula bahwa frekuensi tersebut telah diusulkan sejak tahun 1999 melalui surat Direktur Radio Nomor: 1014/DU/SEK/1999 tanggal 19 Juli 1999 kepada Sekretaris Ditjen RTF, Deppen RI terlampir.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian Saudara diucapkan terima kasih.

Plt. Direktur Jenderal

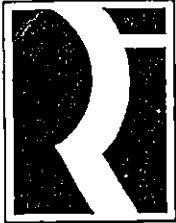
Sarana Komunikasi dan Diseminasi Informasi



WIDIADNYANA MERATI

Tembusan Yth.:

1. Menteri Kominfo (sebagai laporan);
2. Sekretaris Jenderal;
3. JICA Expert for Broadcasting, KOMINFO
4. Direktur Utama Perjan RRI;
5. Kepala RRI Cabang Pratama Tarakan;
6. Kepala RRI Cabang Pratama Toli-Toli;



RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA

PERUSAHAAN JAWATAN
RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KANTOR PUSAT

Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 4-5 JAKARTA PUSAT
Tel : 3849091, 3455381, 3842083 (hunting) Fax : 3457132, 3455381
E-mail:sekdirut@rri-online.com Website:http://www.rri-online.com

Nomor : 1178 /SEK/DIR.TEK/VIII/2005
Lamp. : -
Perihal : Lokasi Area Pemancar 10 KW MW

Jakarta, 18 Agustus 2005.

Kepada Yth. :
Sdr. Kepala RRI Cabang Pratama Toli Toli
di-
TOLI TOLI.

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan rencana bantuan / Grant Aid pemerintah Jepang dalam bentuk pengadaan dan pemasangan pemancar 10 KW MW dan sesuai laporan petugas survey yang telah mengunjungi lokasi area pemancar yang terletak di dusun Nopi Kelurahan Nalu Kecamatan Baolan Kabupaten Toli toli Sulawesi Tengah, kami sampaikan sebagai berikut :

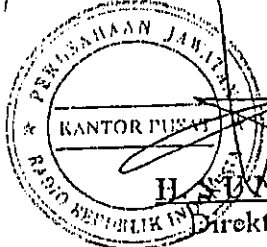
1. Pada perinsipnya kami dapat menyetujui peruntukan lokasi tersebut diatas sebagai lokasi area pemancar 10 KW MW RRI Cabang Pratama Toli toli, namun demikian karena letaknya dipinggir pantai dengan ketinggian 1 m (DPL) dan sesuai informasi dilapangan bila laut pasang air akan naik ke lokasi tersebut $\pm 0,5$ m maka perlu segera dilakukan pematangan tanah/pengurangan/pembuatan turap sehingga dimungkinkan membuat pondasi antena MW, menara STL dan Sarana penunjang lainnya di area lokasi yang luasnya 4 Ha.
2. Untuk itu segera konsultasikan dengan PU/Kimpraswil setempat guna mendapatkan RAB dan gambar rencana pekerjaan dimaksud.
3. Memohon kepada pemerintah Kabupaten Toli toli agar berkenan mengalokasikan dana pekerjaan tersebut dalam APBD tahun 2006, karena usulan Dana Pendamping Proyek bantuan pemerintah Jepang untuk Pembangunan Sarana Penunjang lokasi pemancar 10 KW MW lokasi Toli toli yang telah kami sampaikan kepada Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika di Jakarta tanggal 20 Juni 2005 hanya meliputi :

- Pembangunan Gedung Pemancar 1 x 70 M2
- Pembangunan Gedung Diesel 1 x 36 M2
- Pembangunan Jalan masuk 3 x 300 M2
- Pembangunan Halaman parkir 1 x 200 M2
- Pembangunan Rumah Dinas 2 x 35 M2
- Pembangunan Tower STL 50 M Self Supporting
- Pengadaan Diesel Genset 65 KVA
- Pemasangan Daya Listrik 60 KVA
- Pengadaan Air Bersih

4. Langkah konkrit yang Saudara lakukan agar dilaporkan ke Direktur Utama/ Direktur Teknik.

Demikian atas perhatian Saudara, disampaikan terima kasih.

PERUSAHAAN JAWATAN RRI



H. SINENDRA
Direktur Teknik

Tembusan kepada Yth. :

1. Direktur Utama Perjan RRI
2. Direktur Administrasi dan Keuangan Perjan RRI.
3. Dewan Pengawas.

Srt-Tolitoli05/HDG/Sit-Direk



RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA

PERUSAHAAN JAWATAN
RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KANTOR PUSAT

Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 4-5 JAKARTA PUSAT
Tel : 3849091, 3455381, 3842083 (hunting) Fax : 3457132, 3455381
E-mail:sekdirut@rri-online.com Website:http://www.rri-online.com

Nomor : 1177 /SEK/DIR.TEK/VIII/2005
Lamp. : -
Perihal : Lokasi Area Pemancar 10 KW MW

Jakarta, 18 Agustus 2005.

Kepada Yth. :
Sdr. Kepala RRI Cabang Pratama Tarakan
di-
TARAKAN.

Dengan hormat,

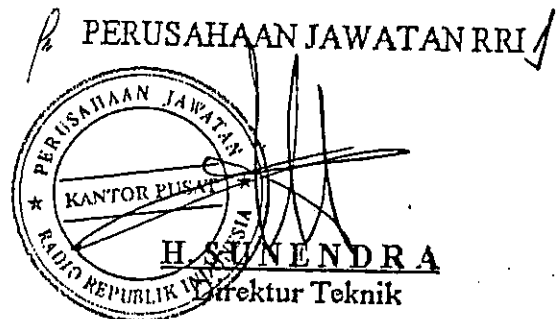
Menunjuk surat Saudara Nomor : 164/CAMA-TRK/VII/2005 tanggal 8 Juli 2005 perihal pemberitahuan lokasi area pemancar dan laporan hasil survey RRI Kantor Pusat bersama JICA Expert Jepang dan Departemen Kominfo pada tanggal 27 - 31 Juli 2005, dengan ini kami sampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

- a. Dari 3 (tiga) lokasi yang telah di survey yaitu : Kelurahan Anal Lana, Kelurahan Anal Baru dan Kelurahan Kampung Enam berdasarkan hasil pembahasan penetapan lokasi maka yang secara teknis dapat mendukung keberadaan pemancar 10 KW MW bantuan pemerintah Jepang adalah lokasi area pemancar yang berada di Kelurahan Kampung Enam dengan pertimbangan sebagai berikut :
 - Jarak dari Studio RRI Tarakan ke lokasi area pemancar 3 KM (on the road)
 - Jarak bebas pandang dari lokasi ke Studio RRI Tarakan 1,06 KM (line of sight) sehingga tidak ada masalah teknis pengiriman sinyal modulasi/STL cukup dengan mendirikan monara setinggi 50 M
 - Lokasi ini berdekatan dengan STIE Bulungan dan untuk mendapatkan ukuran tanah seluas 200 x 200 M2 tidak sulit, pembuatan jalan baru ke lokasi dari jalan yang telah ada sekitar \pm 100 M.
- b. Namun demikian karena batas tanah yang ditunjuk untuk peruntukan lokasi area pemancar RRI Tarakan belum jelas harap melakukan koordinasi dengan pemerintah kota Tarakan untuk meyakinkan batas penunjukan tanah seluas 4 Ha dibelakang STIE Bulungan dimaksud sesuai penjelasan Walikota Tarakan kepada RRI.
- c. Karena lokasi Kampung Enam dengan kondisi tanah yang tidak rata maka masih diperlukan pekerjaan Cut and Fill seluas 4 Ha, sedangkan usulan Dana Pendamping Proyek Bantuan Pemerintah Jepang untuk Pembangunan Sarana Penunjang lokasi pemancar MW 10 KW yang telah kami sampaikan kepada Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika RI di Jakarta tanggal 20 Juni 2005 hanya meliputi :

