

REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 10 OF 2023  
ON  
USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM ON 700 MHz RADIO FREQUENCY  
BAND AND 26 GHz RADIO FREQUENCY BAND

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. that in order to accelerate digital transformation, it is necessary to add radio frequency spectrum for broadband, which is a priority program for structuring the radio frequency spectrum as stated in the National Medium Term Development Plan targets for 2020-2024;

b. that to provide additional radio frequency spectrum for broadband, technical arrangements are required on the 700 MHz radio frequency band and 26 GHz radio frequency band by implementing the International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) system;

c. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a and point b, it is necessary to issue a Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics on Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum on 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band and 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band;

Observing : 1. Article 17 section (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Law Number 36 of 1999 on Telecommunication (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 154, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3881) as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

3. Law Number 39 of 2008 on State Ministries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 166, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4916);

4. Government Regulation Number 52 of 2000 on Telecommunication Operations (State Gazette of the Republic

- of Indonesia of 2000 Number 107, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3980);
5. Government Regulation Number 53 of 2000 on Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum and Satellite Orbit (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2000 Number 108, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3981);
  6. Government Regulation Number 46 of 2021 on Post, Telecommunication, and Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 56, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6658);
  7. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2023 on Types and Tariffs for Types of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable in the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 115, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6889);
  8. Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2023 on Ministry of Communications and Informatics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 51);
  9. Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics Number 5 of 2019 on Optimization of Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 787);
  10. Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics Number 7 of 2021 on Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 305);
  11. Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics Number 12 of 2021 on Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 1120);
  12. Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics Number 12 of 2022 on Indonesian Radio Frequency Spectrum Allocation Table (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 1092);

HAS DECIDED:

To issue: REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS ON USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM ON 700 MHz RADIO FREQUENCY BAND AND 26 GHz RADIO FREQUENCY BAND.

## CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 1

In this Ministerial Regulation:

1. Telecommunication means any transmission, sending and or reception of any kind of sign, image, sound and information in any form by means of a wire, optical, radio or other electromagnetic systems.
2. Radio Frequency Spectrum means an electromagnetic wave with a frequency less than 3000 GHz that propagates in the air and/or space as a media for sending and/or receiving

- information for the purposes of, among others, Telecommunication operations, Broadcasting, aeronautical, maritime, meteorology, remote sensing, and astronomy.
3. Radio Frequency Band means part of the Radio Frequency Spectrum with a certain width.
  4. Bandwidth License (Izin Pita Frekuensi Radio), hereinafter abbreviated with IPFR, means radio station license for the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum in the form of Radio Frequency Bands based on specific requirements.
  5. Spectrum Refarming of License Holder for the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum, hereinafter referred to as Refarming, means the process to obtain stipulation of a contiguous license holder for the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum on the same Radio Frequency Bands.
  6. Uplink means the direction of transmission from the Subscriber Station to the Base Station.
  7. Downlink means the direction of transmission from the Base Station to the Subscriber Station.
  8. Frequency Division Duplexing, hereinafter abbreviated as FDD, means a type of telecommunication mode through radio frequency that the uplink and downlink are paired in radio frequency dimension, resulting the uplink and downlink using the different Radio Frequency Band.
  9. Time Division Duplexing, hereinafter abbreviated as TDD, means a type of telecommunication mode through radio frequency that the uplink and downlink are paired in time dimension, resulting the uplink and downlink using the same Radio Frequency Band.
  10. Minister means the minister administering government affairs in the field of communications and information technology.
  11. Director General means the Director General of Resources Management and Equipment of Posts and Informatics.

#### Article 2

- (1) The scope of this Ministerial Regulation consists of the use of:
  - a. 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band; and
  - b. 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band,for the purposes of operating cellular mobile networks.
- (2) The 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band as referred to in section (1) point b is Radio Frequency Band in the radio frequency range of 24.25 – 25.85 GHz.

### CHAPTER II

#### USE OF 700 MHz RADIO FREQUENCY BAND AND 26 GHz RADIO FREQUENCY BAND

##### Part One

##### Stipulation of Rights to Use Radio Frequency Bands

#### Article 3

- (1) The rights to use the 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band and the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band as referred to in Article 2 is granted in the form of IPFR.

- (2) The rights to use the Radio Frequency Bands as referred to in section (1) is granted for the operation of cellular mobile networks within the national service area.
- (3) The rights to use the Radio Frequency Bands as referred to in section (1) is stipulated by the Minister in accordance with the provisions of legislation

#### Article 4

In the event that based on the stipulation of the rights to use the Radio Frequency Bands as referred to in Article 3 section (3), there is a stipulation of the IPFR holder on the 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band and/or 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band which are non-contiguous, Refarming is required to be carried out.

