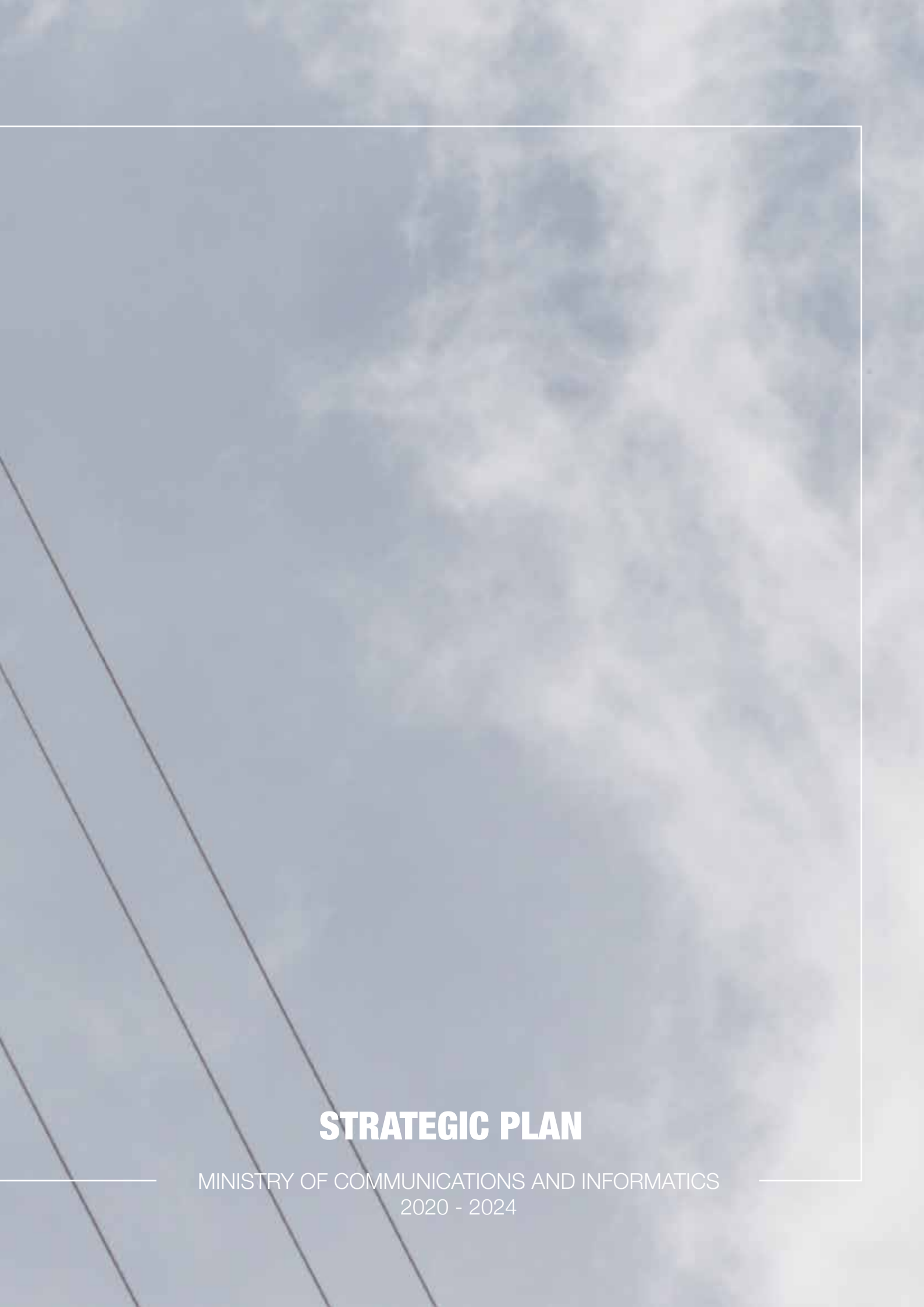
STRATEGIC PLAN

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS

2020-2024

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

BTS
Desai purui, Kab. Tabalong



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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS
2020 - 2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3T
Terdepan, Terluar dan Tertinggal (Frontier, Outermost, and Least Developed)

AI
Artificial Intelligence

APBN
Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (state budget)

APTIKA
Aplikasi Informatika (Informatics Applications)

ASO
Analog Switch Off

Balitbang SDM
Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (Agency for Research and Human Resources Development)

BAKTI
Badan Aksesibilitas Telekomunikasi dan Informatika (Telecommunication and Information Accessibility Body)

BBPPT
Balai Besar Pengujian Perangkat Telekomunikasi (The Telecommunications Equipment Testing Center)

BHP
Biaya Hak Penggunaan (Frequency Usage Rights Fee)

BLU
Badan Layanan Umum (Public Service Agency)

BMKG
Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (The Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency)

BNPB
Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (National Disaster Management Agency)

BPBD
Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Regional Disaster Management Agency)

BPMN
Business Process Model and Notation

BRTI
Badan Regulasi Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Body)

BTS
Base Transceiver Station

BUMN
Badan Usaha Milik Negara (State Owned Enterprises)

Ditjen
Direktorat Jenderal (Directorate General)

DPA
Data Protection Authority

DPO
Data Protection Officer

Dukcapil
Direktorat Jenderal Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil (Population and Civil Registry)

DVB
Digital Video Broadcasting

GPR
Government Public Relation

GRN
Government Radio Network

GSMA
Global System for Mobile Communications Association

HDI
Human Development Index

HTS
Throughput Satellite

ICT
Information and Communication Technology

IDI
Development Index

IKN
Ibu Kota Negara (National Capital)

IKP
Informasi dan Komunikasi Publik (Public Information and Communications)

IoT
Internet of Things

IP
Internet Protocol

ITU
International Telecommunication Union

KKNI
Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia (National Qualification Framework)

KLHK
Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (Minister of Environment and Forestry)

KPBU
Kerja sama Pemerintah dengan Badan Usaha (Government and Business Entities Cooperation)

KPCLPU
Kantor Pos Cabang Layanan Pos Universal (Universal Postal Service Offices)

LPP
Lembaga Penyiaran Publik (Public Broadcasting Institution)

LPS
Lembaga Penyiaran Swasta (Private Broadcasting Institution)

LTE
Long-Term Evolution

MCI
Mobile Connectivity Index

MoLi
Modern Licensing

OA
Online Academy

ODP
Optical Distribution Point

ODS
One Day Service

OSS
Online Single Submission

OTT
Over the Top

PSA
Public Service Announcement

PEGI
Pemeringkatan e-Government Indonesia (Indonesian e-Government Rating)

PerKI SLIP
Peraturan Komisi informasi tentang Standar Layanan Informasi Publik (Regulation of the Information Commission on Standard of Public Information Services)

PIKP
Pengelolaan Informasi dan Komunikasi Publik (Public Information and Communications Management)

PIP
Petugas Informasi Publik (Public Information Officers)

PNBP
Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak (Non-Tax State Revenue)

PSE
Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik (Electronic System Operators)

PSO
Public Service Obligation

PSrE
Penyelenggara Sertifikasi Elektronik (Electronic Certification Operations)

PPI
Penyelenggaraan Pos dan Informatika (Posts and Informatics Operations)

QoS
Quality of Service

Renstra
Rencana Strategis (Strategic Plan)

RoW
Right of Way

RPJMN
Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Medium Term Development Plan)

RPJPN
Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional (National Long Term Development Plan)

RRI
Radio Republik Indonesia (Radio of the Republic of Indonesia)

SATRIA
Satelit Multifungsi Republik Indonesia (Multifunctional Satellite of Republic of Indonesia)

SDGs
Sustainable Development Goals

SDPPI
Sumber Daya dan Perangkat Pos dan Informatika (Resources Management and Equipment of Posts and Informatics)

SIMS
Sistem Informasi Manajemen Spektrum (Spectrum Management Information System)

SiVION
Sistem Verifikasi Identitas Online (Online Identity Verification System)

SKKL
Sistem Komunikasi Kabel Laut (Submarine Cable Communication System)

SKKNI
Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia (National Work Competency Standards)

SMF
Satelit Multifungsi (Multifunctional Satellite)

SMFR
Sistem Monitoring Frekuensi Radio (Radiofrequency Monitoring System)

SPBE
Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik (Electronic-Based Government System)

TKDN
Tingkat Kandungan Dalam Negeri (Domestic Component Level)

ToT
Training of Trainers

TVRI
Televisi Republik Indonesia (Television of the Republic of Indonesia)

UMKM
Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)

USO
Universal Service Obligation

PREFACE

Praise be to God the Almighty for the successful formulation of Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics of 2020-2024 in accordance with the mandate and direction of the national development.

The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics of 2020-2024 is formulated by referring to the national development agenda in accordance with the Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 on National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2020-2024. It also follows the development of global information and communication technology (ICT) by including the technological development elements in the management, operation, and utilization of ICT strategic mapping.

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated increasingly crucial need for national digitalization. In the new normal era, adequate internet connection becomes the people's primary needs. The business, industry, and economic sectors players must adopt digital transformation in order to survive. This situation encourages the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (MCI) to accelerate the ICT infrastructure provision and the digital transformation in the next 5 (five) years.

The MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 aims to achieve 3 (three) main targets, namely the acceleration of the provision of ICT infrastructure in the entire territory of Indonesia; the acceleration of digital transformation in 3 (three) national frameworks consisting of industry, government, and society; and the improvement of the public communications management quality.

The MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 contains the vision, missions, goals, strategic objectives, policy direction, performance targets, and funding framework, which are the main references in preparing MCI's program and activity plans and operation in the next 5 (five) years, from 2020 to 2024. The MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 is expected to increase the synergy and sustainability of program and activity planning of all working units in the Ministry in particular and the national development in general.

To conclude, allow me to express gratitude to those who have been involved in and contributed to the preparation of this MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024.

Jakarta, February 2021
Minister of Communications and
Informatics of the Republic of Indonesia

Johnny G. Plate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indonesia has the power to rebound by maximizing all national resources and to grow into a great country through national digitalization. Therefore, the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (MCI) through its Strategic Plan 2020-2024 seeks to establish a more structured and massive national digital foundation. It is reflected in the MCI's 3 (three) strategic objectives, namely (1) to increase the provision and equality of ICT infrastructure quality across Indonesia; (2) to encourage the acceleration of digital transformation in 3 (three) aspects, namely business, society, and government, which is supported by digital-competent human resources; and (3) to increase public information and communications management transparency.

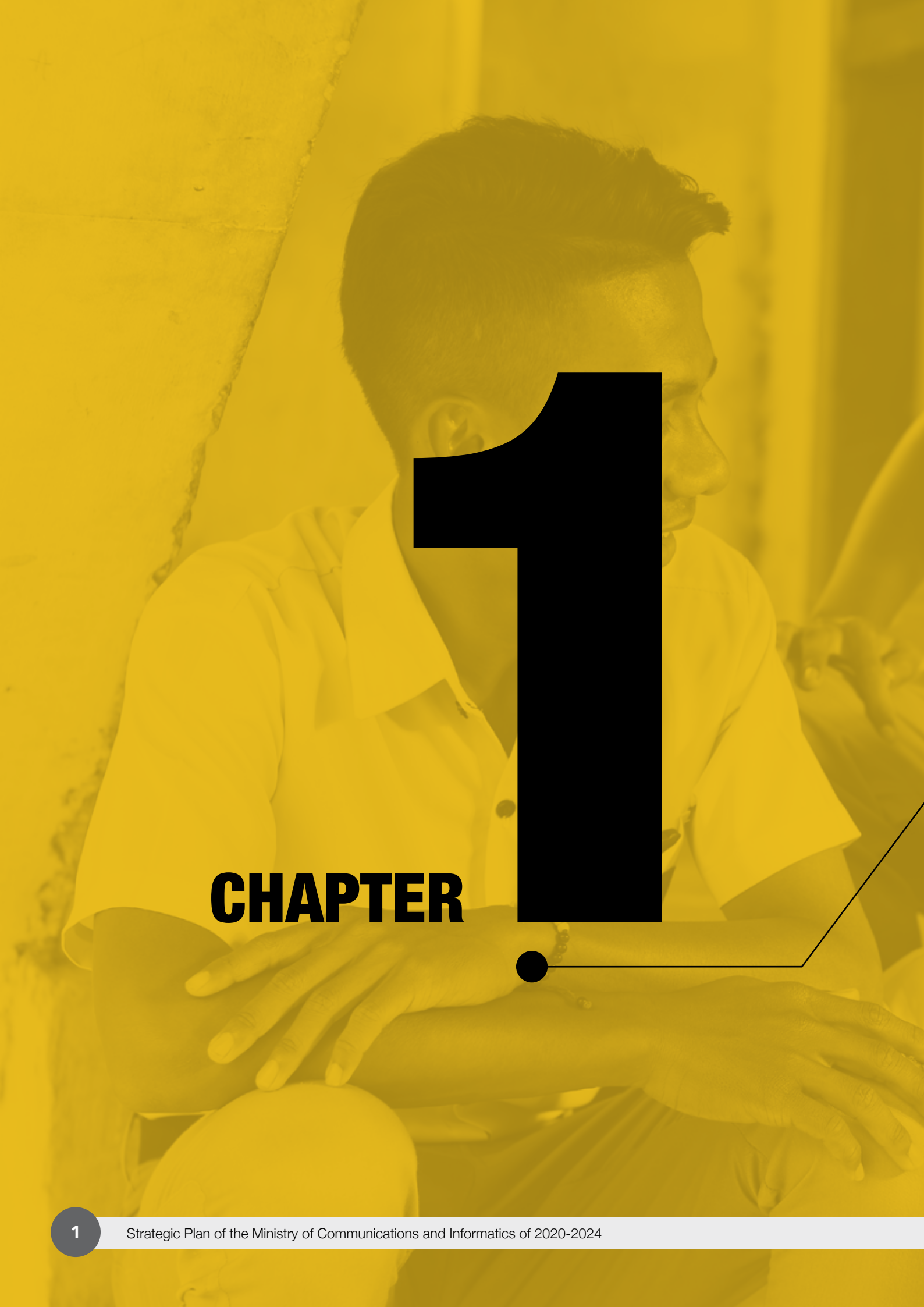
ICT infrastructure as the basis of national digitalization shall be guaranteed its availability in all regions, so that a wide variety of good applications and contents can be used by the communities. To complete ICT infrastructure development, MCI prioritizes the provision of fast and good connection of internet in under-served villages. In addition, the Ministry accelerates the broadcasting digitalization (analog switch-off), frequency farming, and re-farming to provide fast and good quality of internet service and to prepare the national 5G technological operation.

The completion of ICT infrastructure will be aligned with the development of digital talent and digital economy ecosystem through human resources training, digital transformation acceleration in the economy and business sectors, and digital startup development. In the government and public service sectors, MCI will carry out government digital transformation by accelerating the development and utilization of National Data Center towards Indonesia Single Data and the implementation of the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE).

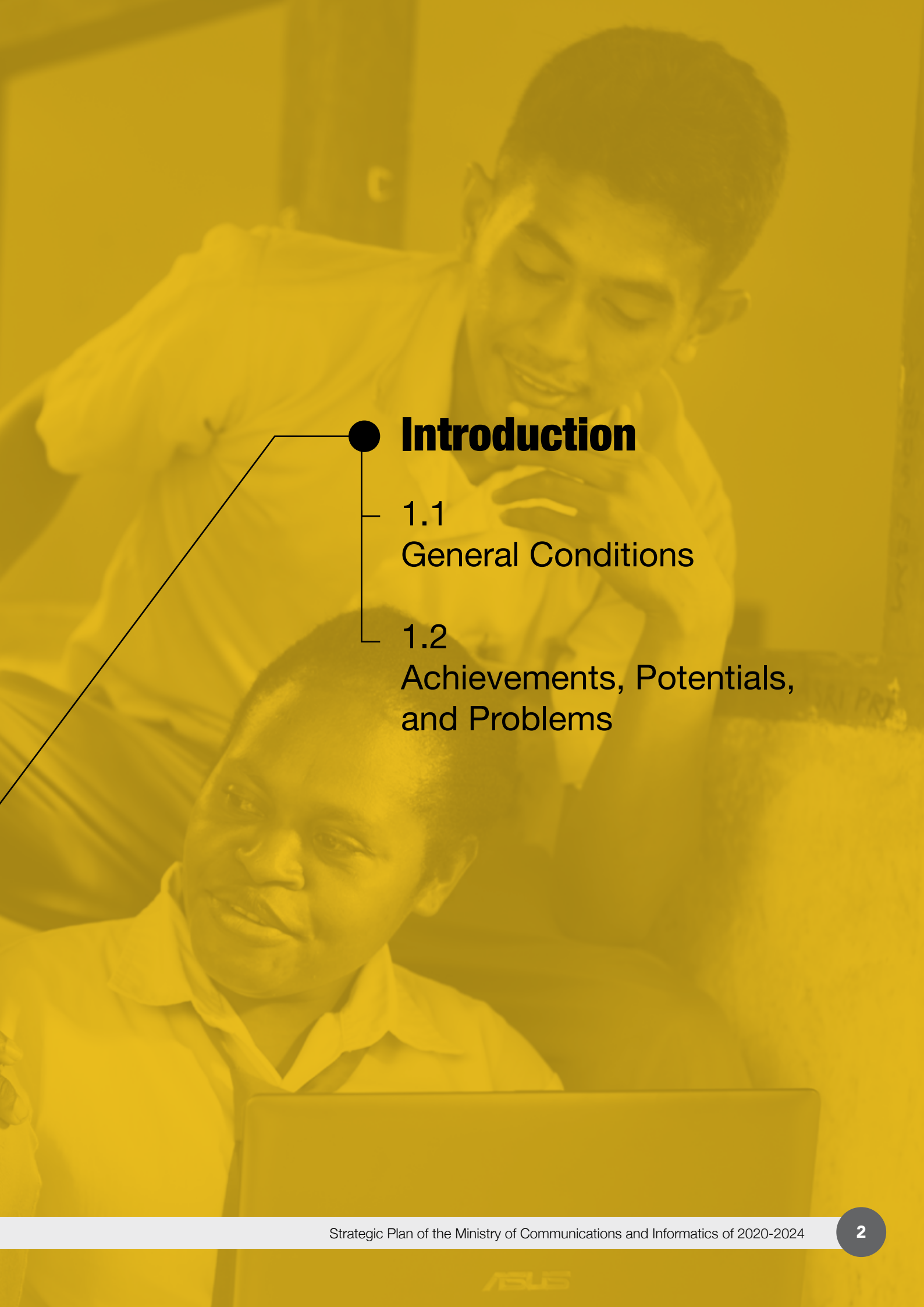
As a regulator, MCI encourages the completion of ICT-related policies and regulations in the forms of laws, presidential regulation, and ministerial regulations by facilitating coordination with relevant stakeholders.

In implementing its task in public communications coordination, the Ministry will lead the orchestration of public communication involving both central and regional governments. It will be achieved by creating an effective and organized public communications management and building a solid team to disseminate government policies and to respond fake news.

Lastly, to increase the quality of internal management governance, MCI will perform internal human resources capacity development; implementation of bureaucratic reform and enhancement of performance accountability; and foster innovation in planning and budgeting, particularly in designing financial scheme for strategic programs or projects.



CHAPTER 1



Introduction

1.1
General Conditions

1.2
Achievements, Potentials, and Problems

1.1 General Conditions

Law Number 17 of 2007 on the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) of 2005-2025 stipulates 4 (four) stages of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) implementation. In the 3rd Stage of RPJPN in 2015-2019, the national development is focused to promote development in various fields with emphasis on the competitive economy based on the advantages of natural resources, the quality of human resources, and the development of science and technology. In the final stage of RPJPN—namely the RPJMN 2020-2024 in accordance with the Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 on National Medium Term Development Plan of 2020-2024 (Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020), the development is focused on the acceleration of development in various fields by emphasizing the establishment of the economic structure based on competitive advantage with the highlight on the development of human resources (HR) quality and competitiveness.

Indonesia has experienced significant growth in recent years and is being transformed from a developing country to a middle-income with an inclusive, modern, and respected economy on the international stage. One of the growth factors is rapid industrialization to encourage the national economy growth. Indonesia's Gross Domestic product (GDP) experienced a double growth from US$500 billion in 2009 to US$1 trillion in 2019.

The Indonesian economic transition is built on the principles that support the growth in various sectors and open up equal opportunity for all people of Indonesia. Indonesia is blessed with enormous cultural diversity with increasing economic value added, driven by the manufacturing and services sectors. The country has the vision to become one of the five major economic powers in the world by 2045 and a leader in international stage. Therefore, digital transformation will be the engine of growth that will transform Indonesia from a consumer to producer country.