- Pembangunan Gedung Pemancar 1 x 70 M2
- Pembangunan Gedung Diesel 1 x 36 M2
- Pembangunan jalan masuk 3 x 300 M2
- Pembangunan halaman parkir 1 x 200 M2
- Pembangunan Rumah Dinas 2 x 35 M2
- Pembangunan Tower STL 50 M Self Supporting
- Pengadaan Diesel Genset 65 KVA
- Pemasangan Daya Listrik 60 KVA
- Pengadaan Air Bersih

d. Sehingga untuk biaya Pekerjaan pematangan tanah lokasi area pemancar di Kelurahan Kampung Enam tersebut diatas harap Saudara segera menghubungi PU Setempat guna mendapatkan RAB dan gambar rencana pekerjaan Cut and Fill dimaksud dan memohon kepada pemerintah Kota Tarakan agar berkenan mengalokasikan dana pekerjaan tersebut dalam APBD tahun 2006.

Demikian atas perhatian Saudara, disampaikan terima kasih.



Tembusan kepada Yth.:

1. Direktur Utama Perjan RRI
2. Direktur Administrasi dan Keuangan Perjan RRI.
3. Dewan Pengawas.

Srt-Trk/HD/Srt-Dirtek

No : Tarakan, September 1st, 2005

Attachment:

Re : **10 kW MW Transmitter Location Area Report**

Attn to:

**RRI Technical Director
RRI Headquarter Station**

Dear Sir,

In response to your letter reference No. 1177/SEK/DIR.TEK/VIII/2005 of August 15th, 2005 regarding 10 kW MW Transmitter Location Area, we would like to inform you as below:

1. Location area which is located in Gunung Amal, Kampung Enam District, Tarakan Municipality had been already decided by RRI Headquarter Survey Team, JICA Expert and Communication and Information Technology Ministry official, as the location for 10 kW MW Transmitter – we have already informed this matter to Tarakan Mayor along with RRI Survey Team and JICA Expert on Saturday, August 27th, 2005.
2. Based on confirmation received, Tarakan Mayor supports very much and responds the above mentioned transmitter and promised to provide 4 hectares land including cut and fill and location restoration fee of which is due to be done on January 2006.
3. Other matters related to location area preparation will be reported accordingly.

Your kindly attention and consideration regarding this matter will be highly appreciated.

RRI Tarakan Station Head

Drs. Aidi Normansyah

Official Registry Number: 050017593



PERUBAHAN JAWATAN

KEPADA YTH. BAPAK DIREKTUR TEKNIK PERENCANAAN SURVEI

DI KANTOR PERTAMINA (PERSERO) JAKARTA

Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Komplek IV Tarakan

Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia

Jakarta, 1 September 2005

Surat Keputusan No. 1177/SEK/DIR. TEK/VIII/2005

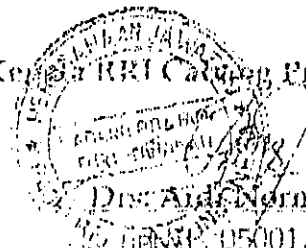
Isi Surat Keputusan : Laporan Kesiapan Lahan Area Lokasi Pemancar MW 10 KW

Kepada Yth,
Bapak Direktur Teknik Perjan RRI
di-
Jakarta Pusat

Merindak lanjuti surat Bapak Direktur Teknik No. 1177/SEK/DIR. TEK/VIII/2005, tanggal 15 Agustus 2005, perihal Lokasi area pemancar MW 10 KW, dapat kami laporkan bahwa

1. Lahan Area yang ada di Gunung Ansal, Kelurahan Kampung Luan, Kecamatan Tarakan Timur yang telah ditetapkan TIM SURVEY RRI Pusat bersama Tim JICA EXPERT Jepang dan Kominfo, sebagai Lokasi area Pemancar MW 10 KW, hal ini sudah disampaikan kepada Bapak Walikota Tarakan bersama - sama TIM SURVEY JICA EXPERT Jepang pada hari Sabtu, 27 Agustus 2005.
 2. Dari hasil konfirmasi Bapak Walikota Tarakan sangat mendukung dan merespon keberadaan Pemancar MW 10 KW dimaksud, serta menyanggupi lahan seluas 4 ha, berikut biaya pematangan tanah (*Cut & Fill dan Pembersihan Lokasi*) diperkirakan paling lambat Januari 2006, pekerjaan pematangan tanah tersebut selesai dikerjakan.
 3. Hal - hal lain yang bertalian dengan persiapan lahan area akan kami laporkan kepada Bapak Direktur.
- Demikian penyampulan kami terima kasih.

Kepala RRI Cabang Pratama Tarakan



Dis: Andi Norman Syah

050017593

Handwritten signature and notes at the bottom left of the page.

放 送 法

(英語版)



PUBLISHED BY :
DEPUTY OF COMMUNICATION MEDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION
No. 02/KOMINF/C/2/2003

FOREWORD

The New Broadcasting Law of the Republic of Indonesia has come into force on 28th December 2002, with Law Number 32 of 2002, replacing the previous Broadcasting Law Number 24 of 1997. Therefore the Indonesian Broadcasting practices will change as instructed by the new law.

By this new broadcasting law, is expected that the broadcasting industry and the broadcasting society in Indonesia can make the benefit of this new law as a direction and guidelines, to satisfy the public in getting information through radio and television.

To enable Indonesian people understand the content of this new law comprehensively, Deputy of Communication Media, Ministry of Communication and Information publish this Broadcasting Law.

Jakarta, February 2003

Deputy of Communication Media
Ministry of Communication and Information



PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
LAW NUMBER 32 OF 2002
ON
BROADCASTING

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- Considering :
- a. that freedom of expression and information gathering through Broadcasting is the fundamental right of all human beings, in its pursuit to live within a society and as a citizen of the nation and to be implemented in accordance with existing laws as stipulated in the Pancasila as well as the 1945 Constitution;
 - b. that the radio frequency spectrum is a limited natural resource and is a national property which needs to be protected and secured by the nation and to be fully utilized for the welfare of the people, in accordance with the spirit enshrined in the Proclamation of the 17th of August, 1945;

- c. in securing the national integration as well as the diversity of the people of Indonesia and the implementation of the provincial autonomy. it is necessary to establish a sound and balanced national information system with a view to obtaining social justice for all the people of Indonesia;
- d. that the broadcasting institution as the mass media communications has a vital role in balancing the social, cultural, political, economic livelihood and at the same time has the freedom and is responsible for implementing its role and function as an information media, to educate, entertain and control all social elements;
- e. that broadcasting while, at the same time transmitted and received, has a great influence in shaping the public opinion, behavior and it is further the obligation of the broadcasting companies to adhere to the basic moral, cultural values of the Indonesian people based on belief in God, and a civilized, fair humanity;
- f. that based on the stipulations of letters a, b, c, d, and e of Law Number 24 of the

year 1997 on Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 1997 and Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3701) is no longer relevant and therefore needs to be revoked and replaced by a new Law on Broadcasting.