#### Article 5

- (1) Refarming as referred to in Article 4 is carried out by IPFR holders on the 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band and/or 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band.
- (2) Refarming as referred to in section (1) is carried out under the following provisions:
  - a. not later than 1 (one) year as of the commencement date of Refarming as stipulated by the Director General;
  - b. does not change the IPFR validity period;
  - c. does not change the width of the Radio Frequency Band that has been specified in the IPFR; and
  - d. all costs incurred in the implementation of Refarming are borne by each IPFR holder.
- (3) Provisions regarding technical guidelines for the implementation of Refarming as referred to in section (2) are stipulated by a Ministerial Decision .

#### Part Two

#### Provisions for the Use of Radio Frequency Bands

#### Article 6

- (1) The 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band for the purposes of operating cellular mobile networks as referred to in Article 2 section (1) point a is used in FDD mode under the following provisions:
  - a. radio frequency range between 703 – 748 MHz is used for Uplink;
  - b. radio frequency range between 758 – 803 MHz is used for Downlink;
  - c. radio frequency range between 694 – 703 MHz and 803 – 806 MHz is used for guardband; and
  - d. radio frequency range between 748 – 758 MHz is used for the center gap.
- (2) Guardband as referred to in section (1) point c is a Radio Frequency Band functioning as a barrier to avoid harmful interference.
- (3) Center gap as referred to in section (1) point d is a Radio Frequency Band functioning as a divider between the radio frequency range used for Uplink and the radio frequency range used for Downlink.

#### Article 7

The 26 MHz Radio Frequency Band for the purposes of operating cellular mobile networks as referred to in Article 2 section (2) point a is used in TDD mode.

#### Article 8

IPFR holders on the 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band and 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band are free to choose technology in accordance with the International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) standards.

#### Article 9

- (1) IPFR holders on the 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band and/or 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band are obligated to:
  - a. fulfill the technical standards for Telecommunications equipment and/or Telecommunications devices;
  - b. make payment of fees for the right to use the Radio Frequency Spectrum for IPFR; and
  - c. fulfill other obligations, in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Violations of the provisions as referred to in section (1) are subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 10

- (1) The Minister may determine special obligations to IPFR holders on the 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band as referred to in Article 2 section (1) point a consisting:
  - a. expansion of service coverage in non-economic areas; and/or
  - b. support for strategic programs or development programs in national development.
- (2) Special obligations as referred to in section (1) is determined by a Ministerial Decision.

#### Article 11

In order to mitigate harmful interference, IPFR holders on the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band as referred to in Article 2 section (1) point b are obligated to coordinate with:

- a. other IPFR holders on 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band; and/or
- b. users of the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band in other countries.

#### Article 12

- (1) Coordination with other IPFR holders on 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band as referred to in Article 11 point a is technical coordination carried out in the form of synchronizing TDD mode transmission parameters.
- (2) The results of technical coordination as referred to in section (1) are binding and are required to be obeyed by all IPFR holders on the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band.
- (3) The results of technical coordination as referred to in section (2) are reported to the Director General.

#### Article 13

- (1) Coordination with users of the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band in other countries' territories as referred to in Article 11 point b is carried out in the event that:
  - a. the use of the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band in areas bordering with other countries; or
  - b. service coverage reaching other countries.
- (2) Coordination as referred to in section (1) is carried out together between the Director General and the IPFR holders on the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band with the telecommunications administration of other concerned countries.
- (3) The results of the coordination as referred to in section (2) are binding and required to be obeyed by all IPFR holders on the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band.

#### Article 14

IPFR holders who do not obey the coordination results as referred to in Article 12 section (2) and Article 13 section (3), are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

- a. written warning;
- b. cessation of Radio Frequency Spectrum transmission; and
- c. IPFR revocation.

#### Article 15

Technical coordination as referred to in Article 12 and coordination with other countries as referred to in Article 13 and the procedure for the imposition of administrative sanction as referred to in Article 14 are stipulated by the Director General.

### CHAPTER III SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

#### Article 16

- (1) The Director General carries out supervision and control over the use of the 700 MHz Radio Frequency Band and the 26 GHz Radio Frequency Band.
- (2) Supervision as referred to in section (1) is carried out through Radio Frequency Spectrum monitoring activities.
- (3) Radio Frequency Spectrum monitoring activities as referred to in section (2) consist of:
  - a. observation on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - b. identification on the use of Radio Frequency Spectrum;
  - c. measurement of technical parameters; and
  - d. Inspection.
- (4) Control as referred to in section (1) is performed based on the provisions of legislation.

### CHAPTER IV CLOSING PROVISIONS

#### Article 17

This Ministerial Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.



In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Ministerial Regulation by its placement in the State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta  
on 18 December 2023

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA,

signed

BUDI ARIE SETIADI

Promulgated in Jakarta  
on 22 December 2023

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION  
OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

ASEP N. MULYANA

STATE BULLETIN OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2023 NUMBER 1035

Jakarta, 20 August 2024  
Has been translated as an Official Translation  
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights  
of the Republic of Indonesia  
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION AD INTERIM,