President Joko Widodo clearly instructs that we should 'hijack' the COVID-19 Pandemic to boost the economy and improve the welfare. The instruction is realized by accelerating the implementation of the five measures of the national digitalization agenda, namely accelerating the digital infrastructure development and the internet services provision; preparing a digital transformation roadmap in strategic sectors; accelerating national data center integration; developing human resources and talents; and preparing a variety of regulatory and financing schemes to support the digital ecosystem. President Joko Widodo has set five steps of digital transformation acceleration that become the basis for the formulation of Indonesia's Digital roadmap.

Indonesia Digital sets six strategic direction to realize its vision. The direction aims to achieve innovation-based economy through world-class technology capabilities, skilled human resources (HR), and digitally cultured community that are ready to face the future. The Six Strategic Directions comprise:

1. building high quality infrastructure and connectivity that are secure and reliable;

2. transforming Indonesia from technology consumer to producer through investment on various platforms with national and strategic values such as data center, cloud infrastructure, and national digital identity;

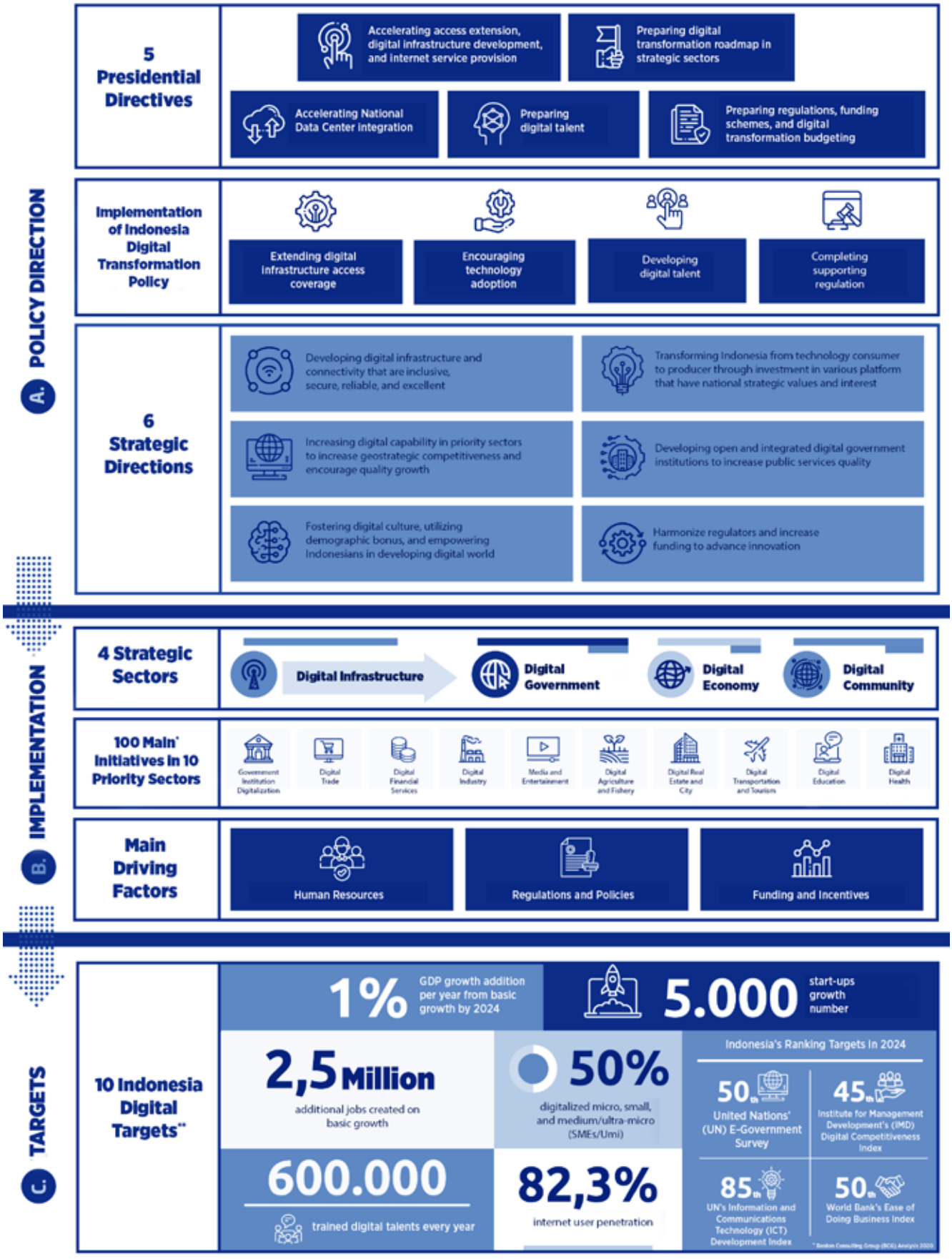
3. increasing the digital capabilities on the priority sectors to improve geo-strategic competitiveness and encourage inclusive growth;

4. developing transparent and integrated digital government institutions to improve public services;

5. building a digital culture and utilizing the demographic bonus as well as empowering the people of Indonesia in developing the digital world; and

6. harmonizing regulation and increasing funding to promote innovation.

Figure I.1 The Direction of National Digital Transformation Policy



In order to realize the national digital transformation, active roles of all walks of lives, relevant ministries and institutions, as well as the central government are required to support the implementation of digitalization programs. The highly dynamic situation requires for updates, modifications, and adjustment in the strategic policy direction in each budget year.

Within the last decade, MCI continued to develop and encourage the use of information and communication technology (ICT). In its five-year strategic plan, MCI seeks to design policies and programs that can improve national competitiveness and economic growth, through the internet services provision and ICT development.

MCI's Strategic Plan (Renstra) is formulated by referring to Presidential Decree Number 18 of 2020 and reviewing the evaluation results of the previous Renstra performance achievement. In the Strategic Plan of 2015—2019, MCI supported the establishment of the national digital foundation by, among others, increasing the broadband access availability and preparing the ICT infrastructure and national digital ecosystems. In addition, as the public communication manager, MCI carries out the Government Public Relations (GPR) program to disseminate government's priority programs and policies.

In the effort of increasing ICT infrastructure availability, MCI performs the national broadband access provision, particularly in the non-commercial area by, among others, the construction of Palapa Ring as the national backbone network and the provision of BTS and internet access. For the commercial area, MCI performs various efforts to increase coverage of mobile broadband and fixed broadband through the government assistance program for fixed broadband access provision to accelerate the fixed broadband penetration and joint passive infrastructure regulation. In addition, the Ministry encourages the broadcasting migration process from analog to digital through the modernization of Public Television Broadcaster TVRI's transmitters, simulcast broadcasting operation, and preparation of Draft Law on Broadcasting.

MCI also organizes programs to encourage the use of ICT in the economic and public service sectors and to improve the defense and security stability. The 1000 Digital Startup Program aims to encourage the national digital ecosystem development. MCI also performs programs that drive the economic sectors productivity by adopting ICT, for example, the UMKM Go Online program that aims to encourage domestic SMEs to onboard marketplaces and the Farmers and Fishermen Go Online program that aims to improve the capacity of farmers and fishermen in expanding the market and manage production. In the fields of public service, security, and defense, MCI implements the Government-Based Electronic System (SPBE), information security, digital signatures, content control, and personal data protection.

MCI also has programs which are aimed directly for the public for them to be prepared for the digital era, for example the digital literacy program to increase the public's awareness in the use of the internet and ICT devices. In addition, the Ministry develops the national human resources capacity, both in industry and government sectors, to face the digital age by providing Digital Talent trainings.

At the national level, digital landscape continues to evolve and various big steps are needed to encourage the digital development, both in the public and private sectors. Digital transformation is one of the prerequisites to 5 (five) major economies of the world and is increasingly important to accelerate the economic recovery which was growing before COVID-19 pandemic. However, MCI needs to cooperate with other relevant ministries and agencies in the same digital landscape.

To lead Indonesia's digital transformation, the Ministry initiates the design of Indonesia's Digital Roadmap of 2020-2024 which aims to provide a future framework and guidance to encourage equal economic growth that is based on innovation, digital connectivity, and technology. Digital Transformation 2021 is directed to:

1) accelerate digital transformation for governance;

2) realize an efficient and fast public service delivery, for instance, in the education and health sectors;

3) consolidate and optimize infrastructure and shared services; and

4) realize community inclusion in the priority development areas and encourage equality by opening opportunities for women and persons with disabilities to participate in the e-commerce chain.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has demonstrated the increasingly crucial need for digital transformation increasingly. A reliable internet connection becomes people's primary need. The economic recession also threatens the domestic economy with the onset of the economic slowdown due to the impact of the pandemic. The majority of businesses and industrial sectors are forced to immediately adopt digitalization to continue its operation. This situation urges the Ministry to accelerate the provision of ICT infrastructure and digitalization. Therefore, the MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 is directed to support the acceleration of digital transformation in the next 5 (five) years by completing the ICT infrastructure provision across Indonesia; accelerating the digital transformation acceleration in 3 (three) national frameworks consisting of industry, government, and society; and optimizing the public communication management.

The national ICT development status is presented in the ICT Development Index[1] (IDI) issued by ITU and Mobile Connectivity Index[2] (MCI) issued by the GSMA. In MCI, Indonesia becomes one of the 10 countries that experienced the highest progress from 46 in 2014 to 61 in 2018. However, in IDI 2017, Indonesia was ranked 111 from 176 countries in the world with the score of 4.33 out of 10. The position was far below the Thailand that sat on rank 78.

IDI 2017 showed that ICT development process was lagging behind other Southeast Asian countries. In the ICT Use parameter, the achievement of fixed broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants was very low, i.e., at the 1.89 point. In terms of mobile broadband subscription, Indonesia was lagging behind Malaysia. In ICT Access, Indonesia was also left behind seen from the low point of fixed telephone subscription per 100 inhabitants.

In terms of telecommunications service, there is global trend of the increasing use of internet data. The telecommunications industry development also experienced a shift of focus d from telephone/voice services to data and video services that require big bandwidth, manifold speed, and low latency for critical mission and massive machine-to-machine or human-to-machine communications. It is projected that the smart phone use connected to the internet will continue to grow to be about seven billion in 2024[3].

The data usage growth is supported by the large number of people using mobile phones. In the end of 2018, 5.1 billion people (67% of the total population of the world) were using mobile phones and it is projected to reach 5.8 billion users (71% of the total world population) by 2025. The high projected mobile phone user growth will certainly bring impact on the mobile data usage growth. Video service is believed to be the largest contributor of the data traffic increase. The data usage growth rate will also bring an impact on the national ICT industry and innovation-based industry, e.g., application platform, data driven decision making, and cloud. On the other hand, the Ministry is challenged to maintain the telecommunications industry sustainability to be in good climate and positive growth.

The ICT development generates global industry 4.0 which is characterized by new technology development, including, Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotic, Internet of Things (IoT), autonomous vehicles, and 3D printing. The industry 4.0 development also brings changes in the human resources development field. A huge number of low-level/repetitive jobs will be replaced by a system or automation. A research by Oxford Economics in 2018 found that a huge number of job displacement would occur in the Southeast Asian countries. It is estimated that Indonesia will lose 9.5 million jobs due to automation digital disruption[4].

1. IDI is issued by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) by measuring several indicators, among others, ICT Readiness (access and infrastructure), ICT use (intensity of use), and ICT Capability (skills).

2. Mobile Connectivity Index is published by the GSMA in accordance with several indicators, among others, infrastructure, affordability, consumer readiness, content, and services.

3. GSMA - The Mobile Economy 2019

4. Technology and The Future of ASEAN Jobs, Oxford Economics, 2018

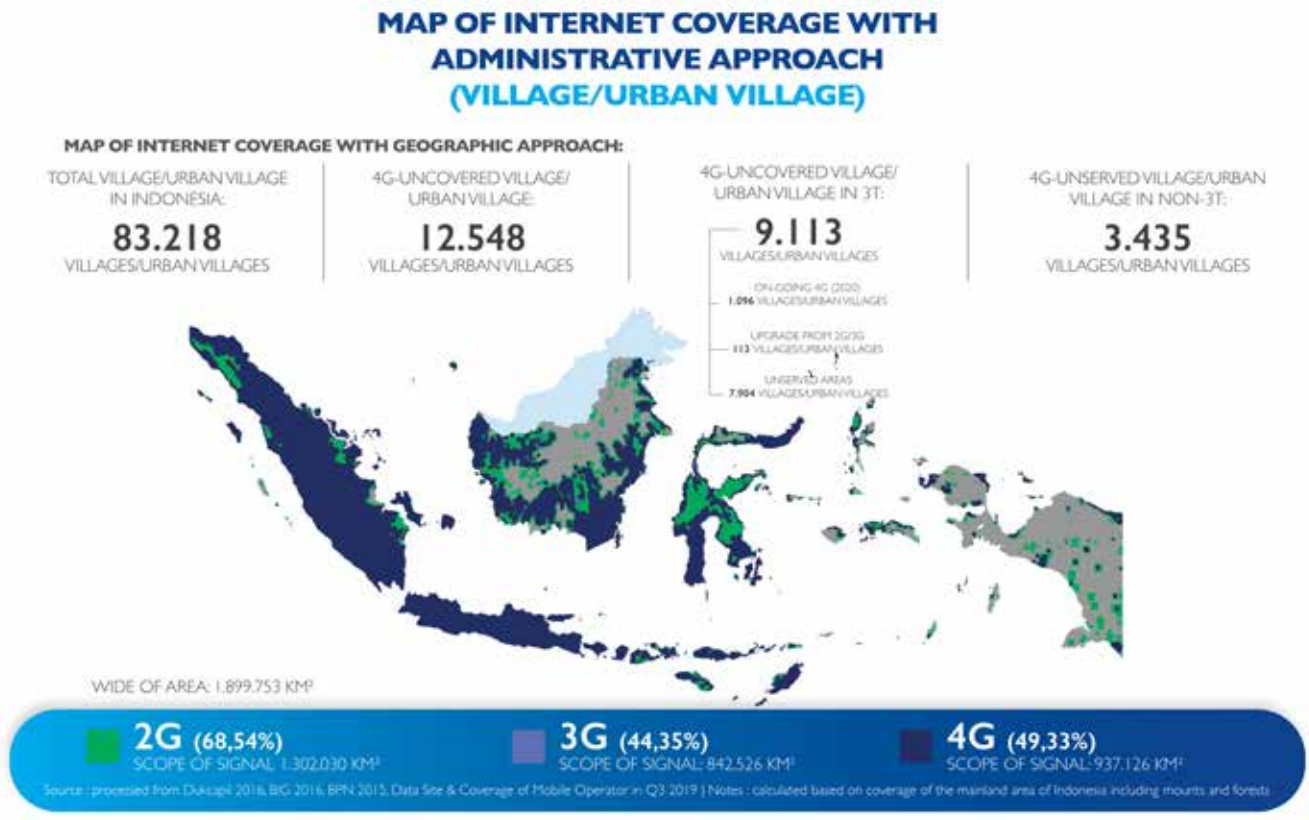
On the other hand, the ICT industry encouraged the rapid growth of application-based platforms in Indonesia, such as, e-commerce, ride hailing, and digital payment that brought Indonesia as one of Asian countries with the highest internet economy growth above Malaysia and Thailand. On the e-commerce field, Google found Indonesia achieved an outstanding e-commerce transaction value, increasing by 50% per year in the last 3 (three) years from US$8 billion to US$27 billion (twenty-seven billion United States dollars)[5].

1.2 Achievements, Potentials, and Problems

1.2.1 ICT Infrastructure Development

A national broadband strategy is needed to meet the soaring demand for high quality and fast data services. Since the end of 2014, telecommunications services providers continue to extend 4G LTE service to reach all regions of Indonesia. The number of regions that have affordable 4G signal continues to increase. In the 3rd quarter of 2019, 4G services had covered 70,670 villages in Indonesia while 12,548 other villages still had not been reached.

Figure I.2 Map of 4G Internet Coverage in Indonesia



Source: Directorate General of Posts and Informatics Operations (DJPPI) MCI, 2019

5. Google Temasek Report, 2019

Description :

1. Source:

    - Population and Civil Registry (Dukcapil) 2016 Data which is processed based on Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 56 of 2015 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 137 of 2017

    - Mapping of 4G-covered village/urban village is obtained from the Data Processed by DJPPI by calculating the National 4G Coverage Prediction in Q3/2019 which was overlaid with the housing and administrative area spatial boundaries and was adjusted to regulations on 3T rules.

2. The data may have been adjusted in accordance with the amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs on Village/Urban Village and spatial data updates by the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). Data harmonization and adjustment will be simultaneously carried out by upholding the commitment to meet 100% 4G covered Indonesia's territory.

3. Villages/urban villages and mapping and coverage is subject to change due to a number of factors, namely:

    - settlement area extension
    - village administrative boundaries change
    - BTS dismantling or relocation by operators.

MCI data shows that from 12,548 villages/urban villages which have not been 100% served with 4G signal, there are 3,435 villages in non-3T category and 9,113 villages in 3T category. This data is processed from Dukcapil's which refers to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 56 of 2015 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 137 of 2017 on Code and Data of Government Administrative Region. With the development of regional division and spatial data update by the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) each year, the data will be adjusted to cover 100% area according to MCI's future target.

Based on the data of Speedtest Global Index in January 2020, Indonesia's average mobile broadband internet access speeds are 14.16 Mbps for download and 9.50 Mbps for upload putting the country at number 120 in the world. It is below the world's average access speeds of 31.95 Mbps for download and 11.32 Mbps for upload. In terms of fixed broadband speed, Indonesia sits in 115 position with the download speed 20.60 Mbps and upload 12.53 Mbps, still far below the world's average fixed broadband speed at 74.32 Mbps for download and 40.83 Mbps upload.

The average speed rate is related to the network distribution level and telecommunications services. Since the end of 2014, telecommunications services providers continue to extend 4G LTE service coverage in all regions of Indonesia and national fiber-optic network.

The table below shows the progress of national fiber-optic cable network development, including the achievement of fiber-optic cable network deployment carried out by telecommunications operators.

Table I.1 Data of Indonesia'sFiber-Optic Cable Route Length (km)

Operator	Inland	SKKL	Total
Telecommunication Operator	220.297	109.713	330.010
Non-Operator/ Palapa Ring BAKTI	4.156	8.073	12.229
West Package	404	1.720	2.124
Central Package	1.304	1.798	3.102
East Package	2.448	4.555	7.003
Total	224.453	117.786	342.239

Source: Data taken from MCI's DJPPI and Telecommunication and Information Accessibility Agency (BAKTI)

Description :

1. Data of operator's fiber-optic cable route length: the Submarine Cable Communication System (SKK) as of June 2020, Inland as of Semester I 2019;

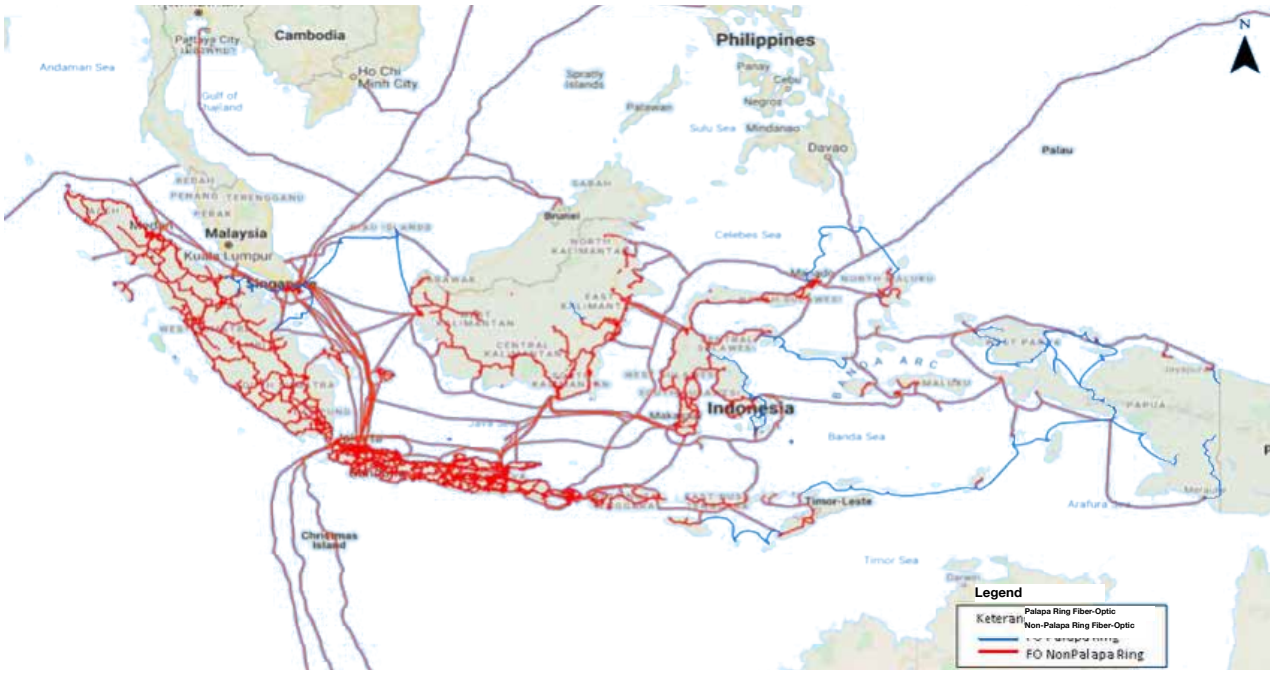
2. Data of non-operator's fiber-optic cable route length (Palapa Ring) as of 2019;

3. Data of operator's cable length based on the cable route length (spatial) which is calculated by World Mercator geographic projection system and not the real cable length; and

4. BAKTI's Palapa Ring data measured by laid cable actual data (as laid) as obtained by the direct measurement method in the field using Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) measurement tool.