- Bearing in mind:**
- 1. Article 20 clause (1), clause (2), and clause (4), Article 21 clause (1), Article 28F, Article 31 clause (1), Article 32, Article 33 clause (3), and Article 36 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as has been amended by the Fourth Amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - 2. Law Number 8 of 1992 on Film (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 1992, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3473);
 - 3. Law Number 5 of the year 1999 on the Prohibition of Monopoly and Illegal Business Practices (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 1999, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3871);

4. Law Number 8 of 1999 on the Consumer Protection (State Gazette Number 42 of 1999 and Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3821);
5. Law Number 22 of 1999 on the Provincial autonomy (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 of 1999, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3839);
6. Law Number 36 of 1999 on Telecommunications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 154 of 1999, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3881);
7. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165 of 1999, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3886);
8. Law Number 40 of 1999 on the Press (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 166 of 1999, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3887);
9. Law Number 19 of 2002 on Property Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 85 of 2002, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4220);

**With the consent of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,**

and

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
HAS DECIDED :**

To Stipulate : BROADCASTING LAW

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1

General Terms and Conditions:

1. Broadcast is a message or series of messages in the form of audio, visual or audio visual or in the form of graphics, characters, that are active and non-active are transmitted through various receivers.
2. Broadcasting is the activity of a broadcasting transmission through a transmitter and/or transmitter(s) on land, sea or on the air through the use of a radio wave through the air, cable and/or other media which can at the same time be transmitted and received by the public through the use of a receiving equipment;
3. Radio broadcasting is a type of mass media communication which uses the audio system to openly transmit ideas and information, and does in the form of a continuous program;
4. Television broadcasting is a form of mass media communication which uses the audio visual system and transmit ideas and information in an open or closed manner in the form of a continuous program;

5. Advertising broadcast is an information broadcast which has a commercial character and public service about a particular service, product or idea which could be used by the general public, without any compensation on the concerned broadcasting institution;
6. Commercial advertising broadcast is aired through radio and television broadcasting to introduce, publicize, and/or promote goods and services to the public in order to influence the consumers about a certain product offered;
7. Public service advertising broadcast is non-commercial and aired through the radio of television with a view to introducing, disseminating and/or promoting ideas, thoughts and/or messages to the community at large and to influence the people to do and/or act according to the goal of the advertisement order;
8. Radio frequency spectrum is the electromagnetic wave used for broadcasting on the air without artificial guide, and a limited natural resource;
9. Broadcasting Institutions are broadcasting operator for the Public Broadcasting Institution, Private Broadcasting Institution, Community Broadcasting Institution, or Subscriber's Broadcasting Institution and carry out their respective functions in accordance with the existing rules and regulations;
10. The National Broadcasting system covers the overall national broadcasting and functions on the provisions of the prevailing statutes with a view to the achievement of the national goals as stipulated in the State Ideology, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution;

11. The National Information Order which is fair, smooth and just is the information condition regulated nicely and in harmony, as the most important in order of the flow of information or message which should serve as the basis for all broadcasting between the central and provincial governments, between all other parts of Indonesia, as well as between Indonesia and the international community;
12. The Government is the Minister or other officials chosen by the President or the Governor;
13. The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission is an independent state institution both located in the central government as well as in the province and its duties and functions are arranged in this prevailing regulations is a reflection of the community's participation in broadcasting;
14. The State has the authority to issue the broadcasting implementation license to a broadcasting institution to operate a broadcasting.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES, GOALS, FUNCTIONS AND DIRECTIONS

Article 2

Broadcasting shall be conducted in accordance with the state ideology, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and based on the principles of fair utilization, equality in distribution, rule of law, security, independence, freedom, variety, and sense of responsibility.

Article 3

Broadcasting is aimed at strengthening national integration, fostering a sound character and attitude, belief in God and could intellectually enhance the people of the nation as a whole, as a means of building a democratic and just society and at the same time developing the broadcasting industry in Indonesia.

Article 4

- (1) As one of the elements of mass media, one of the functions of broadcasting is to educate, entertain, to control and has a social function.
- (2) Broadcasting also has its economic and cultural functions as outlined in article 1.

Article 5

Broadcasting is directed to:

- a. uphold the implementation of the state ideology, Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945;
- b. enhance the morality and basic religious values in upholding the integrity of the people;
- c. enhance the quality of the human resources development;
- d. protect and strengthen the national unity of the nation;
- e. enhance legal awareness and national discipline;
- f. channel public opinion and encourage the active participation of the people in building and developing the national and regional development and to conserve the environment;
- g. prevent the monopoly of property and encourage healthy competition in the broadcasting field;

- h. encourage the further improvement of the economic capability of the people in implementing equal distribution and strengthen competitive advantage in the broadcasting field;
- i. disseminate the right, balanced and responsible information;
- j. advance national culture.

CHAPTER III BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

First Part

General Provisions

Article 6

- (1) Broadcasting is conducted within a national broadcasting system.
- (2) In carrying out the national broadcasting system as stipulated in article (1), the state controls the radio frequency spectrum used to enhance the welfare of the people.
- (3) Within the national broadcasting system, an integrated network is already established and be further developed to build a network station and a local station.
- (4) A broadcasting commission is established to implement the broadcasting services.

Second Part
Indonesian Broadcasting Commission
(Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia)

Article 7

- (1) The broadcasting commission as stated in Article 6 clause (4) is referred to as the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (IBC) or Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia (KPI).
- (2) The IBC is an independent national institution responsible for coordinating broadcasting.
- (3) IBC is composed of a Central IBC and a Provincial IBC established at the provincial level.
- (4) In implementing its functions and responsibilities, the Central IBC is monitored by the House of Representatives and the Provincial IBC is monitored by the Provincial House of Representative.