Based on the MCI's data in 2019, the national fiber-optic cable network had reached 342,239 km, comprising 224,453 km inland and 117,786 km Submarine Cable Communication System (SKKL). The figure below shows the national fiber-optic cable network map, including fiber-optic cable network deployment carried out by telecommunications operators.

Figure I.3 Indonesia Fiber-Optic Cable Network



Description	Administration	Traversed by Fiber-Optic*	Percentage
Villages/Urban Villages Traversed by Fiber-Optic	83.218	29.984	36.03%
Sub-districts Traverse by Fiber-Optic	7.175	4.522	63.02%
Regencies/cities Traversed by Fiber-Optic	514	501	97.47%
Provinces Traversed by Fiber-Optic	34	34	100%

Source: DJPPI MCI Fiber-Optic Data 2019

Description *the number of administrative areas in Indonesia passed by fiber-optic network in 2019

Data on the administrative areas traversed by fiber-optic network only shows the administrative area which are traversed by physical network of fiber-optic, without detailed information on the utilization of the fiber-optic network for backbone, backhaul, fronthaul, or access. From the available data, the number of administrative areas traversed by fiber-optic remains low with 36.03% of 83,218 villages and 63.02% from the 7,175 subdistricts in Indonesia.

The 4G signal and fiber-optic distributions are still concentrated on the islands of Java and Sumatra while the central and eastern Indonesian regions have the most limited telecommunications services coverage. The regions have challenging contours and topography, low population distribution, and low commercial value. A great effort and large investment are required for development in those regions.

Equal distribution of national broadband service coverage is also constrained by SKKL licensing, long and complex process of cable digging and laying both for the deployment and maintenance purposes. Infrastructure maintenance is also facing challenges, for example, theft and vandalism against infrastructure and telecommunications networks that have been built.

The network deployment which has gradually been done by telecommunications operators cannot cover the entire region because their deploying planning is based on the business calculation. The obstacles and challenges above have caused a number of areas uncovered by the services which are known as noncommercial remote areas with low willingness to pay.

1.2.2 Progress of National Digitalization

Currently, the progress of digitalization, especially in the government sector, is still in the early stages of operation in accordance with the operation plan stipulated by Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 on Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) which creates a more targeted and well-planned government digitalization. The problems in the government digitization are some of the central and regional governments' data are still in analog, or some other are digitized but not yet integrated. In 2018, 95% of 2,700 regional governments' data centers and server rooms did not meet the standard. There were 65% data leakage potential due to weak security systems of data centers/server rooms and unsecured data transmission on the internet network (Ref. ID-SIRTII, 2019).

The issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 on Indonesia Single Data is also a central government's effort to accelerate the integration of central and local institutions' data. Other data shows that there are more than 27,400 applications and 27,400 multi-platform and multi-standard databases that are not integrated with one another and are scattered. Duplicated systems and applications

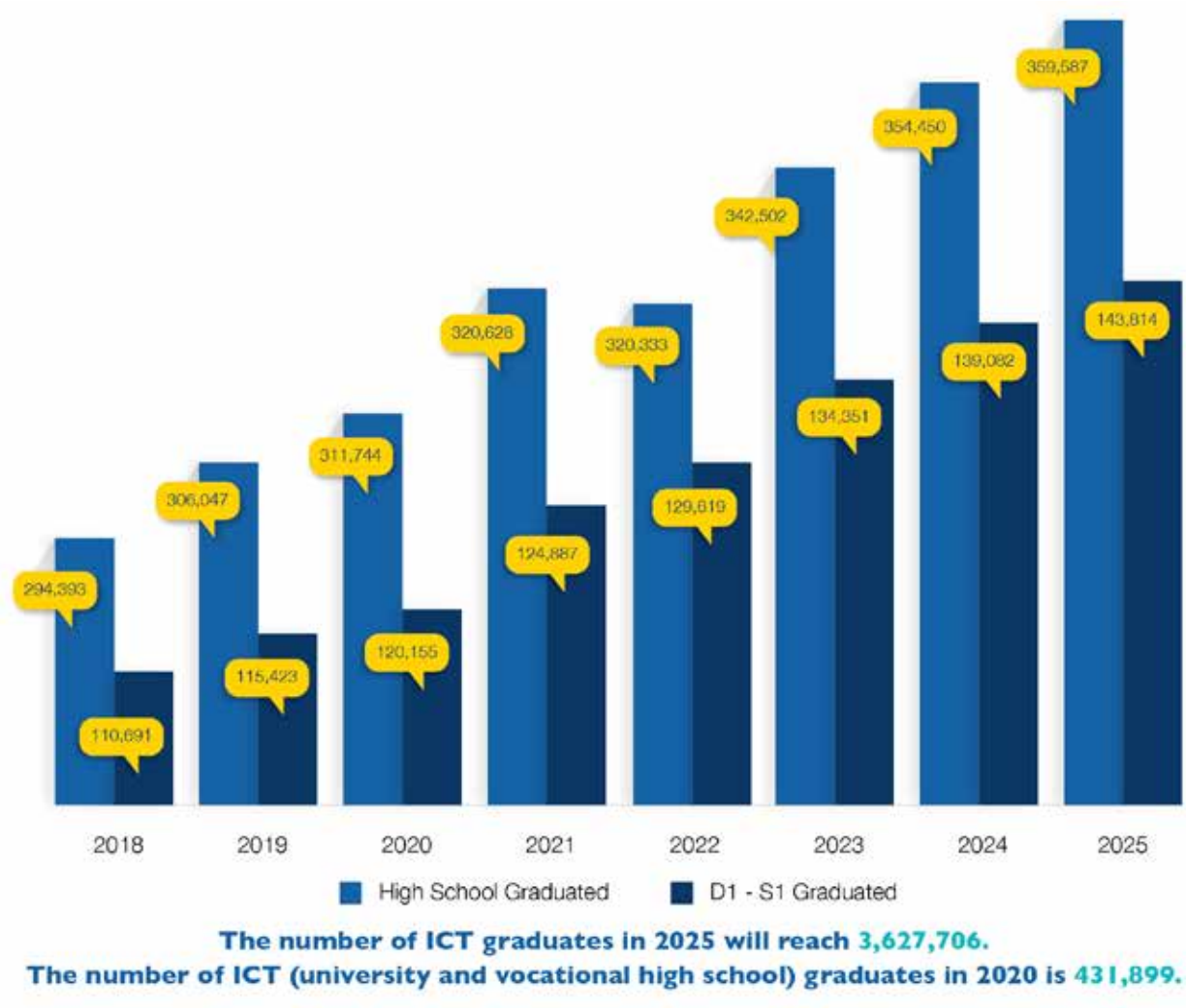
as well as redundant data centers and server rooms construction have caused inefficient government's ICT expenditure.

Digitalization becomes a leverage for the economic sector to grow and to be more productive. Currently, domestic strategic sectors are in the beginning of transformation process, along with the growth of national digital start-ups that become the catalysts for national strategic sectors, e.g., agriculture, fisheries, tourism, education, health, logistics, and trade (SMEs). The sectors play an important role and need to embrace digitalization in order to develop national digital economy. ICT use in SMEs have the potential to grow Indonesia's economy. The additional US$140 million (one hundred and forty billion US Dollar) to GDP and 26 million jobs in 2030 can be achieved if Indonesia can push 168,000 SMEs to scale-up from micro and small to medium (McKinsey's Study). From the total of 62.9 million SMEs in the country, 17,113,220 SMEs have been onboarded to the marketplace[6].

RPJMN of 2020-2024 stated immediate implementation of digital transformation in the national strategic sectors is required because increasing the ICT use in such sectors will encourage growth and increase efficiency, productivity, value added, and demand.

One of the main factors to succeed digital transformation is the national digital human resources. Various studies show that job

Figure I.4 Projection of National ICT Graduates 2025



Source: MCI's Balitbang Study 2019

6. MCI's Directorate General of Informatics Application (Aptika), taken from various marketplace

displacement may occur due to the industry's human resources demand. MCI's Research and Human Resources Development Agency (Balitbang) affirms that there is a gap (mismatch) between the skills that the industry needs with the skills produced by the educational institutions.

MCI's Balitbang also projects that there are 430,000 ICT graduates in Indonesia in 2020, while the industry demand is 320,000 people. While Indonesia is experiencing oversupply of ICT human resources in terms of quantity. However, in terms of quality, there can be a gap (mismatch) between industry demand with the resources produced by educational institutions. The gap may be in the forms of quality mismatch gap and expertise mismatch gap. Another study predicts that Indonesia needs 9 million skilled workforces for digital transformation in the next 15 (fifteen) years. If not fulfilled, there will be an expert shortage in Indonesia (skills shortage) that will have an impact on the domestic economy condition.

1.2.3 Achievements of Strategic Plan of 2015-2019

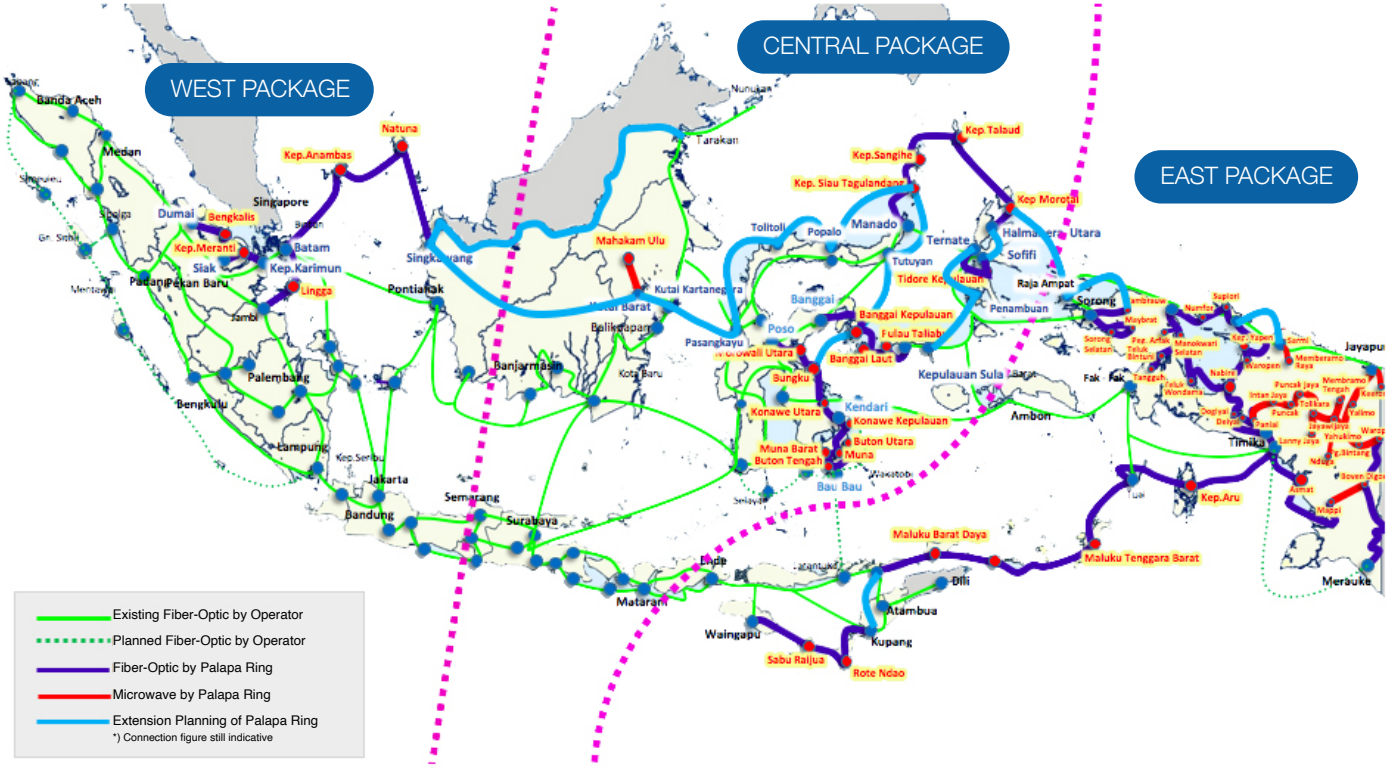
1.2.3.1 Information and Communications Technology Infrastructure

In the period 2015-2019, MCI has carried out various programs and activities that encourage the increase of ICT infrastructure distribution in Indonesia. The achievements of said ICT infrastructure are, among others:

A. Palapa Ring

Palapa Ring Program is a national strategic project that builds the country's fiber-optic backbone network in non-commercial/3T regions as an effort to realize the integrated telecommunications infrastructure.

Figure I.5 Map of Palapa Ring Network



Source : BAKTI MCI, 2019

This project also aims to provide equal access to and prices of fast internet service (broadband) in all cities/regencies in Indonesia. The Palapa Ring project is divided into three work packages, i.e., West Package, Central Package, and East Package with a length of cable reaching 12,229 km. The project is implemented under 2 (two) schemes, i.e., Government and Business Entities Cooperation (KPBU) scheme and non-KPBU scheme (built by operators). As of 2019, the connection construction by Telkom in 457 regencies/cities and by KPBU in 57 regencies/cities had made a total of 514 regencies/cities connected to national backbone network.

The Palapa Ring that serves as backbone in 514 regencies/cities is expected to encourage the operators to increase backhaul network deployment which does not only connect regencies/cities but also sub-districts in Indonesia. The challenge for MCI's Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 is connecting Palapa Ring's network with the existing telecommunications operators to accelerate the expansion of broadband service coverage in unserved areas. In addition to the interconnection issue between the Palapa Ring's fiber-optic backbone network with the existing, it is important that the development should not only stop at the backbone network, but also at the last mile and household broadband access so that people can actually use broadband access.

In 2021, a study on Palapa Ring extension in the framework of national fiber-optic program will be carried out. The plan will be implemented in accordance with the results of the study.

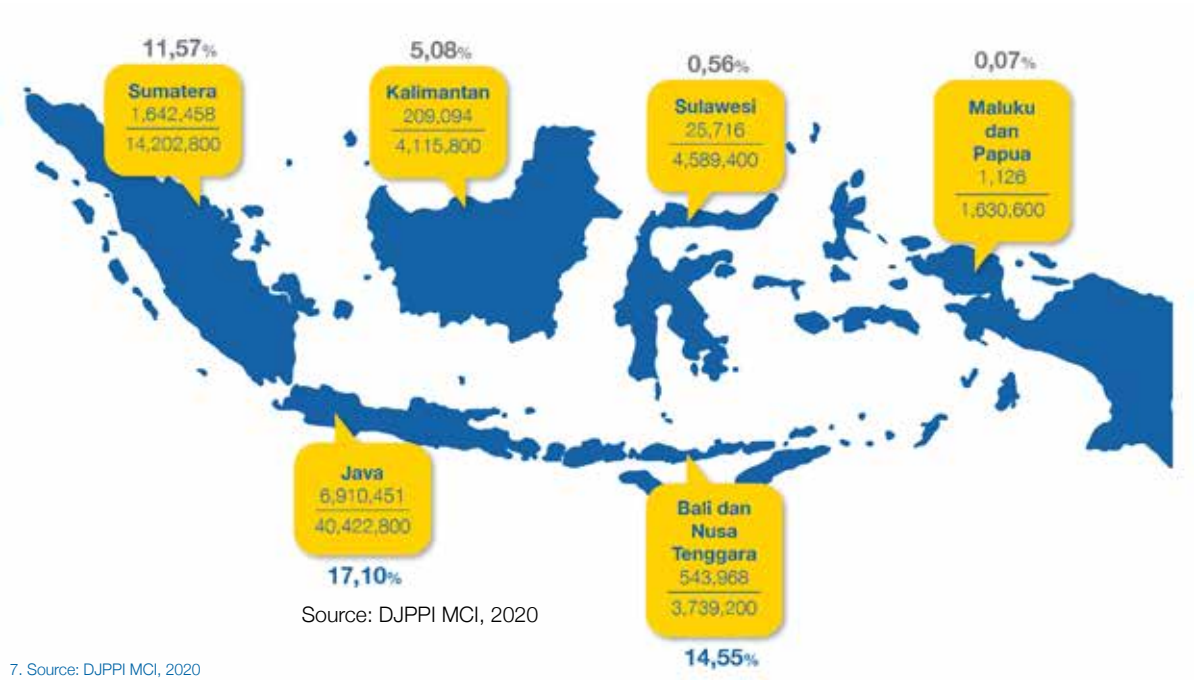
B. Fixed Broadband

Optical Distribution Point (ODP) which is the final distribution point of fixed broadband before entering customer's residence is an indicator used to detect fixed broadband network services in a certain administrative area. The ODP distribution data shows the size of fixed broadband network coverage in Indonesia.

As of 2019, the fixed broadband network coverage up to subdistrict reached 35,71% or 2,672 from the total of 7.175 subdistricts[7] calculated from ODP.

Such low ODP subdistrict coverage rate caused a low fixed broadband customers (households) penetration number. The figure below shows that in 2019, the number of customers (households) who had access to fixed broadband compared to the total household per region is 13.59% from the total household of 68,700,700.

Figure I.6 Distribution of Customers Served with Fixed Broadband Access



Source: DJPPI MCI, 2020

7. Source: DJPPI MCI, 2020

MCI's program in increasing the fixed broadband penetration includes the provision of internet access service assistance in non-3T areas as a step to create a multiplier effect of fixed broadband penetration. The internet access service assistance aims at the SMEs centers, home industries, and homestays (tourism spots).

C. Mobile Broadband

As the regulator, MCI encourages telecommunications service operators to continue to extend 4G LTE service coverage in Indonesia. In the period of 2015-2019, MCI had accomplished the development targets in the fields of communications and information technology, particularly the mobile broadband 4G penetration through the establishment of policies and regulations, among others:

a. Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics Number 19 of 2015 on the Management of 1800 MHz for the Purpose of Mobile Cellular Network Provision.

b. Neutral Cellular Technology Policy.

c. Coverage and quality-based Modern Licensing (MoLi) model Policy.

The obstacles encountered in increasing the mobile broadband penetration is geographical condition (islands and mountains) which is resulted in the selection of expensive satellite network technology. The expensive telecommunications network development is caused by the poor facilities (electricity supply and road access); the poor financial condition (low revenue) of the cellular operator; and the lack of supporting regulatory from both the central and regional governments.

D. Base Transceiver Station (BTS)

The BTS infrastructure provision is the provisions of mobile broadband services or cellular network tower in areas which have not been served by cellular telecommunications access, particularly in non-commercial and 3T areas.

The low market demand for telecommunications access and business opportunities in the non-commercial and 3T areas have made cellular operators being reluctant in building ICT infrastructures, BTS for instance, in those areas. So, it has become government's responsibility to provide telecommunication access through the construction of BTS. The provision of BTS in the non-commercial and 3T areas unserved by cellular telecommunications access is carried out in the locations that have been stipulated by regulations, among others, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 131 of 2015 on the Determination of the Underserved Regions 2015-2019; National Agency for Border Management (BNPP) Head Regulation No. 1 of 2015 on the Master Plan for the State Border Management 2015-2019; and Presidential Decree No. 6 of 2017 on the Determination of the Outermost Small Islands and Proposals from the Regional Governments.

As of December 2019, MCI had built BTS in 1,253 locations. A large number of built and used BTS will lead to an increasing number of people in villages and non-commercial as well as 3T areas who can enjoy the mobile phone connectivity and information access.