Article 8

- (1) The IBC is a reflection of the community's participation and should at the same time represent the people's aspirations.
- (2) In carrying out its functions as stated in clause (1), the IBC is authorized to do the following:
 - a. establish standardized broadcasting programs;
 - b. arrange rules and regulations and establish a broadcasting code of conduct;
 - c. control the implementation of the broadcasting rules and regulations, broadcasting code of conduct and the standardized broadcasting programs;
 - d. issue fines to those who have not adhered to the rules and regulations broadcasting code of conduct and the standardized broadcasting programs;

- e. establish coordination and/or cooperation with the Government, broadcasting institutions and the community.
- (3) The duties and responsibilities of the IBC are as follows:
- a. to guarantee that the community receives correct and reliable information in accordance with the basic human rights;
 - b. assist in organizing the infrastructure in broadcasting;
 - c. establish a healthy competitive atmosphere between the broadcasting institutions and interrelated industry;
 - d. help maintain a just and balanced of the national information order;
 - e. receive, investigate and solve complaints or criticism or appreciation from the society on the broadcasting implementation; and
 - f. establish the planning and development for human resources development which guarantee in broadcasting professionalism;

Article 9

- (1) The Central IBC composed of 9 (nine) members and 7 (seven) members at the Provincial level.
- (2) The members shall elect the chairman and vice chairman of IBC.
- (3) The chairman and vice chairman of IBC both at the central and provincial levels are allowed to hold offices for a maximum of 3 (three) years and could only run for re-election only once for the following term.
- (4) A secretariat would be established to assist the work of the IBC funded by the state.
- (5) In carrying out its duties, the IBC shall be assisted by a professional as needed.

(6) The funding sources of the Central office of the IBC shall be obtained from the National Budget and the Provincial IBC shall be obtained from the Provincial Government Budget.

Article 10

- (1) The following is the criteria to become a member of the IBC:
- a. an Indonesian citizen and believes in Almighty God;
 - b. loyal to the state ideology, Pancasila and the Constitution of the 1945;
 - c. holds a degree and is intellectually capable;
 - d. in good physical and spiritual health;
 - e. honest, fair and has good conduct;
 - f. has an interest, knowledge and/or experience in broadcasting;
 - g. has no connections directly or indirectly to ownership in the mass media;
 - h. not a member of the legislative or judicial branch;
 - i. not a government official presently in function;
 - j. non-partisan.

(2) The members of the Central IBC are elected by the House of Representatives and the Provincial members are elected by the Provincial House of Representatives based on recommendations by the public through fit and proper test open to the public.

(3) The members of the Central IBC are administratively endorsed by the President on the basis of recommendations by the House of Representative and the Provincial IBC are endorsed by the Governor based on recommendations by the Provincial House of Representatives.

(4) Members of the IBC will terminate their duties on the following conditions:

- (a) termination of duration of appointment;
- (b) death;
- (c) resign;
- (d) imprisoned based on the decision of a legal proceeding;
- (e) no longer meets the criteria as stipulated in clause (1);

Article 11

(1) If a member of the IBC decides to terminate his term based on the reasons set forth in Article 10 clause (4) letters b, c, d, and e, he/she will be replaced by another member until the end of his/her term.

(2) The replacement of these members would be administratively decided by the President based on recommendations by the House of Representative and the Provincial members by the Governor based on advice by the Provincial House of Representatives.

(3) The rules and procedure for the replacement of the officers of the IBC as stated in clause (1) would be further carried out by the IBC.

Article 12

The regulation on the division of authority between the Central IBC and the Provincial levels, as stipulated in Article 8, and the working relations between the Central and Provincial IBC as stated in Article 11, would be decided by the Central IBC.

Third Part Broadcasting Services

Article 13

- (1) Broadcasting Service composes of the following:
 - a. Radio broadcasting service; and
 - b. Television broadcasting service.
- (2) Broadcasting Service as stated in clause (1) is implemented by the following institutions:
 - a. Public Broadcasting Institution;
 - b. Private Broadcasting Institution;
 - c. Community Broadcasting Institution; and
 - d. Subscribed Broadcasting Institution.

Fourth Part Public Broadcasting Institution

Article 14

- (1) The Public Broadcasting Institution as stated in Article 13 clause (2) letter a, is a broadcasting institution established legally by the state and is independent, neutral, non-commercial and functions to provide services to the public, based on the public interest.
- (2) The Public Broadcasting Institution as stipulated in clause (1) consists of Radio Republik Indonesia, Televisi Republik Indonesia with its central broadcast station located in the capital city of Indonesia.
- (3) The province, regency or cities could also establish a Local Public Broadcasting Institution.
- (4) The Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors of the Public Broadcasting Institution would be established through the existing legal instruments.

- (5) The Board of Trustees of the Radio Republik Indonesia and Televisi Republik Indonesia would be decided by the President based on recommendations by the House of Representatives, or in the case of the Local Public Broadcasting Institution the establishment of such similar Board would be decided by the Governor, the regent or Mayor based on recommendations by Provincial House of Representatives, upon having fit and proper tests open to the public based on the recommendations by the Government and/or the public.
- (6) The members of the Board of Trustees for the Radio Republik Indonesia and Televisi Republik Indonesia would compose of 5 (five) people and the Board of Trustees for the Local Public Broadcasting Institution would compose of 3 (three) people.
- (7) The Board of Directors would be elected by the Board of Trustees.
- (8) The Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors of the Public Broadcasting Institution would be holding office for a period of 5 (five) years and would only be eligible for re-election only once.
- (9) The Public Broadcasting Institution at the central government's level is controlled by the House of Representatives and the Local Public Broadcasting Institution is controlled by the Provincial House of Representatives.
- (10) Other provisions on the Public Broadcasting Institution would be established by the IBC together with the Government.

Article 15

- (1) The funding sources of the Public Broadcasting Institution would be derived from the following sources:
- a. broadcasting fees
 - b. National Government's Budget as well as the Provincial Government Budget;
 - c. Public donation;
 - d. Commercial advertisement; and
 - e. Other legal sources affiliated with broadcasting.

- (2) At the end of each fiscal year, the Public Broadcasting Institution would issue a financial report and audited by a public accountant and further released to the public through the mass media.

Fifth Part

Private Broadcasting Institution

Article 16

- (1) A Private Broadcasting Institution as stated in Article 13 clause (2) letter b is a commercial broadcasting institution and an Indonesian corporate entity, is established to service only the radio and television industry.
- (2) Foreign nationals are not allowed to become members of the board of the Private Broadcasting Institution except for in the financial and technical units.

Article 17

- (1) The Private Broadcasting Institution as stated in Article 16 clause (1) is established with the first capital solely by an Indonesian citizen or Indonesian corporate entity.

- (2) The Private Broadcasting Institution is allowed to expand foreign financial sources for the not exceeding 20% of the whole capital and must be owned by a minimum of two share holders.

- (3) The Private Broadcasting Institution is required to offer corporate ownership to its employers and provide profit from the company.

Article 18

- (1) The ownership concentration and authorization of the Private Broadcasting Institution must be led and limited only to one person or one corporate body within one area of broadcasting or in several broadcasting areas, is limited.

- (2) The cross-ownership between a Private Radio Broadcasting Institution and a Private Television Broadcasting Institution, between Private Broadcasting Institution and a printed media company as well as between Private Broadcasting Institution and other broadcasting services, through directly or indirectly is limited.

- (3) Further provisions on the scope of numbers and the broadcasting coverage area whether it be, local, regional and national, will be further established by the IBC together with the Government.

- (4) Other provisions on the possession of ownership and authorization as stipulated in clause (1) as well as limits of cross-ownership as stipulated under clause (2) would be further established by the IBC together with the Government.

Article 19

Funding sources for the Private Broadcasting Institution would be derived from the following:

- a. advertising broadcast, and/or
- b. other legal means affiliated with broadcasting.