E. Internet Access

The internet access program is provided for the communities, Ministries/Institutions, and regent/municipality governments, especially at the public services points such as schools, community health centers (Puskesmas), job training centers, public spaces, terminals, and cross-border posts.

As of 2019, internet access was available in 6,730 locations, such as schools, government offices, health centers, and tourism spots across Indonesia. The internet access provision in the public service offices, such as, health centers, job training centers, and village halls aimed at improving public services and eradicating information access gap between the rural with the urban areas. The benefits from the internet access provision include opening access, improving community's adaptive capabilities on the use of ICT, reducing digital divide, increasing community's e-literacy, and encouraging local economy growth.

F. Multifunctional Satellite (SMF)

Project SMF SATRIA aims to fulfil national broadband capacity needs. Project SMF is planned by referring to Presidential Regulation No. 96 of 2014 on the Indonesia Broadband Plan of 2014-2019, RPJMN of 2015-2019, and Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2016 on the Acceleration of the National Strategic Project Implementation j.o. Presidential Regulation No. 58 of 2017.

In 2019, SMF SATRIA KPBU program agreement was signed, under which the satellite construction was started in early 2020 by a French company, Thales Alenia Space. SMF SATRIA is planned to

be completed and be ready for launching in the second quarter of 2022. It is the first and the largest satellite in Asia for the class of above 100 Gb and fifth in the world. SATRIA uses the High Throughput Satellite technology that is ahead of the curve or is superior to other technologies. Telkom, PSN, and cellular operators have not been using this technology. It shows that the Government can be one step ahead from operators and business entities in using the new technology. The 2 (two) satellites that will be launched are SATRIA 1 with 150 Gbps capacity and SATRIA 2 with 300 Gbps capacity.

G. Frequency Resources Farming

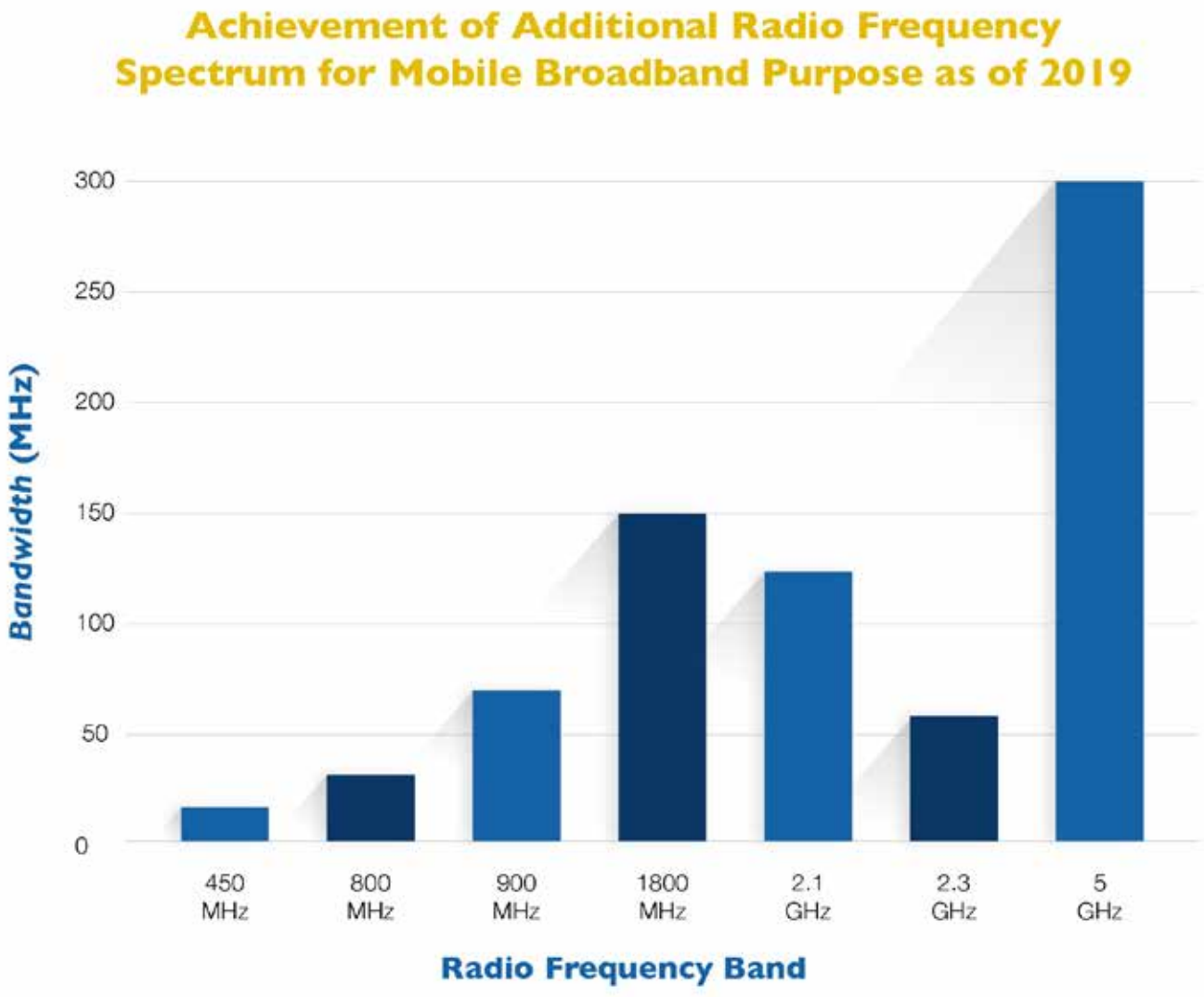
The radio frequency spectrum resources farming program in 2015-2019 had successfully managed the frequency and produced additional radio frequency spectrum for mobile broadband by 546 MHz. It is 56% higher than the target in the MCI's Strategic Plan of 2015-2019 that reached 350 MHz, so the total additional frequency spectrum produced since 2014 is amounted to 737 MHz. The real impact of the success in arranging the radio frequency spectrum for the public is the equal and high quality 4G LTE network technology.

To support the 4G network deployment in Indonesia, the Government carries out, among others, the refarming of radio frequency band of 1800 MHz, 2.1 GHz, and 800/900 MHz. Refarming is also part of MCI's target in RPJMN 2015-2019, i.e., ensuring the optimal and dynamic use of radio frequency spectrum to support Cita Caraka program.

The following diagram illustrates the achievement of radio frequency spectrum addition for mobile broadband by the end of 2019 which is classified by its radio frequency band types.

In the future, GSMA Intelligence report suggests that one of the important policies in low band taken by Indonesia is to release 700 MHz spectrum. This policy will support the operators' steps in expanding their services coverage by increasing the traffic significantly in the next 10 (ten) years. The determination of this spectrum for mobile broadband will result economic benefit for Indonesia valuing US$11 billion (eleven billion United States dollar) in the period of 2020-2030, worth of 1% GDP growth.

Figure I.7 Achievement of Additional Radio Frequency Spectrum as of 2019



Source: Directorate General of Resources Management and Equipment of Posts and Informatics (DJSDPPI) MCI, 2020

H. Next Generation (5G) Connectivity Operation

To manage radio frequency and prepare the 5G era, MCI in the period of 2017-2019 had carried out a number of 5G technology trials. There were 10 5G technology trials, ranging from indoor to outdoor trials which involve active end-to-end network. The 5G service in Indonesia can bring a great impact in securing national interests, among others, to achieve the President and Vice President's 5 working priorities.

To support the implementation, a number of preliminary researches took place to study the potential application of 5G technology. MCI's Balitbang for SDPPI had conducted at least 2 (two) research related to 5G. The agency also gathered inputs from various stakeholders, e.g., cellular mobile network operators, other telecommunications operators, academics, Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Body (BRTI), and associations of Indonesian telecommunications operator. They gave a number of inputs, among others, the needs for adjustments to the regulations, new frequency band, and new licensing model. They also provided an input on the need for the right time to market to avoid market failure. Most of them agreed that collaboration as well as infrastructure and network sharing can accelerate 5G implementation.

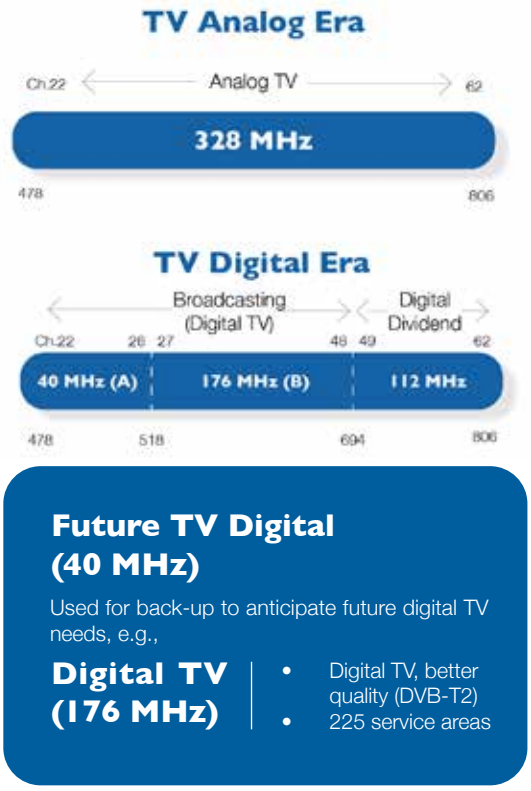
I. Digital Television Broadcasting

In terms of digital economy, the migration of terrestrial television broadcasting system from analog to digital technology is a necessity and constitutes a strategic move.

Digital technology in broadcasting will bring high-definition broadcasting quality, efficiency in transmission infrastructure, and digital dividend. Digital dividend allocation to the internet broadband will bring a number of doubling effects to the digital economy in the next five years, i.e. 181,000 new business activities, 232,000 new jobs, Rp77 trillion state revenue in the forms of tax and non-tax revenues, and Rp443.8 trillion contribution to national GDP[8].

8. Boston Consulting Group, 2017

Figure I.8 Digital Dividend Potential of TV Broadcasting Digitalization



Source: MCI's DJPPI, 2020

In mid-2019, the migration process was relaunched by performing simulcast broadcasting transition phase (simultaneous analog and digital broadcast) in line with the amendment process to Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting in the national legislation program. The operation of multiplexing in digital terrestrial television broadcasting system is performed by the Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP) TVRI and the Private Broadcasting Institution (LPS) stipulated by the Government. The Ministry provides LPP TVRI with the modern transmitter and other necessary production and broadcasting equipment to perform the digital television broadcasting. As of 2019, the program had carried out head-end upgrading in 73 locations of LPP TVRI's transmitters and digital television broadcasting range increase up to 52% of the population.

Figure I.9 Map of Indonesian Digital TV Broadcasting Population

Source: MCI's DJPPI 2019

Aside from support to infrastructure modernization of LPP TVRI, MCI provides the facilities for broadcasting institutions to participate and be involved in the process of simulcast broadcast in order to make available adequate transition time for 728 digital broadcasting models. The Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics No. 3 of 2019 on Implementation of Simulcast Broadcast in the Preparation of the Migration of Analog Television Broadcast System to Digital Television Broadcast System has regulated general provisions on the procedures for simulcast broadcast, in addition to regulations on implementation of digital television in the Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics No. 4 of 2019 on Technical Requirements for Telecommunication Devices and/or Equipment for Broadcast Television and Broadcast Radio Operation, as well as Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics No. 6 of 2019 on Master Plan for Radio Frequency for Terrestrial Digital Television Broadcast Operation on Ultra High Frequency Radio Frequency Bands.

J. Posts Operation

In operating its postal services in Indonesia, a business entity is required to obtain a license. Based on the current reconciled postal administration database, there are 669 business entities with post operation licenses spread throughout Indonesia.

The distribution of these postal operators is still centered on the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Kalimantan, while the eastern region lacks business entities operating postal services. This unequal distribution of postal services throughout Indonesia demands policies to encourage the growth of postal service industry nationwide.

The government, through MCI, has a role in encouraging equal distribution of postal service coverage by implementing Universal Postal Service (UPS) in non-commercial areas, 3T areas, and priority areas. UPS is implemented by government-designated postal operators in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations. As designated operators, UPS administrators are tasked with providing services especially on the availability of basic postal services in non-commercial areas, 3T areas, and priority areas. While the distribution of Universal Postal Service Offices (KPCLPU) has increased, it is still centered in Java Island, which leads MCI to focus on policies that can encourage the equal distribution of KPCLPU nationwide.

Figure I.10 Postal Operation Distribution

Region	Total	Percentage
Sumatera	83	12,41%
Jawa	504	75,34%
Kalimantan	24	3,59%
Sulawesi	11	1,64%
Bali Dan Nusa Tenggara	45	6,73%
Maluku Dan Papua	2	0,30%

Postal Operation

According to Postal Service Head Offices Throughout Indonesia with Total 669 Business Entities

Ministry of Communication and Informatics - Directorate General of Post and Informatics Operations 2020

Source: MCI's Directorate General of Posts and Informatics Operations

Table I.2 Distribution of Universal Postal Service Offices in 2015-2019

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2360	2385	2470	2450	2446

Source: MCI's Directorate General of Posts and Informatics Operations, 2020

1.2.2.1 Utilization of Information and Communication technology

The achievements in the implementation of programs and activities of MCI's Strategic Plan of 2015-2019 in terms of ICT use are as follows:

A. 1000 Digital Startup

The 1000 Digital Startup Movement is the initial stage of digital entrepreneurship development where people can participate in a series of activities ranging from ignition to incubation. This movement enables participants to translate ideas into a workable business model and come up with a team that can run the business model. This program aims to solve problems in the government's focus sectors which include agriculture, tourism, energy and logistics, education, and health.

Table I.3 Achievement in the 1000 Digital Startup Program

Year	Number of Digital Startup (Cumulative)
2016	65
2017	131
2018	584
2019	1.040

Source: MCI's Directorate General of Informatics Application, 2019

In developing domestic digital startups, in addition to running the National 1000 Startup Movement program to create 1000 new digital startups, MCI also organizes programs to encourage digital startups to evolve into unicorns. The Nexticorn (Next Indonesia Unicorn) aims to accelerate and promote technology-based companies in Indonesia to investors to help develop local startups on the road to unicorns. This acceleration takes form by bringing together Indonesian digital startups with potential investors, where Nexticorn involves global investors with track record of producing world unicorns as well as national investors.

B. MSME Go Online

The Ministry of Communications and Informatics (MCI) held an 8 Million MSME Go Online program which facilitates MSME to trade online and increase their productivity and market access. Through this program, merchants will have two kiosks at once: one offline kiosk (market, shop, or other form of physical shop) for regular daily commerce and one online kiosk in the marketplace.

This is implemented by preparing educational materials in collaboration with the marketplace, ICT volunteers, and Directorate General of Public Information and Communications of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics. These materials are used in providing education for MSME Go Online and are distributed through Public Service Announcements/PSA, Instagram, Facebook, animations, and websites. MCI also collaborates with several online marketplaces including Blibli, Shopee, Lazada, Bukalapak, Tokopedia, Blanja.com, and Mataharimall as well as other ministries/institutions/regional governments to provide education on and implement the MSME Go Online program. This education stretches beyond the classroom (onboarding events) to field visits in traditional markets (Grebek Pasar). Grebek Pasar activities aim to minimize sole reliance on offline stalls to make sales and to take advantage of the marketplace to sell online, resulting in wider marketing reach of their products.

2017-2019 saw a total of 17,113,220 MSMEs that had successfully onboarded, separated into 16,973,883 from marketplace and 139,337 from MCI.

Table I.4 Achievement on MSME Go Online Program

Year	Number of MSME Go Online	
	Market Place	Ministry of Communications & Informatics
2016	6.731.210	93.507
2017	11.093.783	100.104
2018	16.973.883	139.337

Sumber: Ditjen APTIKA Kemenkominfo, 2019

In its implementation, this program faces obstacles such as digital access gaps, low levels of digital literacy in the target areas, less active local governments, and impossible intensive assistance for the MSME.

C. Farmers and Fishermen Go Online

This program aims to provide innovative solutions to problems in the agriculture and fisheries sector by utilizing the right applications to support these businesses and improve their performance.

Table I.5 Achievement on Farmers & Fishermen Go Online Program

Year	Number of Farmers Go Online	Number of Fishermen Go Online
2017	231.971	101.544
2018	485.478	254.357
2019	636.802	405.375
Total Farmers & Fishermen Go Online per 2019	:	1.042.177

Source: MCI's Directorate General of Informatics Applications, 2019

This program is implemented in collaboration with several parties from digital startups working on both upstream to downstream agricultural and fisheries sectors and relevant ministries and institutions. This program targets food crop and horticultural farmers with a land area of less than 2 hectares as well as fishermen with boats less than 10 GT. Until 2019, the program reached 1,042,177 farmers and fishermen.

D. Development of Trusted Digital Service Ecosystem

Trusted Digital Ecosystem includes Certification Authorities (CA) that issue Electronic Certificates for individuals, organizations, and servers belonging to the public and government after an identity verification process.

This Electronic Certificate is used in various trusted digital services such as Electronic Signatures, Electronic Seals, Electronic Time Markers, etc. Electronic Certificates can also be used as digital

identities in accessing online services. For this reason, regulations will be made that require a research on how to implement and determine the level of assurance of users in accessing online services, and in turn determine the criteria for Digital Identity Providers.

As a form of supervision in implementing trusted digital services, especially in Electronic Certification Operations (PSrE), MCI acknowledges Certification Authorities (Cas) that have met the requirements set by the Ministry, aided with operating a Root Certification Authority (Root CA) facility for Indonesian CAs. As one of the implementations of its control function, MCI also oversees the implementation of trusted digital services for Indonesian CAs and Foreign CAs. As of January, there have been 6 Indonesian CAs to have obtained recognition from the Ministry and undergoing the process to become Rooted CAs, consisting of 4 non-agency CAs and 2 agency CAs. The availability of CA control services prepares the country to enter a trusted digital era while also supporting the government's

vision of making Indonesia the largest digital economy giant in Southeast Asia.

E. SiVION

Online Identity Verification System (SiVION), is a program that builds digital identity infrastructure, creating a whole industry and demands for digital certificates in Indonesia, as well as implementing e-government by automating services.

This program aims to organize a national digital certificate infrastructure and a national digital identity verification system that are interoperable, efficient, safe, and guaranteed by the Indonesian government. SiVION provides digital certificates for individuals, organizations, as well as private and government-owned servers. Digital certificate validation is executed in real time at each Certification Authorities recognized by Root Certification Authority (Root CA). The issued certificate therefore confirms the digital identity of a verified user. This program serves to improve security and integrity in Indonesia's digital ecosystem (LAKIP, 2017). In 2017, 109,317 digital certificates were recorded, a significant increase compared to 12,445 digital certificates in 2016.

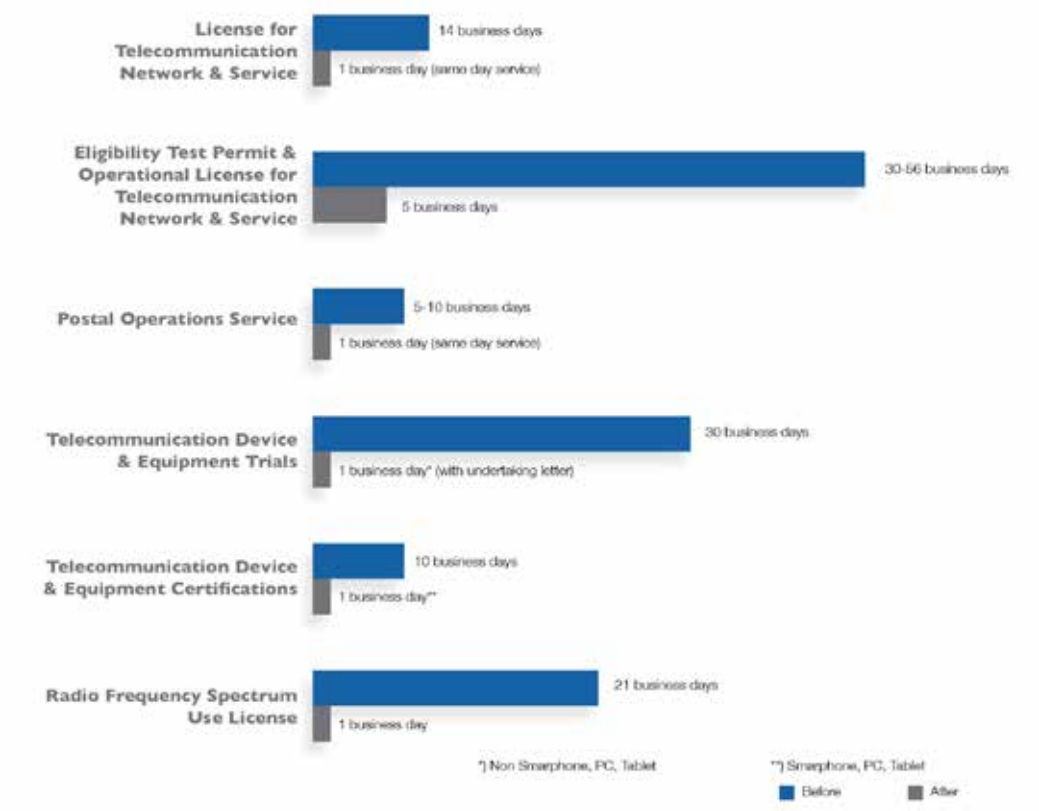
F. Automation of Public Services

Online Identity Verification System (SiVION), is a program that builds digital identity infrastructure, creating a whole industry and demands for digital certificates in Indonesia, as well as implementing e-government by automating services.

This integrated public service system through OSS and ODS has proved to accelerate the investment licensing process and business implementation within the MCI. There is also the development of the Ministry's Government Service Bus to accelerate the integration of the National OSS and the MCI Licensing System in accordance with Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2018 on Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services, as well as Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia No. 71 of 2019 which requires all Electronic System Operators (PSE), both public and private, including Foreign CAs, to register with MCI.

The impact of OSS and ODS has accelerated licensing service process up to 21 times faster to the point where they can be completed in one business day.

Figure I.11 Automation of MCI's Public Services



Source: MCI's Directorate General of Posts and Informatics Operations and Directorate General of Resources Management and Equipment of Posts and Informatics, 2019

In 2015-2019, MCI has made 34 integrated licensing services through the implementation of OSS and ODS. The future strategic plan sees the need to integrate public licensing services for all government agencies and build a hub system, provide general applications to improve governance, organize cloud-based data center services, and ensure interoperability of government agency data centers with government cloud services.

G. Smart City

The Ministry of Communications and Informatics has carried out the "Toward 100 Smart Cities Movement" beginning in 2017, in which the regencies and cities that have implemented the Smart City Program are expected to become role models in facing and implementing digital transformation in government agencies on a nationwide scale.

As a form of support from the Central Government to Regent and Municipal Governments, this movement was implemented in collaboration between MCI and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Presidential Staff Office, and Kompas Gramedia, as well as various information technology industry players in Indonesia. This program sees MCI is committed to being a facilitator for the development of smart cities throughout Indonesia.

Regencies and cities participating in the 100 Smart Cities Movement are selected through an assessment mechanism based on the six parameters in the following figure:

The assessment, which has been carried out annually since 2017, shows the level of readiness of regencies and cities to participate in the Smart City Movement. Regencies/cities which are better prepared may have the opportunity to participate first. In 2017, MCI has provided smart city technical guidance to 25 regencies/cities, which in 2018 increased to 50 regencies/cities. In 2019, 25 regencies/cities were selected to meet the target of 100 pilot regencies/ cities implementing smart city program in Indonesia.

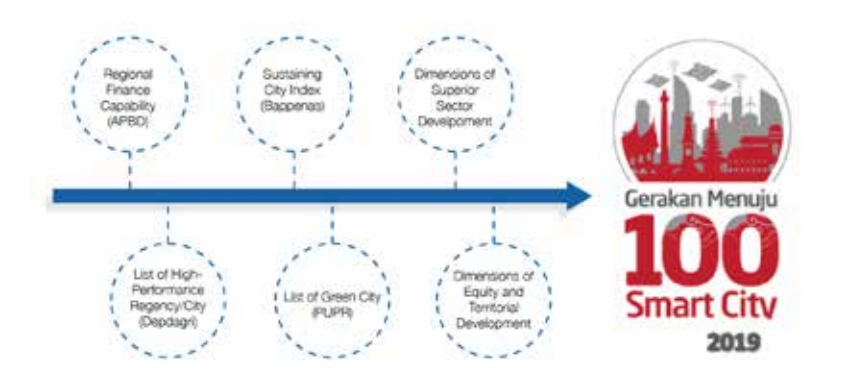
H. Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE)

In an effort to achieve better government administration and public services, the Government has issued several related regulations:

1. Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 on Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE);
2. Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on One Indonesian Data;
3. Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2018 on the Action Plan for the Acceleration of Corruption Eradication.

The issuance of these Presidential Regulations on SPBE put an end to the assessment of Indonesian e-Government Rating (PEGI). The next national e-government assessments shall go through the evaluation process of SPBE implementation carried out by Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform together with MCI. At the initial stage of SPBE implementation, MCI has begun building a National Data Center with the process of administering grants and loans through 2019 and 2020 and infrastructure building to continue in 2020-2024.

Figure I.12 Toward Smart City Movement 2019



Source: MCI's Directorate General of Informatics Applications, 2019

I. Special Systems and Services for Disasters and Emergencies

1) Disaster Information Dissemination System

The Disaster Information Dissemination System is an effort to disseminate disaster information regarded as an emergency to the "Disaster-Affected" community through informatics media (SMS/Cell Broadcast, television, and digital media). MCI functions as a catalyst for disaster information obtained from ministries/institutions/ Disaster Early Warning Agencies and send them directly to disaster-affected communities through Telecommunication Network Operators. Several agencies that have collaborated with MCI as information providers are as follows:

Table I.6 Cooperation between MCI and ministries/ institutions/agencies

No.	Disaster Information Provider	Disaster Information	Base of Distribution
1.	BMKG	Earthquakes & Tsunami	Regency/City
2.	BPBD DKI Jakarta	Flood	Village
3.	KLHK	Forest and Land Fires	Regency/City
4.	BNPB	Disasters that have been analyzed	Regency/City

2) Emergency Call Service 112

Emergency call service 112 can be used by the community specifically in regard of emergency situations such as fires, accidents, security breaches, and other dangerous situations. The implementation of this 112 service has been regulated in the Regulation of Minister of Communications and Informatics No. 10 of 2016 on Single Number Emergency Call Services. The number 112 is expected to facilitate people in accessing support, having emergencies responded more quickly, with minimum number of casualties and damages. This number was initiated as a single number that integrated several call numbers (11x) in Indonesia including the police (110), National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas) (115), Ministry of Health (119), ambulance (118), fire department (113), and National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) (117).

From 2016 to April 2020, MCI has assisted 59 local governments to provide 112 call services. In 2019 it has issued a Decree of the Director General of Post and Information Technology (PPI) regarding Technical Guidelines for the Provision of Call Services for Emergency and Public Safety (Emergency Call) as a reference for regency and city governments to carry out 112 call services independently.

J. Digital Talent Scholarship

The Digital Talent Scholarship (DTS) is a program to prepare talents with digital skills and competencies such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, big data analytics, cloud computing, and the internet of things.

This program is divided into four categories which are tailored to the targeted participants, namely the Vocational School Graduate Academy (VSGA) Program, the Fresh Graduate Academy (FGA) Program, the Coding Teacher Academy Program (CTA), and the Online Academy Program (OA).

In carrying out the program, MCI collaborates with 30 state and private universities and 23 polytechnics in Indonesia which act as hosts and providers of teaching staff, with support from 4 global technology companies as providers of training materials, parties conducting Training of Trainers (ToT), as well as issuers of expertise certificates in accordance with the training subjects.

By 2019, the Digital Talent Scholarship program has reached a workforce absorption rate at 21% of FGA participants and 16% of VSGA participants, making the total certified FGA and VSGA alumni absorbed by the industry at 19.05% of the total participants[9]. The implementation of Digital Talent Scholarship program is hoped to provide ready-to-use abilities for D3/D4/S1 graduates, SMK graduates, State Civil Apparatus, and society in general, which will have an impact on reducing unemployment, as well as being able to meet the skilled worker demand in the technology sector.

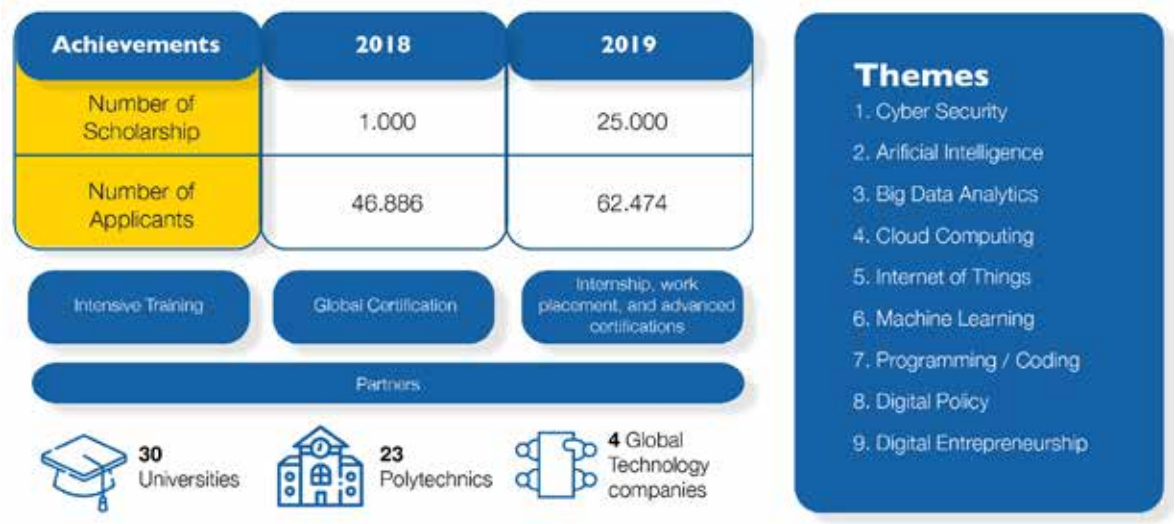
This program is a national movement to tackle the potential dangers of spreading negative content through the internet such as hoaxes, cyberbullying, and online radicalism. Prevention efforts are carried out by disseminating digital literacy to various sectors, especially education, by encouraging the inclusion of digital literacy materials in the formal curriculum among other things. This movement also encourages people to actively participate in spreading positive content through the internet and be more productive in the digital realm. Siberkreasi is a joint initiative of various groups, communities, private sector, academia, civil society, government, and the media.

Three main focuses of human capital development through digital literacy programs are:

1. Increasing positive content skills such as fact checking, becoming influencers, blogging, becoming youtubers, social media ethics, digital economic development such as e-commerce, digital startups, digital parenting, and so on.

2. Increasing anti-negative content skills to fight hoaxes, cyberbullying, hate speech, pornography, piracy, radicalism, racial violence, and so on.

Table I.7 Achievement of Digital Talent Scholarship Program



Source: MCI's Agency for Research and Human Resources Development on Communications and Informatics, 2019

K. Digital Literacy

The Digital Literacy Program (Siberkreasi) is designed to encourage people to understand the basic use of information technology.

3. Developing digital transformation skills such as coding, big data analytics, cybersecurity, privacy awareness, regulation, artificial intelligence, and so on.

To achieve the three focuses of human capital development, Siberkreasi is supported by 7 main initiatives including LiterasiDigital.id, Batik Siberkreasi,

9. Agency for Research and Human Resources Development on Communications and Informatics of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics Performance Report 2019

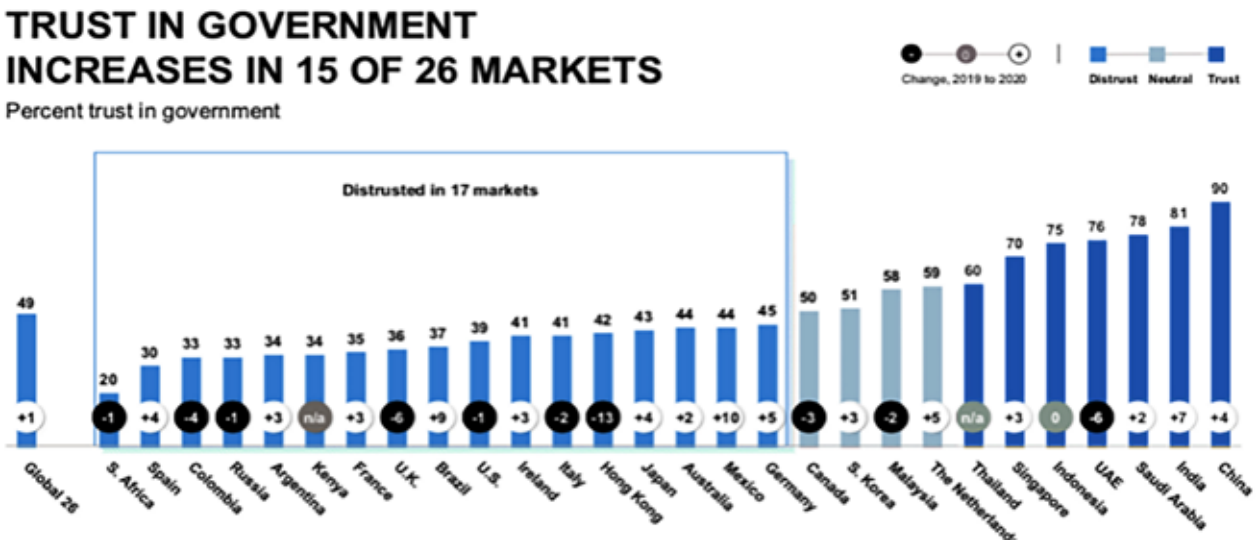
Pandu Digital, School of Influencers, StopHoaks.id, Netizen Fair, Kreator Nongkrong, and offline seminars/ workshops. By the end of 2019, the Siberkreasi Program had 96 supporting partners from the government, academia, community, private sector, and media segments. Approximately 417 main activities spread across 65 regencies and cities have been implemented, involving 176,860 active participants. There have been 73 digital literacy books published through the Siberkreasi program, which have been downloaded 137,000 times.

1.2.3.4 Management of Information and Public Communication

Public communication is a liaison between the government and the public in terms of dissemination of information on government policies and programs to the public. Based on the report of Edelman Trust Barometer (2020), currently the percentage of public trust in government is 75%, which is classified in the category of trust and is ranked 5th out of 26 other countries. This estimation was resulted from an online survey data conducted from 18 October to 18 November 2019. In 2018, the same survey in the period of 19 October – 16 November 2019 resulted in the same number at 75%.

As there was no significant increase or change from 2018 to 2019, to increase public's trust in the government, public information management was carried out based on Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2015 concerning Implementation of Public Information Management which stated that to support the speed of delivery of information on government policies and programs, MCI has the duty to create a single narrative to be disseminated to the public by government institutions through their various communication channels. This implementation is carried out in the Government Public Relations (GPR) program.

Figure I.13 Percentage of Public Trust in the Government in 2019

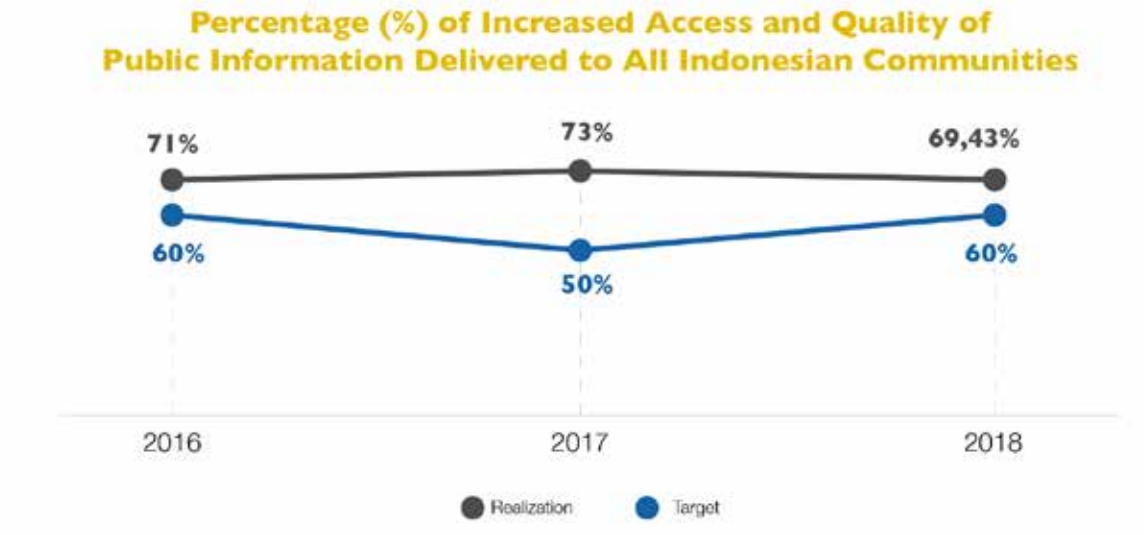


Source: Edelman Trust Barometer, 2020

The index of community satisfaction with the access to and quality of contents of information on government's priority policies and programs obtained from a survey held by MCI's Agency for Research and Human Resources Development on Communications and Informatics in 18 provinces, 72 regencies/cities, and 144 districts/villages, with a total of 2,394 respondents, shows achievements as seen in the chart below.

In 2015-2019, MCI established several public information portals such as Indonesia.go.id, JPP.go.id for the purposes of Nation Branding, and Infopublik.id in collaboration with local governments' media centers to improve information services on central and local government to the public. In 2018, MCI also launched GPR TV as a medium to convey government's programs and policies through free-to-air satellite TV broadcasts that can reach 12% of 3T

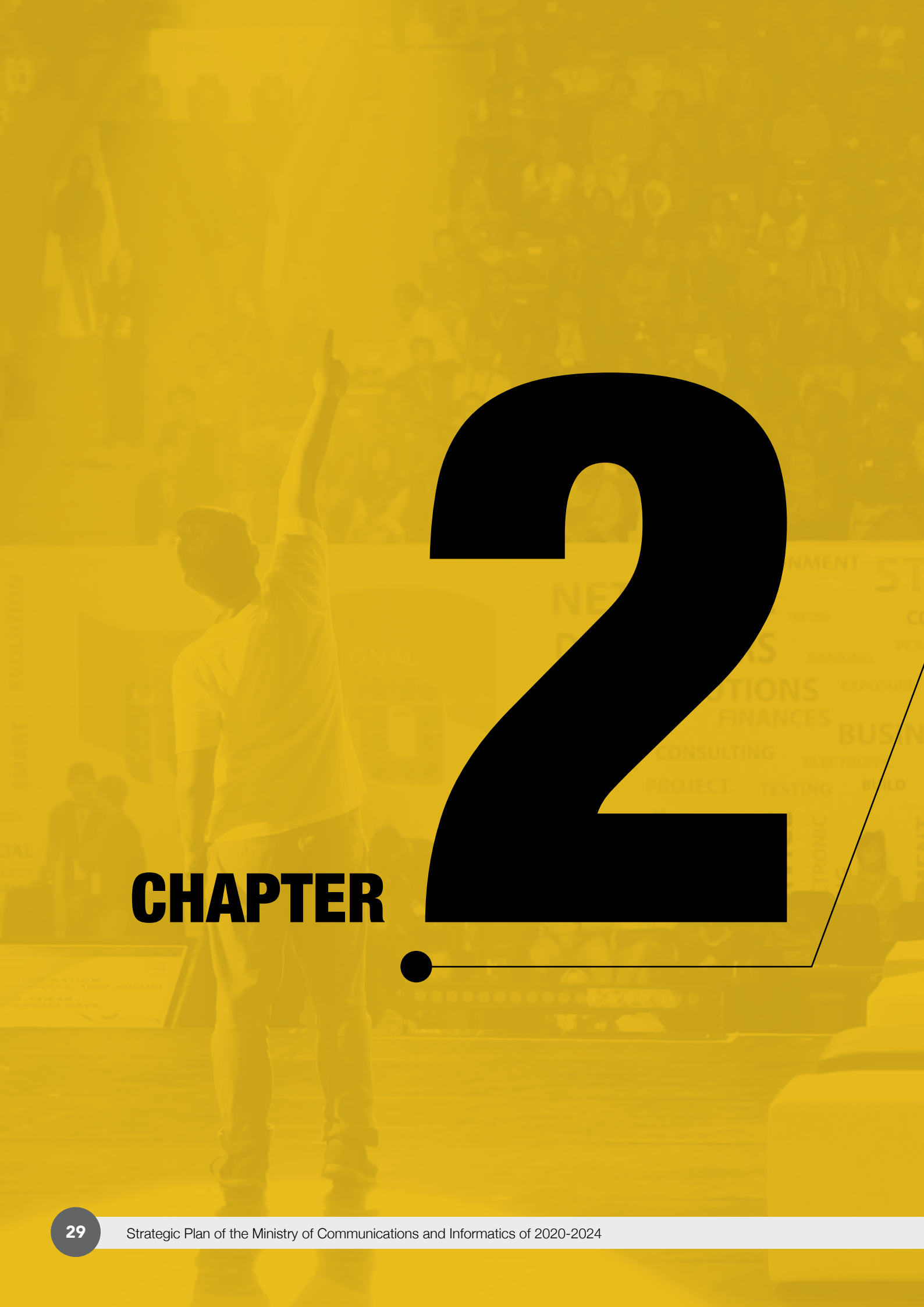
Figure I.14 Achievement of Access and Quality of Public Communications



Source: Balitbang SDM Kemenkominfo, 2018

Based on the survey, 69.43% public are satisfied with the access and quality of contents of information on government's priority policies and programs. These results indicate that the majority of respondents have obtained information on the Government's priority programs, despite experiencing a decrease from that of the 2016. As it remains higher than target set, the index may have declined because the intensity of hoax that had not been immediately countered, inadequate availability of information in the media, and the decreasing speed of information delivery. This shows that there is a remaining necessity to increase public understanding of informatics on priority policies and programs. The stage of public knowledge of information on government's priority policies and programs must progress from plain awareness to comprehension of priority policies and programs, which means being able to share similar understanding with the government and to be able to have an opinion on these priority policies and programs. The ultimate goal is this single narrative between the community and the government regarding information on government priority policies and programs.

regions. In order to encourage information distribution, especially in areas with digital gap, MCI has recruited 300 Public Information Officers (PIP) spread across 500 districts including 3T areas by 2019. The Ministry also launched West Merdeka Forum 9 (FMB9) for discussion, counter-narratives, and clarification between the government and the media. The goal of FMB9 is to expand the reach of the government version of framing through the extension of the media. To reach the public through social media, MCI also launched indonesiabaik.id and the Kolibri Line Channel (Kemenkominfo Lintas Berita Terkini) to present infographics of interest to young people and formats that can be easily disseminated through various channels of information.