Article 20

Any Private Broadcasting Institution managing radio and television broadcasting services, will each be allowed to establish one type of broadcasting with (1) one broadcast channel in 1 (one) broadcast coverage area.

Sixth Part

Community Broadcasting Institution

Article 21

(1) A Community Broadcasting Institution as stipulated in Article 13 clause (2) letter c, is the Indonesian broadcasting corporate entity, established by a certain community, independent and non-commercial, with low power, with limited coverage area, and established with the community's interest.

(2) The Community Broadcasting Institution as stipulated in clause (1) is established:

- a. not for commercial or profit purposes or not a part of a private company; and
- b. to educate and advance the community to achieve welfare for the community by conducting programs involving culture, education and information illustrating the identity of the people and nation.

(3) The Community Broadcasting Institution is non-partisan with the following organization:

- a. is not affiliated with any foreign organization or institution and not a member of the international community;
- b. not affiliated with illegal organizations; and
- c. not connected with any propaganda or certain groups;

Article 22

(1) The Community Broadcasting Institution is established based on contribution received from a certain community and is owned by that particular community.

(2) The Community Broadcasting Institution is allowed to obtain funds from donation, grants, sponsorship or other and non-binding sources.

Article 23

(1) The Community Broadcasting Institution is prohibited from receiving initial funding or operational funding from foreign sources.

(2) The Community Broadcasting Institution is prohibited to air advertisement and/or commercials except for public service advertising broadcast.

Article 24

(1) The Community Broadcasting Institution is obliged to establish a code of ethics and order for further dissemination to the public at large.

(2) In the case of complaints received from the community on the misuse of the code of conduct and/or the rules and regulations, the Community Broadcasting Institution is obliged to take action in accordance with existing rules.

Seventh Part

The Subscribed Broadcasting Institution

Article 25

- (1) A Subscribed Broadcasting Institution as stipulated in article 13 clause (2) letter d is a broadcasting institution and Indonesian corporate entity which services subscribed broadcasting and has to first received the license of subscribed broadcasting implementation.
- (2) The Subscribed Broadcasting Institution as stated in clause (1) transmit and disseminates its broadcasting materials especially to its subscribers through the radio, television, multimedia or other media information.

Article 26

- (1) The Subscribed Broadcasting Institution as stipulated in Article 25 consists of the following:
 - a. subscribed broadcasting through satellite;
 - b. subscribed broadcasting through cable; and
 - c. subscribed broadcasting through terrestrial transmitter.
- (2) In carrying out its broadcasts, the Subscribed Broadcasting Institution to carry out the following:
 - a. internally censor all broadcasting contents which will be broadcast and/or distribute;
 - b. to provide at least 10% (ten percent) of channel canal capacity to air programs from the Public Broadcasting Institution and the Private Broadcasting Institution; and
 - c. to provide channel canal for 1 (one) domestic program production channel compared to 10 (ten) foreign program production channel at least 1 (one) domestic program production channel.

(3) Funding for the Subscribed Broadcasting Institution would be derived from :

- a. subscription fees; and
- b. other legal means connected with the broadcasting implementation.

Article 27

The Subscribed Broadcasting Institution through satellite, as stated in Article 26 clause (1) letter a, has to meet the following requirements:

- a. has to reach a certain broadcasting level which could be reached throughout the Indonesian territory;
- b. own one control station located in Indonesia;
- c. own one transmitting station to a satellite located in Indonesia;
- d. use a satellite with a landing right in Indonesia; and
- e. guarantee that its broadcasting would be well received by its subscribers.

Article 28

The Subscribed Broadcasting Institution through cable and terrestrial transmission as stipulated in Article 26 clause (1) letter b and letter c, has to meet the following requirements:

- a. be able to establish a transmission covering its authorized area in accordance with licensing; and
- b. guarantee its programs only received by its subscribers.

Article 29

(1) The provisions as stated in Article 16 clause (2), Article 17, Article 18, and Article 33 clause (1) and clause (7), Article 34 clause (4) and clause (5) is also valid for the Subscribed Broadcasting Institution.

(2) Other provisions on the rules and regulations and the criteria to obtain licence as stipulated in Article 25 clause (1) will be further established by the IBC together with the Government.

Eighth Part **Foreign Broadcasting Institution**

Article 30

- (1) Foreign broadcasting institutions are prohibited in Indonesia.
- (2) Those foreign broadcasting institutions and foreign broadcasting agency carrying out journalistic activities in Indonesia, both directly aired or pre-recorded, would have to follow the existing rules and regulations.
- (3) Other provisions on the coverage of foreign broadcasting institutions would be further established by the IBC together with the Government.

Ninth Part **Broadcasting Station and Broadcasting Coverage Area**

Article 31

- (1) Broadcasting Institutions airing radio services or television services consists of network broadcasting station and/or a local broadcasting station.
- (2) A Public Broadcasting Institution would carry out its broadcasting activity through a network station that would reach all of Indonesia.
- (3) A Private Broadcasting Institution would carry out its broadcasting activity through a network station system with limited coverage area.

(4) Other provisions on the respective network station system would be further established by the IBC together with the Government.

- (5) A Local Broadcasting Station could be established in specific locations within the Indonesian territory with limited coverage area in that particular location.
- (6) The major shareholder and the management of a local broadcasting station would be given priority to the community in the place of those local station.

Tenth Part **Basic Broadcasting Technical Plan and** **Broadcasting Technical Standard Requirements**

Article 32

- (1) The establishment and the operational broadcasting must meet requirements for basic broadcasting technical plan and technical broadcasting equipment requirements.
- (2) Other provisions on the basic plan for broadcasting and the technical equipment as stated in clause (1) will be further established by the IBC together with the Government in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

Eleventh Part **Broadcasting License**

Article 33

- (1) Prior to its activity, a broadcasting institution is required to obtain a broadcasting license.
- (2) The applicant of license should state the name, vision and mission, and the broadcasting format as well as other requirements as stipulated in the rules and regulations.

(3) The issuance of a license as indicated under clause (1) would depend on the interest, and safety of the public.

(4) The license to broadcast and extension of the said license will be issued by the state after having received the following:

- a. an evaluation based on a hearing between the applicant and the IBC;
- b. recommendation of the appropriate broadcasting implementation from the IBC;
- c. consensus reached in a special meeting between the IBC and the Government on the issuance of licenses;
- d. the license of the allocation and use of radio frequency spectrum issued by the Government based advised by the IBC.

(5) Based on the agreement reached as stipulated in clause (4) letter c, on the administrative authority, the implementation broadcasting license given by the Government through the IBC.

(6) The license to broadcast and the extension of the said license must be published no later than 30 (thirty) working days after an agreement has been reached at the special meeting as stated in clause (4) letter c.

(7) The broadcasting institution must be paid for the broadcasting license through the treasury.

(8) Other provisions on the rules and regulations to obtain broadcasting license further established by the IBC together with the Government.

Article 34

(1) The broadcasting license would be issued on the following terms:

- a. The validity of a radio broadcasting license would be issued for a five year period;
- b. The validity of a television broadcasting license would be issued for a ten year period.