CHAPTER 2

Vision, Mission, and Goals of Ministry of Communication and Informatics

2.1
Vision of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

2.2
Missions of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

2.3
Goals of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

2.4
Strategic Objectives of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

2.1 Vision of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

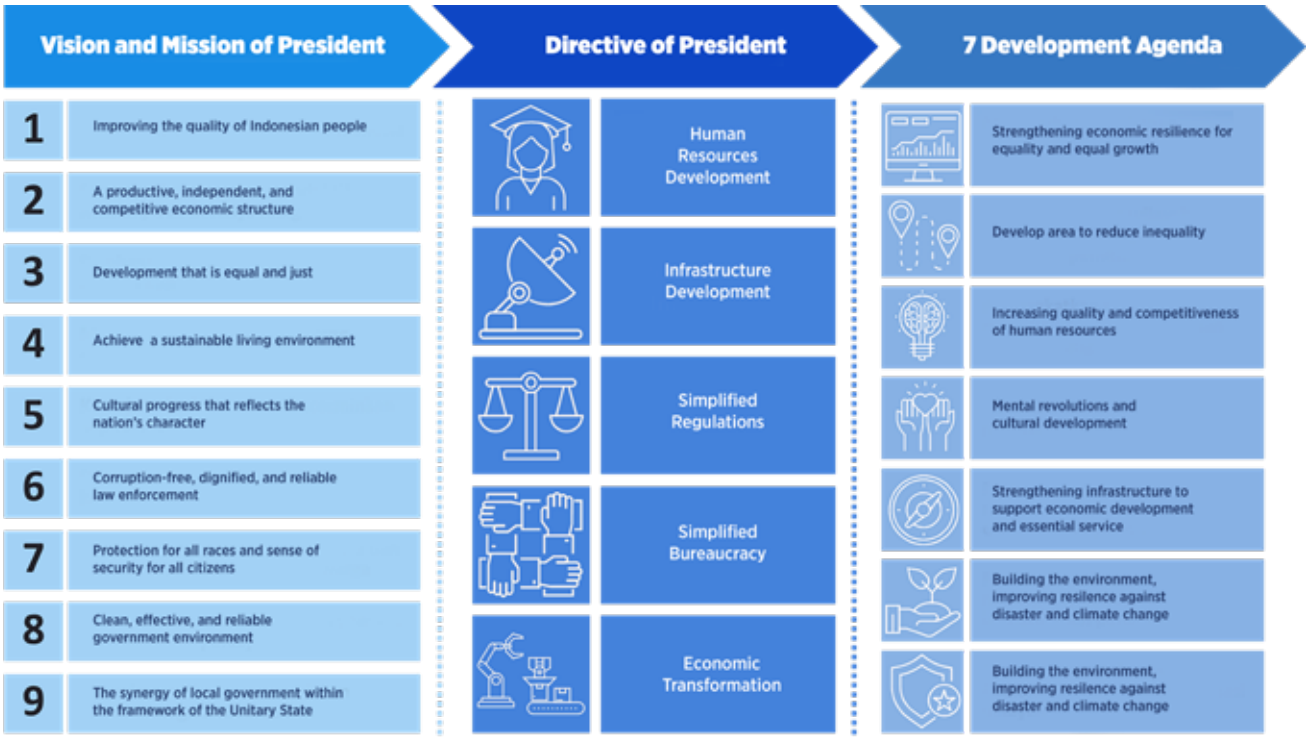
In accordance with the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Plenary Cabinet Session on 24 October 2019, the Vision and Mission of the Minister or Head of Institution in carrying out their duties and functions are omitted and replaced by referring to the Vision and Missions of the President and Vice President. This is emphasized by the Letter of the Minister of National Development Planning No. B.899/M.PPN/SES/PP.03.02/12/2019 which adds technical formulation of these vision and missions in the Ministry and Institution Strategic Plan which is in line with the Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President. Therefore, MCI will strive to become reliable, professional, innovative, and principled in its service to the President and Vice President to achieve their Vision and Mission: "An Advanced Indonesia that is Sovereign, Independent, and Based on Mutual Cooperation."

In practice, this vision is carried out in accordance with the duties of MCI as stated in Presidential Decree No. 54 of 2015 on the Ministry of Communications and Informatics, namely organizing government affairs in the field of communications and informatics, as well as Ministerial Regulation No. 6 of 2018 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics.

2.2 Missions of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

Similar to its vision, in accordance with the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Plenary Cabinet Session on 24 October 2019, the missions of the Minister or Head of Institution must refer to the missions of the President and Vice President. The following elaborates the President's vision, missions and 7 development agendas.

Figure II.1 Description of the President's Vision and Missions



Source: 2020-2024 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) Executive Summary

In accordance with its role, MCI can support the implementation of the 9 missions of the President and Vice President through its duties as organizer of government affairs in the field of communications and informatics. Thus, the Ministry will carry out the President and Vice President's Missions number 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 9 with the following descriptions:

1. Provide technical and administrative support as well as analysis that is fast, accurate, and responsive to the President and Vice President in making policies for the administration of the state government;
2. Provide technical and administrative support to the President in exercising supreme power through the Army, Navy, and Air Force;
3. 3.Carry out effective and efficient services in the fields of supervision, general administration, information, and institutional relations;
4. Improve the quality of human capital and infrastructure of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics.

2.3 Goals of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

The goals of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics constitute formulating the conditions to be achieved in 2024. Its Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 has a goal of developing a national digital ecosystem that supports the achievement of the President's vision and mission as well as the focus of government development. This goal is achieved with the main focus of equitable distribution of ICT infrastructure, accelerating digital transformation, and managing public communications.

In order to support the Vision and Missions of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, MCI mapped the National Development Direction into three main objectives as development focus in the field of communications and informatics:

1. Increase the provision and distribution of high-quality ICT infrastructure throughout Indonesia;
2. Encourage the acceleration of digital transformation in 3 aspects: business, society, and government, supported by human resources with digital competence;
3. Strengthen the transparency of public information and management of public communications.

2.4 Strategic Objectives of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

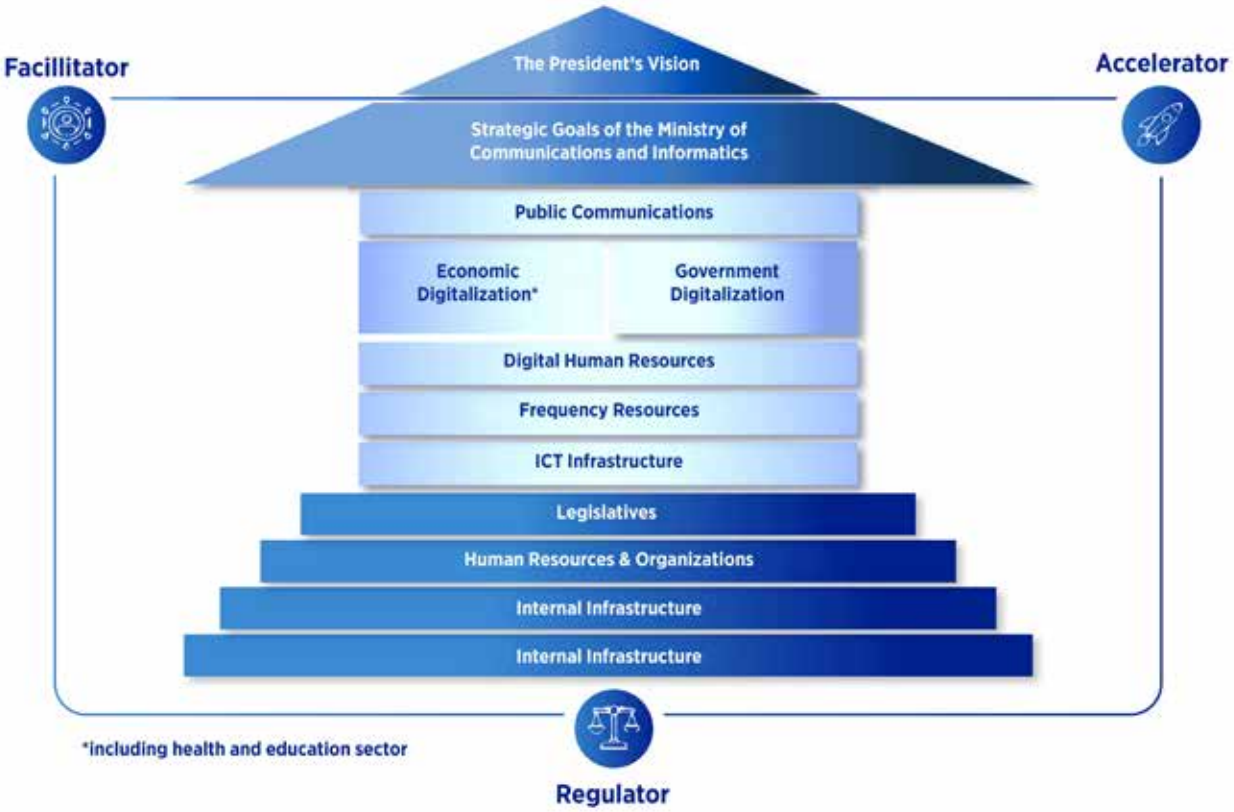
In achieving the aforementioned goals, MCI set strategic objectives for the development of the communications and informatics sector for 2020-2024 as follows:

1. Increased coverage of broadband networks that are fast and affordable;
2. Increased area coverage of digital broadcasting;
3. Increased connectivity of postal services;
4. Realization of National Next Generation Broadband connectivity;
5. Increased utilization of radio frequency spectrum and management quality of public services in the post, telecommunications, and informatics sectors;
6. Increased use of ICT in economic and business sectors;
7. Realization of a digital intelligent society;
8. Support for the implementation of government digitalization;
9. Increased quality of information management and public communications;
10. Realization of good governance.

To achieve these strategic objectives, MCI has optimized its functions as described in the following framework:

within the next five years. Three pillars are the foundations for achieving the national goals, and the other three pillars constitute the

Figure II.2 MCI's Strategic Plan Framework 2020-2024



The functional framework of MCI in achieving its Strategic Plan was designed with the philosophy of one building consisting of three main parts: the first is the roof which represents the goals and objectives, the second is the main pillars which represent the main focus of Ministry of Communications and Informatics' duties and functions, and the third is the foundation in MCI's internal organization that supports the achievement of these goals and objectives. The three interrelated parts support each other as they go hand in hand for the 2020-2024 period. A detailed description of each part of the framework for strategic goals and is as follows:

1. Strategic goals of MCI as elaboration of the Vision and Mission of the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Direction of National Development 2020-2024.

2. Six main pillars which are the main functions of MCI in achieving its goals and objectives

digital transformation process. The six pillars are the main functions of MCI in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 54 of 2015 on the Ministry of Communications and Informatics and consist of:

a. ICT Infrastructure

Construction and development of ICT infrastructure for equal connectivity access.

b. Frequency Resources

Management of frequency resources and improvement of the quality of ICT equipment.

c. Digital Human Capital

Human capital competency development which covers the general public and civil servants in supporting the digital economy and e-government.

d. Economic Digitalization[10]

Development of economic aspects based on the use and empowerment of digital information and communication technology.

e. Government Digitalization

Administration of government that utilizes ICT to provide public services.

f. Public Communication

Implementation of public information and communication through dissemination of information on government policies and priority programs as well as clarification of hoaxes, misleading information, and misleading negative narratives.

3. Foundation, which is the supporting function needed as a basis for the pillars to run properly, which is explained as follows:

a. Future Legislation

Technological development in the communications and informatics sector for the era of industrial revolution 4.0 requires rapid and precise adaptations. Considering this, MCI must be able to analyze the technological horizon and future regulations so that regulatory frameworks and policy directions can accommodate technological developments to remain relevant for long-term application in Indonesia.

b. Improvement of the Quality of Human Capital and Organization of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics

The first foundation to be strengthened is the quality of MCI's human capital to adapt to the development of digitalization in the ICT sector in Indonesia. The role of MCI in the era of digitalization is very crucial, hence it requires human capital with superior abilities and have the best expertise in ICT-related contemporary science. In addition, MCI needs to ensure that all tasks and functions are mandated clearly.

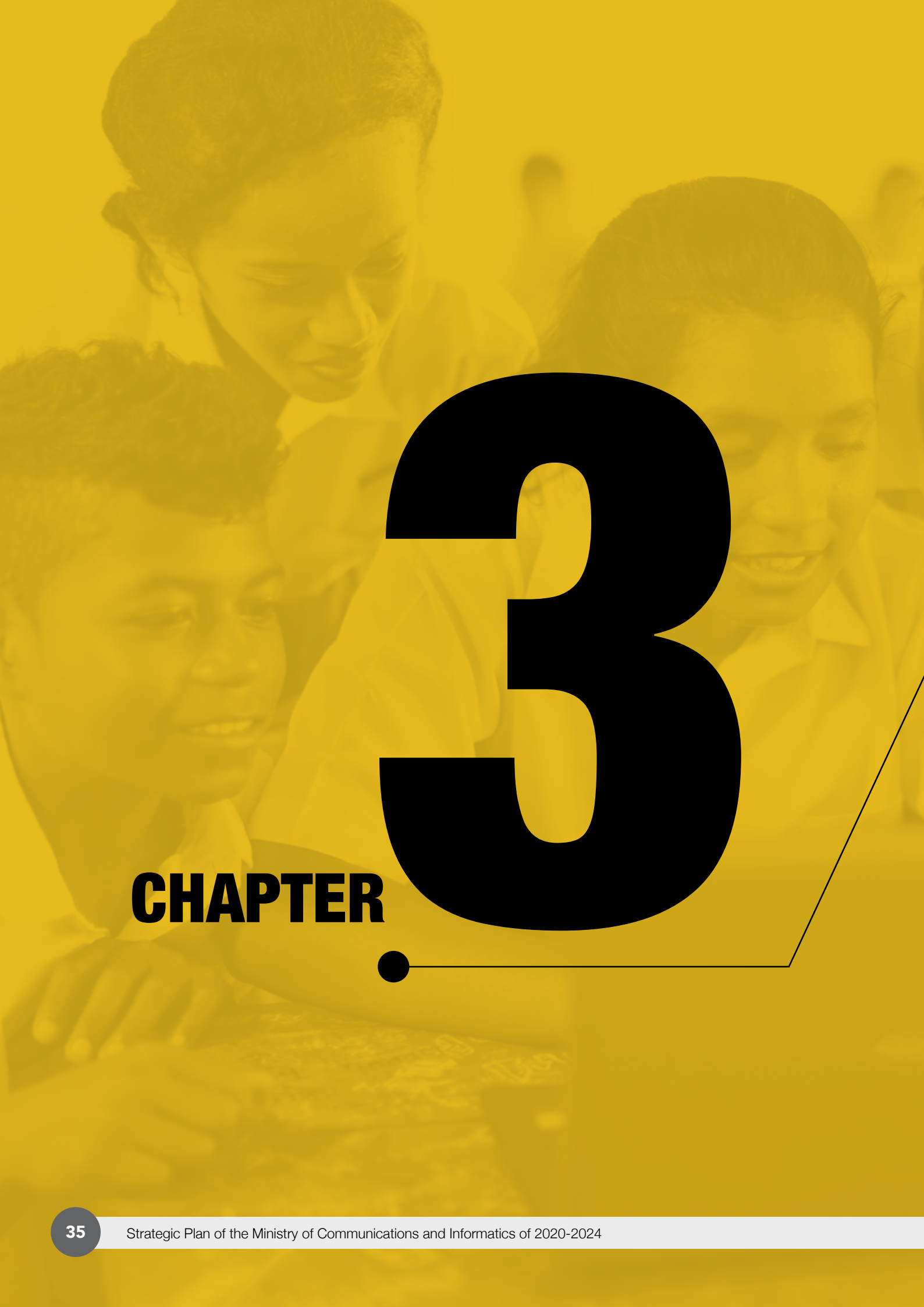
c. Ministry of Communications and Informatics' Internal Infrastructure

10. Including health and education sector

The MCI has an important role as a catalyst for the acceleration of digital economic growth in Indonesia, making human capital with strategic capabilities are necessary to carry out system linkages between national ministries/institutions/regional governments/agencies, interoperability systems, and others. In addition, MCI will strengthen physical infrastructure such as increasing capacity and capability for research and development, increasing the capability of testing ICT devices, strengthening the capability of public communication infrastructure, and other physical infrastructure necessary.

d. Strengthening of Institutional Cooperation

Coordination and cooperation between ministries/institutions/regional governments and industries are strengthened to create synergies in the implementation of the government's development vision and missions. The synergy between institutions can also be used by MCI to strengthen its competence and resources.



CHAPTER 3

Policy Directions, Strategies, Regulatory Frameworks, and Intitutional Frameworks

3.1
Directions of National Policies and Strategies

3.2
Policy Directions and Strategy of MCI

3.1 Directions of National Policies and Strategies

The directions of national development policies and strategies, both long and medium term, are formulated to accelerate the realization of President Joko Widodo's Vision of the "Indonesian Dreams 2015-2025": (1) Indonesian human capital whose intelligence surpasses other nations in the world, (2) Indonesian society which is cultured, religious, that upholds pluralism and ethical values, (3) Indonesia as the center of education, technology, and world civilization, (4) Corruption-free society and government officials, (5) Equally-distributed infrastructure throughout Indonesia, (6) Indonesia as a self-sufficient and most influential country in the Asia Pacific region, (7) Indonesia as a barometer of global economic growth. In achieving these dreams, the Vision of Indonesia for 2045 was formulated with four pillars: (1) Human Development and Mastery of Science and Technology, (2) Sustainable Economic Development, (3) Equal Distribution of Development, (4) Strengthening National Resilience and Governance.

Through the Indonesia Vision 2045, Indonesia aims to escape the middle-income-trap by 2036. It is targeted that in 2045, Indonesia will become a developed country with the 5th largest GDP at a value of US$7.4 trillion. The four pillars of Vision 2045 are translated into the Vision and Mission of the President of the Republic of Indonesia as follows:

Figure III.1 Vision and Missions of the President 2020-2024

Visi
"Achieving an advanced Indonesia that is sovereign, independent, and based on mutual cooperation."

Misi	
1.	Improving the quality of Indonesian people.
2.	A productive, independent, and competitive economic structure.
3.	Development that is equal and just.
4.	Achieve a sustainable living environment.
5.	Cultural progress that reflects the nation's character.
6.	Corruption-free, and reliable law enforcement which has dignity.
7.	Protection for all races and sense of security for all citizens.
8.	Clean, effective, and reliable government management.
9.	The synergy of local governments within the framework of the Unitary State.

As consideration in preparing 2020-2024 RPJMN and determining its policy direction, adding to the Vision of Indonesia 2045 and the Vision and Missions of the President of the Republic of Indonesia was the Main Directives of the President of the Republic of Indonesia for the next five years of government. In accordance with the 2020-2024 RPJMN Executive Summary, the five main directives of the President of the Republic of Indonesia include:

1. **Human Capital Development**

   Build dynamic, productive, skilled, hardworking human capital with expertise in science and technology supported by industrial cooperation and global talents.

2. **Infrastructure Development**

   Continue infrastructure development to connect areas of production and distribution, facilitate access to tourist areas, boost new jobs, and increase the added value to people's economy.

3. **Simplified Regulations**

   Simplifying all forms of regulation with the Omnibus Law approach especially by issuing two laws: Job Creation Law and MSME Empowerment Law.

4. **Simplified Bureaucracy**

   Prioritizing investment for job creation by cutting lengthy procedures and bureaucracy and simplifying echelons hierarchy.

5. **Economic Transformation**

   Carrying out an economic transformation from dependence on natural resources to the competitiveness of modern manufacturing and services that have high added value for the prosperity of the nation, for the sake of social justice for all Indonesian people.

The four pillars in Indonesia Vision 2045, Vision and Missions, as well as the Main Directives of the President of the Republic of Indonesia above are translated into 7 Development Agenda as outlined in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. Themed "Achieving an Advanced Indonesia that is Sovereign, Independent, and Based on Mutual Cooperation," the seven development agendas and targets are important references regarding the direction of national policies and strategies.

The following is an explanation of the seven Development Agenda/National Priorities (PN) contained in the 2020-2024 RPJMN:

1. **(PN-1)** Strengthening economic resilience for quality and equal growth. Economic development will be spurred to grow higher, more inclusive, and competitive through:

1) Management of economic resources which includes fulfilling food and agriculture as well as management of maritime, marine and fisheries, water resources, energy resources, and forestry;

2) Accelerating the increase in added value of the agro-fishery industry, maritime, energy, industry, tourism, as well as creative and digital economy.

2. **(PN-2)** Develop regions to reduce inequality.

   Regional development that is capable of creating continuity and sustainability can be achieved through:

1) Development of regional leading sectors/ commodities/activities;

2) Distribution of growth centers (PKW) to underdeveloped regions;

3) Increased regional competitiveness that is inclusive;

4) Strengthening the capacity of regional-based human resources, science and technology in supporting the regional superior economy;

5) Increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) through the fulfillment of basic services equally.

3. **(PN-3)** Increasing quality and competitiveness of human capital.

   The Indonesian government is committed to improving the quality and competitiveness of its human capital that are healthy, smart, adaptive, innovative, skilled, and principled through:

1) Population control and strengthening population governance;

2) Strengthening the implementation of social protection;

3) Increasing access and quality of health services towards universal health coverage;

4) Increasing the distribution of quality education services;

5) Improving the quality of children, women and youth;

6) Poverty alleviation;

7) Increasing productivity and competitiveness.

4. **(PN-4)** Mental revolution and cultural development.

   Mental revolution and cultural development are carried out in an integrated manner through:

1) Mental revolution and fostering the ideology of Pancasila;

2) Increasing the promotion and preservation of culture;

3) Strengthening religious moderation;

4) Increasing the culture of literacy, innovation, and creativity.

5. **(PN-5)** Strengthening infrastructure to support economic development and essential services.

   The Indonesian government will ensure that infrastructure development is based on regional needs and advantages through:

1) Setting regional excellence as a benchmark to determine regional infrastructure needs;

2) Increasing regulation, guidance, and supervision in the development;

3) Developing ICT-based urban infrastructure;

4) Rehabilitation of inefficient facilities and infrastructure;

5) Making ease of licensing for infrastructure development.

6. **(PN-6)** Building the environment, improving resilience against disasters and climate change.

   Building the environment and improving resilience against disaster and climate change will refer to the following policies:

1) Environmental quality improvement;

2) Disaster and climate resilience enhancement;

3) Low carbon development.

7. **(PN-7)** Strengthening the stability of the law, defense and security, and transformation of public services.

   The government will continue to improve good and transparent governance accessible to all people through:

1) Reform of bureaucratic institutions for quality public services;

2) Increasing political rights and civil liberties;

3) Improving the judicial system, regulatory structures, and governance of cybersecurity;

4) Facilitating access to justice and anti-corruption system;

5) Facilitating access to services for Indonesian Citizens (WNI) abroad.

Based on the 2020-2024 RPJMN, MCI is responsible to support the achievement of targets in PN-5 and PN-7, in particular the National Priority Program for Urban Infrastructure, Digital Transformation, and Consolidation of Democracy.

3.2 Policy Directions and Strategy of MCI

To support the Seven Development Agenda in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the 2020-2024 MCI Strategic Plan will focus on the National Digital Transformation realization. National Digital Transformation is an effort to optimize digital technology to increase the nation's

competitiveness. It also one of the sources of Indonesia's economic growth in the future. To achieve it, MCI implements strategies to develop the national digital ecosystem (supply-side), such as ICT infrastructures and ICT industries and ensuring the ICT applications (demand side).

The COVID-19 pandemic that dominated 2020 has accelerated the urge to speed up the digital transformation in all sectors and broadband internet access provision across all regions in Indonesia. In line with the President's direction on the national digitalization acceleration, the 2020-2024 MCI Strategic Plan will focus on the efforts to accelerate national digital transformation. The policy directions and strategies of MCI within the next 5 (five) years include:

Table III.1 Policy Direction and Strategy of 2020-2024

No.	Policy Directions	Strategy
1.	Completing the provision of fast and quality internet in unserved villages including public service locations	1. Accelerate the completion of the provision of fast and quality internet in areas that are not economically feasible for operators, including locations for public services; 2. Accelerate broadcast digitization (the analog switch-off) to achieve digital dividends; and 3. Frequency farming and re-farming for fast and quality internet services.
2.	Encouraging the application of forward-oriented technology	1. Arrange frequency allocation to meet the needs of next broadband (5G) implementation; 2. Develop and implement national 5G technology; and 3. Provision of content-control technology on the internet for a clean and safe internet.
3.	Developing digital talent human resources and the digital economy ecosystem	1. Accelerate digital talent HR competencies and improve people's digital literacy; and 2. Accelerate digital transformation in economic and business sectors
4.	Integration of National Data Centers and digital transformation in government	1. 1Accelerate the development and application of the National Data Center towards One Data Indonesia; and 2. Support the acceleration of the Electronic Based Government System (SPBE) implementation.
5.	Speed up the completion of primary legislation	1. Encourage the completion of ICT-related policies and regulations in laws, Presidential Decrees, or Ministerial Regulations, and improve coordination with relevant stakeholders
6.	Lead public communication which involves central and local government	1. Build an effective and organized public communication management; and 2. Build a solid and responsive team to counter hoaxes and disseminate government policies.
7.	Improve the quality of internal management services	1. Encourage innovation within internal management, including the implementation of smart services and innovation in budget planning.

In implementing all policy directions and strategies above, MCI translates them into 10 (ten) strategic targets which will be achieved through 5 (five) programs, which include:

Table III.2 Strategic Targets and Programs of the MCI

No.	Strategic target	Program
1.	Increased coverage of fast and affordable broadband networks	Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure Provision Program
2.	Increased coverage of areas served by digital broadcasting	
3.	Improved postal service connectivity	
4.	The realization of National Next Generation Broadband connectivity	
5.	Increased use of the radiofrequency spectrum and increased quality of public services management in the post, telecommunications and information technology sectors	Frequency Spectrum Management, Equipment Standards and Public Services Program
6.	Increased use of ICT in the economic and business sectors	Information and Communication Technology Utilization Program
7.	The realization of digital intelligent society	
8.	Support for the implementation of government digitalization	
9.	Increased quality of information and public communication management	Public Communication Program
10.	The realization of good governance	Management Support Program

3.2.1 Provision of Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure

The MCI plays a role in increasing the availability of affordable and quality ICT infrastructure throughout Indonesia. This role is increasingly crucial given the COVID-19 pandemic that has triggered the increased use of the internet and technology in all sectors. Internet with quality and speed of 4G broadband is highly important not only for working people but also for businesses, teaching, and learning activities.

A. Provision of Fast and Affordable Broadband Internet

The unevenly distributed broadband internet services throughout Indonesia pose challenges to digitalization in all sectors. As many as 12,548 villages/urban villages of 83,218 villages/urban villages in Indonesia do not have access to 4G services. Of those 12,548 villages/urban villages, 9,113 are 3T (non-commercial) areas while 3,435 others are non 3T (commercial) areas.

MCI will provide 4G internet services for villages in non-commercial areas by developing the telecommunications infrastructure. MCI will formulate policies for ease of deployment for telecommunications operators to provide broadband internet for villages in commercial areas.

Acceleration of 4G Internet Service Provision in Non-Commercial Areas

The 4G network coverage remains concentrated in commercial areas such as Java, Sumatra, and some Kalimantan areas. MCI through BAKTI is mandated to manage Universal Service Obligation (USO) funds to provide both fixed and mobile broadband infrastructure in non-commercial areas. USO funds also provide satellite capacity that maintains and supports telecommunication and broadband internet access services.

The acceleration of internet access provision is targeted to help the completion of 4G internet provision in 9,113 villages in non-commercial areas. In providing broadband internet services for non-commercial areas, MCI will carry out the followings:

1. Build 4G cellular base stations and upgrade from 2G/3G sites to 4G;

2. Provide internet access at public service points (schools, health centers, sub-districts offices, government offices, police stations);

3. Provision of satellite leased capacity and high-throughput satellite SATRIA to support the internet access provision at public service points; and

4. Encourage the utilization of three sections of Palapa Ring (west, center, and east).

To meet the target of 4G internet services provision in 9,113 villages in non-commercial areas, MCI will build BTS to expand 4G network coverage. In 2020, MCI managed to construct BTS in 1,679 locations. Within the same year, to support the internet provision at public service offices throughout Indonesia, MCI had completed the provision of internet access project in 11,835 public service points, 2,941 of which were located at health service facilities. These steps were also part of MCI response to the COVID-19 pandemic handling.

In supporting the need for internet capacity for the 4G BTS and internet access provision for approximately 150,000 public service points, MCI will launch a multifunctional satellite called SATRIA. The SATRIA satellite project is being carried out using a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme with an investment return mechanism through an availability payment. The Ka-band SATRIA satellite will carry more than 150 gigabits per second for SATRIA 1 and 300 gigabits for SATRIA 2. The project commenced in 2020 until 2022, with the satellite itself is planned to launch in 2023 for SATRIA 1 and 2024 for SATRIA 2.

From ITU's international satellite regulations aspect, the SATRIA satellite will secure 146°E orbital position using Ka-band filing owned by Indonesia. To support this project, MCI had registered a satellite filing registration process to ITU to ensure the orbit slot and frequency band access. The WRC-19 session approved Indonesia's request and extended the time to place a satellite in 146 East Longitude orbital slot until 31 March 2023. Furthermore, MCI will take the necessary steps to ensure the registration stage for satellite filing to the ITU to secure the 146°E orbit slot is fulfilled.

Acceleration of Broadband Internet Provision in Commercial Areas

The fixed broadband services coverage is still relatively low, with the level of customer access to fixed broadband in 2019 reaching 13.59%, or 9,333,813 household customers from a total of 68,700,700 households (calculated using the parameter of households' percentage served by fixed access broadband).

In terms of network coverage, fiber optic cable network coverage is also relatively low. Fiber optic-based fixed broadband services have not been able to reach all sub-districts. As of 2019, fiber optic network coverage to sub-districts (with Optical Distribution Point/ODP parameters) only reached 35.71% of the total 7,175 sub-districts or around 2,672 sub-districts.

To encourage the acceleration of network fiberization throughout Indonesia, the target level of access to fixed broadband for household customers in 2024 is increased to 30% or around 20,610,200 subscribers and 60% of the total sub-districts in Indonesia or about 4,305 districts for fiber optic network coverage. MCI will prioritize the target to reach national development priority areas. In addition, the provision of 4G internet access in unserved 3,435 villages in commercial areas is targeted to complete by 2024.

To achieve the target of providing 4G internet access and expanding fixed broadband networks for households, MCI will take the following steps:

1. Conducting sub-district fiberization program. This program aimed at reaching every sub-district in Indonesia with a fixed broadband access network/service by conducting intensive coordination with relevant stakeholders such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and SOEs (PT KAI, Jasa Marga, and others) to facilitate the network operators and the development. This program will map the availability of fixed broadband access networks in sub-districts throughout Indonesia and the strategies to allow fixed broadband access services in the unserved sub-districts. The target is to cover fixed broadband access services on 60% of sub-districts by 2024. Fixed broadband

access services covered sub-district is a sub-district that has at least one ODP.

2. Promoting the ease of fixed broadband network deployment by operators by providing necessary policies/regulations. MCI will implement a facilitation or stimulation strategy carried out in synergy with related Ministries/ Institutions and Local Governments. Activities undertaken include:

- Utilization of passive infrastructure to open the access and supporting facilities (right of way) for telecommunications operators with the principle of cooperation that is supported by close coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing;
- Standardization of broadband facilities in buildings and constructions; and
- Management of critical telecommunications infrastructure to protect the telecommunications assets of telecommunications operators.

3. Accelerating fixed broadband penetration to households. Activities undertaken include:

- Facilitating the provision of telecommunication networks with various possible business models whose operational implementation can be delegated to the Regional Governments, SOEs, and private sectors following the provision of laws and regulations;
- Provisioning of internet access financing assistance for home industry's center and public service sector; and
- Developing a broadband ecosystem in synergy with local governments, broadband communities, and the communities. This network deployment will be prioritized in priority areas.

4. Encouraging and facilitating operators to provide 4G cellular access in unserved areas within the commercial areas. The activities carried out are as follows:

- Formulating policies to facilitate the 4G cellular provision for operators, such as the infrastructure sharing policy and the open access policy; and
- Implementation of Modern Licensing (MoLi) policy.

5. Improving the quality of telecommunications services for the public. The steps taken include:

- Construction of Telecommunication Monitoring Center;
- Measuring the quality of telecommunications services which include Quality of Service (QoS) and Quality of Experience (QoE); and
- Development of public complaint channels.

Policies to Support a Sustainable Telecommunication Industry

The telecommunication sector has emerged as a highly competitive industry. However, a high-cost ICT infrastructure development has led to slow network deployment. In addition, the inefficient operational costs of telecommunications operators have increased telecommunication service tariffs without being followed by optimal service quality. Meanwhile, to achieve equal distribution of broadband infrastructure throughout Indonesia, a healthy and competitive telecommunications industry is needed.

Maintaining the investment level in the telecommunications industry at a level enabling the operators to invest and develop their businesses is important and greatly influences the achievement of the distribution of telecommunications services and infrastructure in Indonesia. The telecommunications industry took two main approaches, namely 1) extensification, a network expansion to suburban and rural areas, and 2) intensification, which means increasing network capacity and introducing new technology to commercial areas. The latter approach can be carried out provided that the level of investment is well maintained.

MCI is taking the following steps to realize a healthy and sustainable telecommunication industry:

1. Formulating policies that maintain the telecommunication operator investment level.

- Ease of doing business and investment facilitation;

- Regulations that support new services according to technological developments that will generate new revenue sources for operators; and
- Strengthening the position of the telecommunications industry in competition with OTT.

2. Formulating policies/regulations to promote efficiency in the telecommunications industry.

- Stipulating policies/regulations in telecommunications, revising Government Regulation No. 52 of 2000 on Telecommunications Operations and Government Regulation No. 53 of 2000 on the Use of Radiofrequency Spectrums and Satellite Orbit (related to cooperation models including Infrastructure Sharing);
- Revising Ministerial Regulation No. 1 of 2010 on Telecommunications Network Operation (adding cooperation model arrangements including Infrastructure Sharing);
- Implementing Infrastructure Sharing and other cooperation models to support industrial efficiency;
- Tariff implementation monitoring policy
- Frequency Usage Rights Fee (BHP) policy.

3. Formulating policies to promote new business models and telecommunications industry sustainability.

- Revising Law No. 36 of 1999 on Telecommunications;
- Implementing internet protocol (IP)-based interconnection, preceded by preparing interconnection regulations during the transition from TDM to Full Internet Protocol by implementing the IPX business model as a hub; and
- Implementing IPV6.

4. Formulating policy that allows radiofrequency spectrum flexibility. This policy also includes regulation on BHP as a form of government incentive to create cost efficiency in network development and management to help telecommunications operators to survive and provide service to their customers in an increasingly competitive business climate.

B. Improving the Quality of Telecommunication Services

The followings are steps taken by MCI to improve the quality of telecommunication services for the public:

Development of Telecommunication Monitoring Centert

Telecommunication services are factual services whose shortcomings can only be reduced by increasing the Quality of Service (QoS). The existing telecommunication problems in general include:

1. A large number of public complaints about the poor quality of telecommunications services;
2. Some areas that are not yet covered by internet services; and
3. Telecommunication network damage during a disaster.

The government needs to address these problems effectively and quickly with innovations in the supervision and control process. An integrated telecommunications monitoring center is a crucial solution that can be used as a tool in monitoring telecommunications operations that are centralized, integrated, effective, and efficient along with developments in telecommunication technology and business as well as public needs for telecommunications services access.

A telecommunications monitoring center is also needed because:

1. 1.There needs to be special treatment and services to strategic agencies and centers;
2. 2.There needs to be public participation in assessing QoS/QoE;
3. 3.To have a data system as a basis for policymaking in encouraging the telecommunications industry growth is necessary;
4. 4.To map the telecommunication service area (mobile and fixed broadband) is necessary; and
5. 5.To collect data on active MSISDN users based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration is necessary.

The construction of an integrated telecommunications monitoring center enables the government to monitor all service performance in near-realtime, telecommunications infrastructure distribution and service coverage, Quality of Services (QoS), Quality of Experience (QoE), and public complaints against telecommunications infrastructure and services. This center is expected to solve all existing problems and serve as big data that supports the decision-making process.

Measuring QoS and QoE

The implementation of telecommunication service quality measuring is carried to evaluate telecommunication quality standards per the provisions of laws and regulations. Routine measurements are carried out in several regencies/cities in addition to incidental measurements. The examples for the latter type include assessing the readiness of telecommunication networks for national/international events or forums, public complaints about the quality of telecommunication networks and services, and follow-up on input from local governments about blank spots in certain areas. In the event of a natural disaster, the measuring is also carried out in disaster areas to accelerate the recovery of telecommunications services (disaster recovery).

Method:

1. Static Test

   During rush hour in the economic center, government center, education center, health center, residential center, etc[Etc.].

2. Drive Test

   On protocol roads, business areas, and residential areas, public transportation facilities such as the KRL commuter line and buses during rush hour.

Measurement results that can be displayed include voice and SMS services, download and upload speeds, sound and video quality on Over the Top (OTT) services, etc. Then, the measurement results are forwarded to be followed up by telecommunications operators by optimizing or repairing the telecommunications networks in locations with bad assessments.

C. Preparation and Implementation of National 5G

With MCI efforts to increase 4G service coverage in villages throughout the country, MCI is also preparing next-generation (5G) cellular connectivity technology implementation in Indonesia. Adequate broadband network infrastructures are a must in this plan. The steps to be carried out are as follows:

National 5G implementation preparation

In preparing the national 5G implementation, MCI will carry out the followings:

1. Create 5G roadmap;

2. Arrange frequency allocation based on the 5G frequency bands needed;

3. Prepare regulations and policies for the 5G operation;

4. Develop ecosystems and supporting ICT equipment for 5G implementation and usage acceleration; and

5. Facilitation and assistance for 5G infrastructure and network deployment in 6 provincial capitals in Java, 5 Super-Priority Tourist Destinations, New National Capital Region (IKN), and 1 Manufacturing Industry within the early stages of 5G implementation.

The six provincial capitals in Java Island were chosen as a pilot project for the early stages of 5G implementation since they are considered feasible in market potential and infrastructure support. 5G services are expected to expand along with the growing demand in other locations.

Implementation of 5G in the IKN region

The implementation of 5G in the new IKN requires a comprehensive plan in the ICT infrastructure design of the IKN region. It is targeted that by 2024, IKN will be 100% covered by fiber-optic networks and 4G mobile cellular services and are ready to implement 5G technology if there is no change in policy regarding the IKN relocation timeline. To realize the plan, MCI will provide adequate broadband network infrastructure supporting the 5G technology in the IKN areas. Collaboration and joint planning with all other stakeholders are essential to give legal certainty in each sector involved and to minimize the potential for disputes between sectors in the future.