(2) A license as stipulated in clause (1) letter a and b could be extended.

(3) Prior to obtaining a permanent broadcasting license, the radio broadcasting institution must undergo a trial period of a maximum six months and for the television broadcasting institution, a maximum period of one year.

(4) A broadcasting license is prohibited to be transferred to another party.

(5) A Broadcasting license would be revoked based on the following reasons:

- a. Not pass the stipulate trial period;
- b. Violate the use of the radio frequency spectrum and/or the stipulated broadcasting coverage area;
- c. No broadcasting activity for more than three months without prior notification to the IBC;
- d. Transferred to another party;
- e. Violate existing rules on the basic technique of broadcasting and other basic hardware; or
- f. Violate the basic rule on the broadcasting standard after the issuance of a permanent court ruling.

Chapter IV
BROADCASTING IMPLEMENTATION

First Part
Contents of Broadcasting Programs

Article 35

The contents of the broadcasting must be in line with the broadcast principles, goals, functions and directions as stipulated in Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this regulation.

Article 36

(1) The contents of the broadcasting must contain elements of information, education, entertainment and also other elements that would be conducive towards enhancing the intellectual, character, moral ability of the people of the nation and at the same time secure the integrity and unity of the country as well as preserve the religious and cultural values of Indonesia

(2) The contents of the television broadcasting service, carried out by the Private Broadcasting Institution and Public Broadcasting Institution, must relay a minimum of 60% (sixty) percent of the national programs.

(3) The contents of the broadcasting program must be able to protect the public in general, and in particular the youth, children, by airing at the right time, particular programs under certain categories.

(4) The contents of the broadcasting program must give the protection of the neutrality in each program of a particular group.

(5) The contents of the broadcasting program is prohibited of the following elements:

- a. slander, incite, mislead, and/or falsehood;
- b. violence, pornography, and must in no way attempt to supercede the interest, gambling and drug abuse; or
- c. racial differences, religion or ethnic differences.

(6) The contents of the broadcasting are prohibited for mock, degrade, insult and/or religious elements, or the dignity of the Indonesia or destroy international relations.

Second Part
Broadcasting Language

Article 37

The main language used in the broadcasting program is the Indonesian Language.

Article 38

(1) A local language may be used in the broadcasting program to support the local program and to support a specific program.

(2) A foreign language may be used as an introduction language if a need arises to do so.

Article 39

(1) A program in a foreign language could be aired in its original language and in television broadcasting, it must be done so with subtitling in the Indonesian language or could also be dubbed into the Indonesian language if a need arises to do so.

(2) A foreign language dubbed into the Indonesian language must not exceed a maximum of 30 (thirty) percent from all the programs aired in a foreign language.

(3) Sign language could be used in certain programs to assist the deaf.

Third Part
Relay and Joint Broadcasting

Article 40

- (1) The broadcasting institution could relay both from the national broadcasting institution of from a foreign broadcasting institution.
- (2) Broadcasting relay could be used continuously, those originating both domestically as well as from abroad, though in a limited way.
- (3) For those broadcasting relay originating from abroad, will have limited duration, categories and types of program.
- (4) The broadcasting institution could relay other broadcasting programs on a case by case basis both with national, international and/or alternative program.

Article 41

Joint programs between the national and local broadcasting institutions could be established, provided that the program does not in any way monopolize the information and opinion.

Fourth Part
Journalistic Activities

Article 42

In implementing news broadcasting and relevant activities, the broadcasting journalists will closely follow the Journalistic Ethical Code and its rules and regulations.

Fifth Part
Broadcasting Rights

Article 43

- (1) All programs must have a broadcasting copyright.
- (2) In broadcasting its programs, the broadcasting institution must indicate its broadcasting copyrights.
- (3) The ownership of the broadcasting rights as stipulated under clause (2), must be clearly indicated in all broadcasting programs.
- (4) Every broadcasting program shall be protected in accordance with the Copyright Act and its relevant rules and regulations.

Sixth Part
Broadcasting Corrections

Article 44

- (1) A broadcasting institution must take corrective measures if in the content of the program and/or news program mistakes are found and/or if there is a law suit against any of the broadcasted programs and/or news.
- (2) The correction must be made less than twenty-four hours, and in the event that this is not possible, the correction must be done at the first possible opportunity.
- (3) The corrective measures as indicated in clause (2) does not mean an end to the lawsuit proposed by the loss party.

Seventh Part
Broadcasting Archives
Article 45

- (1) A broadcasting institution must have an archive of all its broadcasting materials, including audio recording, video recording, photography and documents for a minimum of 1 (one) year after its broadcast.
- (2) Broadcasting materials of historical value, information value or a highly broadcasting value, must be handed over to a designated institution, for preservation purposes and in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

Eighth Part
Advertising Broadcast
Article 46

- (1) Advertising broadcast will consist of commercial advertisement broadcast and public service advertisement broadcast.
- (2) Commercials must function in accordance with the principles, goals, functions and directions as stipulated in Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- (3) Any commercial advertisement broadcast are prohibited to do the following :
 - (a) promoting anything connected with offending or insulting a certain religion, belief, ideology, individuals and/or groups of people;
 - (b) promoting certain types of alcoholic beverages, or other types of addictive chemicals;
 - (c) promoting cigarettes with illustration's its shape;
 - (d) matters that are immoral or against religious values; and/or
 - (e) exploitation of children under the age of 18 (eighteen).

- (4) Any commercial advertisement aired through the broadcasting institution must meet the requirements set by the IBC.
- (5) The broadcasting institution bears full responsibility for the broadcasting of commercials advertisement.
- (6) Commercials advertisement aired during children's programs, should follow the broadcasting standards set for children.
- (7) Broadcasting Institutions must allot time for public service advertisement broadcast.
- (8) The duration for commercial advertisements must not exceed more than 20% (twenty percent) for Private Broadcasting Institutions, while for Public Broadcasting Institutions it should not exceed more than 15% (fifteen percent) of all the broadcasting time.
- (9) The duration of public service advertisements broadcast for Private Broadcasting Institutions must at least be 10% (ten percent) of all commercial advertisement broadcast, and at least 30% (thirty percent) of Public Broadcasting Institutions of advertisement broadcast.
- (10) The allotment time for commercials can only be bought for advertisements only and not for other purposes.
- (11) The advertisement material must use available national resources.

Ninth Part
Broadcasting Censorship
Article 47

The contents of the program whether it be in the form of film or advertisement, must first meet the censorship requirement through the relevant authorities.

**CHAPTER V
BROADCASTING CONDUCTS CODE**

Article 48

- (1) The broadcasting code of conduct for all types of broadcasting would be guided by the IBC.
- (2) The broadcasting code of conduct as stipulated in clause (1) is established based on the following sources:
- (a) religious, moral values and existing legal instruments; and
 - (b) other existing norms and accepted by the society and the broadcasting institution
- (3) The IBC must publish and disseminate information on the broadcasting code of conduct to the broadcasting institutions and the public at large.
- (4) The broadcasting code of conduct would be established the broadcasting program contents at least relating to the following:
- (a) respect for religious values;
 - (b) respect for individuals;
 - (c) courteous and moral values;
 - (d) limiting violence and pornography;
 - (e) protection of children, youth and women;
 - (f) program categories according to age classification;
 - (g) broadcasting in a foreign language;
 - (h) precision and neutrality of the news;
 - (i) live broadcasting; and
 - (j) advertisements broadcast.

- (5) The IBC would facilitate in setting up the broadcasting code of ethic.

Article 49

The IBC would regularly evaluate the broadcasting code of conduct as stipulated in Article 48 clause (3) in accordance with the changes in the law and developments occurring and valid within the community.

Article 50

- (1) The IBC will monitor the implementation of the broadcasting conducts code.
- (2) The IBC must receiving complaints from individuals or groups of people who are aware of deviations on the said code.
- (3) The IBC must take action in response to those complaints, as stipulated in article 8 clause (3) letter e.
- (4) The IBC must informing the said complaints to the broadcasting institution and give the right to respond.
- (5) The IBC will submit a written response and evaluation to those submitting the complaint and broadcasting institution interrelated.

Article 51

- (1) The IBC will require the broadcasting institution to broadcast and/or publish a statement connected to the complaint if valid, as stipulated in Article 50 clause (2).
- (2) All broadcasting institutions is required to adhere to the decision issued by the IBC based on the broadcasting code of conduct.

CHAPTER VI THE COMMUNITY'S PARTICIPATION

Article 52

- (1) Every Indonesian citizen has the right, obligation and responsibility to take part in developing the national broadcasting.
- (2) Non-profit organizations, Non-government organization's, universities or higher learning institutes, are encouraged to develop educational activities and to monitor the broadcasting institution.
- (3) The Community, as stipulated in clause (1) could submit comments or criticisms on programs or its contents that could jeopardize the community.

CHAPTER VII ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 53

- (1) In carrying out its functions, competencies, duties, and responsibility, the Central IBC is accountable to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and must submit its report to the House of Representatives.
- (2) In carrying out its functions, competencies, duties and responsibility, the Provincial IBC is accountable to the Governor and must submit its report to the Provincial House of Representatives.

Article 54

The management of the judicative body of the Broadcasting Institution, is in general accountable for the broadcasting and must assign those responsible and coordinate for each program implemented.

CHAPTER VIII ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 55

- (1) Administrative sanctions shall be imposed on those individuals who have violated provisions as stipulated in the Article 15, clause (2), Article 20, Article 23, Article 24, Article 26 clause (2), Article 27, Article 28, Article 33 clause (7), Article 34 clause (5) letter a, letter c, letter d, and letter f, Article 36 clause (2), clause (3), and clause (4), Article 39 clause (1), Article 43 clause (2), Article 44 clause (1), Article 45 clause (1), Article 46 clause (6), clause (7), clause (8), clause (9), and clause (11), will receive administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as indicated in clause (1) consist of the following:
 - (a) written warning;
 - (b) the termination of the main program with the problem after having through the certain phase;
 - (c) limiting the duration and timing of the program;
 - (d) administrative sanction;
 - (e) freezing of the program for the certain time;
 - (f) no issuance of extension of implementation broadcasting license;
 - (g) revocation of implementation broadcasting license.
- (3) Further provisions on the issuance of administrative sanctions as stipulated in clause (1) and clause (2) would be established by the IBC together with the Government.

CHAPTER IX INVESTIGATION

Article 56

- (1) Investigations on the criminal act contained in the provisions are carried out in accordance with Law of Criminal Procedure.
- (2) Investigations would be carried out by a civil servant, specifically for criminal those involved in a criminal act as stipulated in Article 34 clause 5 (b) and (e), in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

CHAPTER X CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 57

Punishment through a jail sentence of a minimum of 5 (five) years and/or with a fine of Rp. 1.000.000.000,00 (one billion rupiah) for radio broadcasting and punishment through a jail sentence of a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum of Rp. 10.000.000.000,00 (ten billion rupiah) for television broadcasting, for individuals who:

- (a) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 17 clause (3);
- (b) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 18 clause (2);
- (c) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 30 clause (1);
- (d) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 36 clause (5);
- (e) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 36 clause (6).

Article 58

Punishment through a jail sentence of a maximum of 2 (two) years and /or with a fine of Rp. 500.000.000,00 (five hundred

million rupiah) for radio broadcasting and punishment through jail sentence of a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or with a fine of maximum Rp.5.000.000.000,00 (five billion rupiah) for television broadcasting, for individuals who:

- (a) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 18 clause (1);
- (b) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 33 clause (1);
- (c) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 34 clause (4);
- (d) violate the provision as stipulated in Article 46 clause (3).

Article 59

Any one who has violated any provision as indicated in Article 46 clause (10) will be sentenced with a maximum fine of Rp. 200.000.000,00 (two hundred million rupiah) for radio broadcasting and a maximum of Rp.2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah) for television broadcasting.

CHAPTER XI TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 60

- (1) As these provisions are enforced, all the existing regulations in the broadcasting field would continue to be valid provided that it may not be in contradiction or have not been revised.
- (2) All existing broadcasting institutions prior to the establishment of these provisions, should continue and perform its functions and is obligated to adjust to these provisions within a maximum of 2 (two) years for radio broadcasting services and a maximum of 3 (three) years for television broadcasting services from the validity of this regulation.
- (3) Those broadcasting institution which already have a relay station, prior to the validity of these provisions and after the end of the transitional provisions, could still carry out their

broadcasting through their relay stations until a local station with a network to the broadcasting institution within a maximum of 2 (two) years, except for special cases as decided by the IBC together with the Government.

CHAPTER XII CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 61

- (1) The IBC should be established no later than 1 (one) year after these provisions are promulgated.
- (2) For the first time, a proposal for the IBC membership must be submitted to the Government based on a proposal from the public to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 62

- (1) These provisions are drawn up through the IBC together with the Government as stipulated in Article 14 clause (10), Article 18 clause (3) and clause (4), Article 29 clause (2), Article 30 clause (3), Article 31 clause (4), Article 32 clause (2), Article 33 clause (8), Article 55 clause (3), and Article 60 clause (3), based on the Government Regulation.
- (2) The Government Regulation as stipulated in clause (1) has to be established within a maximum of 60 (sixty) days after submission from the IBC together with the Government.

Article 63

Once these provisions come into force, Law Number 24 of the year 1997 on Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 72, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3701) is no longer valid.

Article 64

These provisions would come into force on the day of promulgation. In order that all parties become cognizant of this, the promulgation of this Law is hereby ordered by the publication in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Legally

On 28 December 2002

Promulgated in Jakarta
On 28 December 2002

STATE SECRETARY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

signed

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EXPLANATION
OF
BROADCASTING LAW
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 32 OF 2002



PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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I. General

The freedom of expression of information gathering is derived from the people's sovereignty and is a basic fundamental human rights in the life of a democratic community, peoples an nation. It is therefore inherent that freedom in broadcasting must be guaranteed by the state. In this regard, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 acknowledges, guarantees and protects, that in accordance with the Independence Proclamation, it is stated that independence must be beneficial in the efforts of the people of Indonesia to maintain its national integrity, maintain its religious values, the truth, justice, morality as well as in advancing the social welfare and to educate the people. In this respect, freedom must be done in a responsible manner, and a balance between freedom and equality in using the rights based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.

Developments in the field of communications technology and information has created an enlarged information community and consequently has enforced the need for the people to know and have the right to be informed. Information has become a basic need for the community and has also become an important commodity in the lives of the community and nation.

Developments in communications and information technology has also affected the broadcasting field including the one in Indonesia. Broadcasting is a means of disseminating information and influencing public opinion, has become more important and strategic especially in strengthening the democratic environment of the nation. Broadcasting has also become one of the means of communication for the community, the business environment, and the government. This development has made it impossible for the existing basic legal instrument to work effectively.

The participation of the community in implementing part of the general task of the government, especially in broadcasting, is not free from the basic rules and regulations in telecommunications universally.

Based on the above points, it is therefore necessary to arrange the following ideas:

- (1) Broadcasting must be able to guarantee and secure the individual's freedom to express his/or thoughts both in a written and an oral way, including the right to initiate based on the elements of justice, democracy and the supremacy of law;

- (2) Broadcasting should reflect justice and democracy with a balance between the rights and obligation of the community or government including the individual rights without interfering into the rights of another;
- (3) Broadcasting has to reflect all aspects of the life of a nation and its people and consider that broadcasting as an important and strategic economic element, both nationally and internationally;
- (4) Be able to anticipate the developments in the communications and information technology especially in the field of broadcasting, such as the digital technology, compression, computer technology, cable television, satellite, internet and other specific elements of broadcasting;
- (5) Be able to encourage the community to establish social control and participate in enhancing the national broadcasting; by establishing the Indonesian National Broadcasting Commission which could accommodate the community's aspirations and represent the interest of the public towards broadcasting;
- (6) Broadcasting is closely linked to the radio frequency spectrum and orbit satellite geostationary which is a limited natural resource, and thus its use must be well and efficiently organized;
- (7) The development of the broadcasting industry must be geared towards the establishment of quality, dignified and able to absorb as well as reflect the community's aspirations which is pluralistic in nature, in order to enhance its capacity to face the challenge of the influence of foreign cultures.

II. Article by Article

Article 1

Clear

Article 2

Clear

Article 3

Clear

Article 4

Clear

Article 5

Clear

Article 6

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

What is meant by an integrated network is one which is fair and synchronized reflecting a balanced flow of information between the provinces as well as between the provinces and the Central Government.

Clause (4)

Clear

Article 7

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Clear

Clause (4)

What is meant by control is the implementation of the task which should be controlled in accordance with the existing provisions in this Law.

Article 8

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Letter a

Clear

Letter b

The broadcasting code of conduct proposed by associations/the broadcasting community to the IBC.

Letter c

What is meant by monitor the implementation of the regulations is monitoring the implementation of the provisions established by the IBC.

Letter d

Fines could be issued to those who have violated the broadcasting code of conduct and the broadcasting program standard.

Letter e

Clear

Clause (3)

Clear

Article 9

Clear

Article 10

Clear

Article 11

Clear

Article 12

Clear

Article 13

Clear

Article 14

Clear

Article 15

Clear

Article 16

Clear

Article 17

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Corporate ownership could be achieved during the sales of shares to the public,

Article 18

Clear

Article 19

Clear

Article 20

Clear

Article 21

Clause (1)

What is meant by community broadcasting is the community which belongs within coverage area of station power broadcast assigned.

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Clear

Article 22

Clear

Article 23

Clear

Article 24

Clause (1)

What is meant by a code of ethics is implementation of broadcasting code of conduct for the broadcasting community.

Clause (2)

Clear

Article 25

Clear

Article 26

Clear

Article 27

Clear

Article 28

Clear

Article 29

Clear

Article 30

Clear

Article 31

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Clear

Clause (4)

Clear

Clause (5)

Clear

Clause (6)

What is meant by priority in this clause is given to the community of that particular province or those from that province. The majority of the first shares and the management of the station could be given to those outside the province, if the people of that area are not interested in doing so.

Article 32

Clear

Article 33

Clear

Article 34

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Clear

Clause (4)

What is meant by broadcasting implementation license to transfer to another party is applicable to one which is issued by a specific legal entity, sold or transferred to another legal entity or individual.

Clause (5)

Clear

Clause (6)

Clear

Article 35

Clear

Article 36

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Broadcasting programs that are relayed from abroad particularly those connected to religion, education, science and technology, culture, sports and entertainment.

Clause (3)

Clear

Clause (4)

Clear

Clause (5)

Clear

Clause (6)

Clear

Article 37

Clear

Article 38

Clear

Article 39

Clause (1)

What has to be translated into the Indonesian language only applies to television broadcasting service.

Clause (2)

The regulation of films could be broadcasted through the television media in accordance with existing provisions.

Clause (3)

This clause only applies to television broadcasting service.

Article 40

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Limiting the types of broadcasting refers to the news program, music program with obscene scenes and sports illustrating violent scenes.

Clause (4)

Clear

Article 41

Clear

Article 42

Clear

Article 43

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

The right to broadcast is the right of the broadcasting institution to air programs obtained through its rightful owner or author.

Clause (3)

Clear

Clause (4)

Clear

Article 44

Clear

Article 45

Clear

Article 46

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Letter a

Clear

Letter b

Clear

Letter c

Clear

Letter d

Clear

Letter e

An example of exploiting is an action which misuses or exploits children to achieve personal, family or group gains.

Clause (4)

Clear

Clause (5)

Clear

Clause (6)

Clear

Clause (7)

Clear

Clause (8)

Clear

Clause (9)

Clear

Clause (10)

Clear

Clause (11)

What is meant by national resources is the actor and the background of an advertisement derived nationally.

Article 47

The censorship requirement in this clause only applies to television broadcasting service.

Article 48

Clear

Article 49

Clear

Article 50

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Clear

Clause (3)

Clear

Clause (4)

The right to respond in this clause includes the right to correct and rectify mistakes made.

Clause (5)

Clear

Article 51

Clear

Article 52

Clause (1)

Clear

Clause (2)

Monitoring of the Broadcasting Institution is to monitor the program implementation carried out by the various broadcasting institutions.

This clause also reflects an educational process to train the community to have a critical mind.

Clause (3)

Clear

Article 53

Clause (1)

What is meant by the accountability to the President, refers to the function, authority, duties and responsibilities and has to be submitted to the President bi-annually in accordance with the existing

provisions with emphasis on administrative and financial matters; the Report must be submitted to the House of Representative including the implementation of functions, authorities, duties and responsibility of the IBC.

Clause (2)

What is meant by the accountability to the Governor on the functions, authority, duties and responsibilities must be submitted bi-annually in accordance with existing provisions with emphasis on administrative and financial matters; the report must be submitted to the Provincial House of Representatives including the implementation of functions, authorities, duties and responsibility of the Provincial IBC.

Article 54

Clear

Article 55

Clear

Article 56

Clear

Article 57

Clear

Article 58

Clear

Article 59

Clear

Article 60

Clear

Article 61

Clear

Article 62

Clear

Article 63

Clear

Article 64

Clear