D. Implementation of Analog to Digital Broadcasting Migration with Analog Switch-Off (ASO) and Encouraging Industrial Growth and Community Needs

Digital technology in television and radio broadcasting will deliver broadcasts with better audio and video quality. It will reduce transmitter infrastructure necessity, electrical energy for the same broadcast range, and the use of frequency spectrum radio. It also will reduce the expansion of broadcast coverage within the same electrical energy. Broadcast digitization is a strategic step to equalize information dissemination infrastructure and expand broadcast coverage. To implement said digital technology application policy, MCI will establish regulations/policies in broadcasting, facilitate the readiness of the digital broadcasting operation ecosystem, and implementing digital broadcasting.

Establishing Regulations/Policies in Broadcasting Sector

MCI continues to encourage the Revision of Law Number 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting to immediately be passed. One of the most crucial issues from the revision of this law is the treatment of ASO to provide certainty to the industry. In addition, the preparation and stipulation of regulations/policies in the broadcasting sector in the context of implementing broadcast migration from analog to digital technology include a hierarchical framework of consistent legislation to support broadcast digitization.

Implementation of Broadcast Digitization

As of the end of 2019, the LPP TVRI broadcasting infrastructure which has been fully broadcasted digitally consists of 73 transmission unit locations with digital broadcast coverage of 52% of Indonesia's total population. To support and accelerate the implementation of broadcast television digitization programs, it is necessary to increase the deployment of LPP TVRI's multiplexing broadcasting infrastructure to achieve a population coverage level of 80-85%. The followings are steps being taken to realize the implementation of broadcast digitization:

1. Digital broadcasting infrastructure support for LPP TVRI

   Through the development of LPP TVRI digital broadcasting infrastructure, the digital switched-on stage and the simulcast period can be implemented to reach the ASO target. MCI as the ministry that oversees LPP TVRI needs to increase the capacity of LPP TVRI through the addition

of multiplexing infrastructure. To increase the capacity of TVRI and the reach of the digital TV population, MCI carry out the followings:

- Upgrade of LPP TVRI's dual cast headend transmitters system;
- Broadcasting System Digitization Project which will be carried out through PHLN funding (Foreign Loans and Grants) to rehabilitate the LPP TVRI analog transmitters into digital transmitters. The broadcasting system digitization project is planned to commence early 2022 to 2024 which includes:

No.	Types of Digital Infrastructure	Quantity (location/unit)			Total	Budget (USD)
		2022	2023	2024		
1.	Transmitter System	37	80	110	227	252.964.646
2.	Studio	10	19		29	89.974.217
3.	OB Van	10	10		20	
4.	ICT *Facilities*					10.214.286

- Digital TV transmitter and multiplexing infrastructure construction

In addition, the scope of this project also includes improving LPP TVRI human resources in the form of capacity building with a budget of US$20,000,000 (twenty million United States dollars). In support of the broadcasting system digitization project, supporting funds are needed to finance facilities and infrastructure uncovered by the loan amounting to US$37,315,315.

2. Facilitate the transition from analog to digital television

The MCI provides a facility to increase the reach of digital broadcasting and to carry out the migration from analog to digital through the followings:

- Encouraging simulcast as a transitional stage before analog television broadcasts are ended;
- Encouraging the shift of analog broadcasting institution to digital before the ASO deadline;

Encouraging increased demand for Digital TV by providing public access to the trade of set-top boxes or digital-ready TVs;

Increasing public literacy about the benefits of digital television broadcasting and encouraging analog switch-off; and

Coordinate the planning and ensure the digital TV infrastructure realization. Migrate digital broadcast programs by broadcasters and adopting digital television broadcasts by the public so that ASO can be carried out on time.

1. Preparation for broadcast radio digitization

Many countries have digitized their broadcast radio to improve radio broadcast quality and solve the radiofrequency channel limitations issue. The digitization of terrestrial broadcast radio considers:

- The use of technology standards acknowledged by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to provide long-term certainty in their use;
- the use of open systems technology standards to enable the availability of technical documents and open up vast opportunities for domestic industries in being a part of the ecosystem and at the same time make it possible for the said technology standards improvements; and
- the use of technology standards applicable to radio frequency bands currently being used for analog broadcast radio purposes

so that: 1) providing optimization to existing radio frequency bands, 2) enabling the implementation of a partial upgrade from the current analog technology, 3) becoming a technology standard that can be implemented in both densely populated and non-densely populated areas, and 4) being able to accommodate the needs of public broadcasting, private broadcasting, and community broadcasting.

Strategic steps that need to be initiated immediately include ensuring the availability and penetration of the digital broadcast radio ecosystem as well as providing an ecosystem for a dual-mode receiver that can both receive analog and digital radio broadcasting. Apart from using terrestrial media, digitization of broadcast radio can also be done through internet protocol-based media which requires availability and reliability of internet infrastructure and network.

Unlike broadcast television digitization, the common practice of digitizing broadcast radio in other countries is a natural process and does not aim to save radio frequency spectrum for other purposes. We need to assess the available technology standards application in Indonesia with their characteristics by considering the socio-economic aspects of radio usage in the community.

E. Postal Service Connectivity

Law on Post stated that the State is obliged to guarantee the availability of certain types of postal services that cover all territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that enable the people to send and/or receive postal items from one point to another worldwide.

This assurance is manifested in the form of Universal Post Services (UPS) operation. The Law on Post has given MCI the authority and responsibility to provide UPS as a form of Public Service Obligation (PSO). The Minister of Communication and Informatics appointed PT. Pos Indonesia (Persero) as a designated operator. Currently, the designated operators operate 4,526 outlets throughout Indonesia, 2,445 of which are Post Office branches of the Universal Post Services (UPS Post Office branches) serving the public in non-commercial areas, especially in 3T areas. Of all 7,230 sub-districts in Indonesia, KPCLPU service points and postal services are located in 34% of sub-districts throughout Indonesia. The total number of sub-districts that do not have postal service points is 2,704 sub-districts. It is based on the number of outlets owned by designated operators and postal operators categorized as blind spot areas that must be facilitated by the Government.

To support the increase in the national digital economy growth, MCI targets an equal distribution of postal service points covering 74% of sub-districts throughout Indonesia by 2024. MCI will focus on creating and developing a national postal industry that connects all postal and logistics services in Indonesia. MCI will also improve service quality by utilizing a tracking system, improving standardized postal services, strengthening policies related to the postal business climate, as well as strengthening supervision and institutions. The steps taken by MCI to realize the target within the next 5 (five) years are as follows:

Revising or formulating regulations/ policies in the postal sector

MCI strives to improve the regulations governing the national postal industry. Currently, the postal industry regulations are stipulated in Law Number 38 of 2009 on Post and its derivative regulations. The MCI as a regulator in the field of postal operation has prepared several strategies for adjusting regulations which include:

1. Revising Law Number 38 of 2009 on Post and its implementing regulations; and
2. Formulating regulations and policies that support the development of the national postal industry, such as formulating policies on tariffs and interconnection of postal operators, a compilation of the 2020-2024 National Postal Industry Framework, policies on Disaster Risk Management for Postal, Universal Post Services Operation, Management of Numbering Systems and Integrated Single Area Markers (Zip Code), and Digitalization of Stamps and other policies relating the postal industry.

Expanding Postal Service Coverage

To create connectivity and equitable distribution of postal services nationally, a policy to redistribute postal service points will be taken. Activities that will be carried out include:

1. Redistributing the Universal Postal Service and Commercial Post

Activities to be carried out in supporting the commercial service redistribution include:

- Conducting information technology-based mapping and processing of data and business opportunities for the Commercial Post Service area to determine the distribution points and networks as well as the market value of the Commercial Post Service throughout Indonesia;
- Creating policies/regulations to encourage commercial post business opportunities in the context of equal distribution of the Commercial Post Service area;
- Monitoring, evaluating, conducting coordination with stakeholders related to commercial posts; and
- Conducting a market review analysis of opportunities and development of postal industry businesses by fostering all stakeholders in training and/or transfer of knowledge.
- For UPS redistribution, the following steps are taken:
- Creating an accurate and clear area mapping system of the UPS regarding the conditions of UPS operator to achieve equal distribution and deployment of postal service access;
- Formulate and promote regulations enabling the acceleration and distribution of UPSs. The regulation must work in synergy in supporting government programs, postal operators, and the community;
- Coordination with stakeholders to redistribute the UPS points; and
- Redistribute the UPS area as an equal distribution mechanism for UPS operation.

2. Provision of postal services in priority areas

Currently, MCI's Strategic Plan included 313 priority areas in 126 sub-districts, 43% of which have been covered by UPS and 5% of regency/city and 94% of provinces have been covered by the Commercial Post Service. MCI is committed to providing postal services in 100% of priority areas. Activities that will be carried out include:

- Redistributing UPS and commercial postal services in the priority areas;

- Coordinating with stakeholders about the provision of new UPS Office service points;
- Formulating regulations that support the growth acceleration in postal services for equitable distribution and the strengthening of the economy in priority areas following the national development plan;
- Establishing Postal Service Standards policy to create excellent postal services that are capable of supporting community activities in priority areas; and

  Monitoring and evaluating the postal operation and tariff implementation to avoid disparity and predatory pricing in postal services concentrated areas.

3.2.2 Frequency Spectrum Management, Equipment Standards, and Public Services

A. Farming and Refarming of Radiofrequency Spectrum

Proper radiofrequency spectrum management is necessary to ensure that these limited resources meet national frequency needs, quality broadband, broadcasting frequency, and frequency needs for other services such as satellite, security, and disaster mitigation.

Activities that will be carried out for 2020-2024 are the arrangement of radiofrequency spectrum allocation.

Based on the study of the spectrum roadmap for the mobile broadband year 2019-2024, the projection for radiofrequency spectrum needs in 2024 amounted to 1882 MHz while the radiofrequency spectrum for a mobile broadband network is 737 MHz, which makes additional radiofrequency spectrum with a minimum target of 1145 MHz is required. After further analysis, some radiofrequency bands are set as the target priority, making the target of radiofrequency spectrum addition in 2024 reach 1310 MHz. When combined, the cumulative target for radiofrequency spectrum provision for mobile broadband networks from 2019 to 2024 is 2047 MHz.

The target for additional radiofrequency spectrum for mobile broadband networks to be implemented by MCI in 2020-2024 is listed in the following table:

Table III.3 Target for Additional Radiofrequency Spectrum

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Additional radiofrequency spectrum	30 MHz	90 MHz	1000 MHz	-	190 MHz
Accumulated additions to the radio spectrum	30 MHz	120 MHz	1120 MHz	1120 MHz	1310 MHz

The followings are the activities carried out by MCI for the radiofrequency spectrum arrangement:

1. Increasing radiofrequency spectrum allocation to support broadband network connectivity;
2. Preparing the radiofrequency spectrum allocated for digital radio broadcasting;
3. Preparing allocation for a joint radiofrequency spectrum used by government agencies or the Government Radio Network (GRN) for government purposes;
4. Providing radiofrequency spectrum to support land transportation connectivity including Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), aviation, and maritime for navigation, communication, and supporting broadband services;
5. Registering new satellite filings to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and completing satellite coordination with foreign filings; and
6. Increase the capacity of national satellites to support equal distribution of broadband network connectivity.

B. Radiofrequency Spectrum Management

The radiofrequency spectrum is the main supporting means of communication for all services. For instance, television and radio broadcasting, cellular operations, and broadband wireless access and internet access.

Also, satellite, microwave links, defense and security, meteorology, amateur radio, aviation, and maritime safety. Radiofrequency allocations and equipment's technical provisions have been determined for each of these services. Therefore, the use of a radiofrequency spectrum that is not in conformity with its license or the use of equipment that does not comply with the technical specifications determined is very harmful to similar services and other services. MCI gives top priority to aviation and maritime safety services.

Based on 2019 data, there has been an increase in radiofrequency spectrum interferences, so that it is necessary to strengthen the supervision and control of the radiofrequency spectrum, especially in terms of handling radiofrequency spectrum interference by developing an even and reliable monitoring system. MCI's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan has set a target of providing transportable Radiofrequency Monitoring System (SMFR), mobile stations, and portable equipment. It is targeted that by 2024, MCI will be able to handle 100% of radiofrequency spectrum interferences of which priority is the services that pose harm to aviation and maritime transportation. The steps taken to improve the quality of radiofrequency spectrum management are as follows:

Development of a modern and integrated infrastructure and monitoring system that is carried out by:

1. Developing the SMFR infrastructure;
2. Developing electronic integration of the SMFR system with the licensing system;
3. Developing an integrated SMFR monitoring reporting system;
4. Developing a Spectrum Management Information System (SIMS) with Business Process Modeling and Notation (BPMN) and Cloud technology; and
5. Management/monitoring infrastructure Renewal.

Increase frequency usage literacy of the people and related communities, especially community groups whose jobs require the use of radiofrequency spectrum such as fishermen, community radio, and commercial radio to drastically reduce the number of violations.

Actively participating in a policy review of radiofrequency planning, feedback on licensing processes, determining technical specifications for equipment, and bilateral forums, as well as important events.

Radio spectrum control through telecommunications equipment control is by checking the conformity of the

telecommunications equipment with certified and tested technical requirements by the provision of laws and regulations.

Therefore, to keep the use of the radiofrequency spectrum from interfering with each other, a synergy between the radiofrequency spectrum control and the telecommunications equipment control is necessary.

C. Implementation of Public Services in the Field of Frequency and ICT Equipment

Fulfilling the need for fast, precise, and secure communication in the future is vital to support various sectors in Indonesia. The development of information and communication technology, with the emergence of 5G technology and the Internet of Things (IoT) for example, needs to be supported by the allocation and utilization of proper frequencies.

The development of 5G and IoT technology is an opportunity for the Indonesian ICT device industry, which must be exploited by creating an independent ICT equipment ecosystem to significantly leverage the country's economy. To support the implementation of 5G and the massive application of IoT, it is necessary to prepare a standardization of 5G and IoT equipment. The standardization of ICT equipment and services, as well as the development of the domestic ICT industry, are crucial to ensure the application of safe and efficient technology. The followings are activities carried out in providing public services in the field of frequency and ICT equipment:

Increasing the quality of public services in the field of frequency

To increase the quality of radiofrequency spectrum licensing services and radio operator certification (smart service), MCI carries out the followings:

1. Compliance with the public service integrity index;
2. Compliance with the Community Satisfaction Index;
3. Radiofrequency spectrum licensing for fishermen (Maritime on the Spot);
4. Provision of radio operator certification for fishermen;
5. CAT-based radio operator certification;
6. Achievement of Radio Station License (ISR) One Day Service (via Online Single Submission);
7. Fulfillment of radiofrequency BHP Non-Tax State Revenues targets;
8. Compliance with the ISO standard requirements;
9. The validity of data and validity of radiofrequency spectrum analytic data;
10. Compliance with the Integrity Zone Evaluation Worksheet towards WBBM (Clean Bureaucracy Zone);

The development of ICT technology and services has led to the increased need for a large radiofrequency spectrum which calls for additional radiofrequency allocation. The increase in the need for radiofrequency spectrum is targeted to increase Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) originating from radio Frequency Usage Rights Fee (BHP). In addition, the development of various types and models of ICT equipment from various brands produced domestically or abroad will increase the need for ICT devices test and certification which in turn will increase the PNBP.

Preparation of ICT Standardization

Standardization and conformity assessment of ICT devices carried out through certification are intended to provide assurance to the public in terms of safety, security, and interoperability of the ICT devices used. Activities undertaken include:

1. Compiling regulations on the technical requirements of ICT devices; and
2. Compiling ICT Service Standards.

Domestic ICT Industry Development

The ICT equipment that enters the country must be ensured to meet the security element and support the progress of the local ICT industry. For this reason, all ICT devices that are entering and used by the people will go through a process of test and control. In controlling national ICT devices, MCI carries out the followings:

1. Development of National Reference Test Center

- The Telecommunications Equipment Testing Center (BBPPT) will serve as a testing center for ICT equipment. MCI is preparing a master plan for a national reference test center that meets ISO 17025 and ISO 17043 international standard;
- Preparation and strengthening of facilities and infrastructure for ICT tools/equipment test and calibration; and
- ISO Quality Standards.

2. Internet of Things Ecosystem Development

- Since 2017, MCI has been encouraging the development of the Internet of Things ecosystem in Indonesia carried out together with various stakeholders including the Internet of Things Association, telecommunications operators, academics, the public, and media;
- In 2017, MCI started the ecosystem development by connecting all stakeholders (government, academics, industries, startups, etc.) through various FGDs;
- In 2018, MCI first started its collaboration with various stakeholders to encourage communities and makers through IoT Goes to Market;
- In 2019, ecosystem development was continued in collaboration with ASIOTI by encouraging communities and makers through IoT Makers Creation;
- The ecosystem development needs to continue in the following years through the creation of similar event in IoT Makers Creation, for example through consultation classes or connecting makers and SOEs in IOT Makers Creation Goes to BUMN;
- IoT is the biggest opportunity for Indonesia since this technology will be effective if this solution is specific and local which means that said solution is based on the problems existing in Indonesia; and
- Many local and specific solutions have been created that differs from the global solutions flooding the Indonesian market owing to the motivation for the communities and makers in creating solutions in IoT Makers Creation

3. Set the Domestic Component Level (TKDN) Regulation

The provision regarding the Domestic Component Level (TKDN) can be found in the regulation of the Minister of Communications and Informatics No. 27 of 2015. This regulation is a government effort to improve the growth of domestic industries and job creations and has proven to be effective in suppressing imports of cellphones. Cellphone imports have decreased by around 30 percent since the implementation of TKDN rules concerning 4G smartphones. Seeing the success of implementing the TKDN rules for LTE devices, MCI made followed up with the application of TKDN regulations on Digital TV devices. It is hoped that in the future, MCI can apply this regulation to other ICT devices in supporting the 5G and IoT industry development.

D. Provisions of Public Services in the Postal, Telecommunications, Broadcasting, and Informatics Sectors

Improvement of Quality of Public Service in the Postal Sector

To improve public service excellence in the field of postal operation licensing, strategic steps to be taken in the next 5 (five) years include:

1. Conducting e-licensing systems maintenance, monitoring, and evaluation sustainably and periodically to have excellent quality.
2. Adding features to the licensing process,

3. Conducting online license revocation;

4. Innovating in the payment process for Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) of Postal Operation License;

5. Providing an online reporting process for changes of domicile address, management composition, share ownership composition, and identity of postal operators.

6. Implementing and conducting the licensing management following the ISO 9001: 2015 standard which has been certified by National Standardization Agency.

Data security application and management is in accordance with ISO 27001 on Data Security and has been certified by National Standardization Agency, to provide security assurance .to an e-licensing system

It is predicted there will be an increase in the amount of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) in the licensing sector due to healthier and growing postal business climate marked by the increasing volume of national postal mails dominated by e-commerce shipments. The favorable condition forms the prediction of the higher public's interest in opening postal businesses.

To achieve the PNBP intensification target, MCI will take relevant measures, as follows:

1. continuing to simplify the licensing process for postal operations to make it easier for the whole community to apply for the licensing process;

2. Creating innovation in the PNBP payment process for the Postal Operation License by cooperating with banks and other financial transaction service providers such as e-commerce and fintech to facilitate the public in making PNBP payments;

3. increasing the intensification of PNBP billing; and

4. improving databases and implementing billing, verification, reporting, and submission of Universal Postal Service Contribution PNBP documents using an online-based application system (e-PNBP) integrated with the bank system to record data in real-time and accurately.

MCI will take strategic steps to increase the contribution of PNBP from the postal sector. The steps are to adjust the number of contribution fees of postal operators for universal postal services. It is regulated in Government Regulation No. 80 of 2015 on PNBP in Ministry of Communications and Informatics and Regulation of Minister of Communications and Informatics No. 4 of 2017 on Postal Operator Contribution Mechanism that regulates the amount of contribution fees.

Improvement of Quality of Public Service in the Telecommunications Sector

Currently, telecommunication licensing services have been integrated through the Electronically Integrated Business Licensing (Online Single Submission/OSS). The OSS itself is the implementation of government's policy to accelerate and increase investment and ease of doing business in Indonesia. The OSS is a business licensing issued by OSS institutions for and on behalf of ministers, heads of institutions,

governors, or regents/mayors to business actors through an integrated electronic system.

The OSS licensing, simplification of the bureaucracy, and acceleration of the process, and simplification of requirements have shown pretty good results. The number of new operators increases. The graph of the number of operators in 2019 offers 2 to 3 times larger than the average number of license issuances published from the previous year. Maintaining the quality of licensing services is essential to keep the excellent 2019 trend.

In 2024, the community satisfaction index targeted in the Strategic Plan must reach a minimum of 3.5 (out of scale 4) or 87.5 (out of scale 100). There are several strategies to achieve this: information management, licensing publication, and service development, such as licensing assistance and complaint handling.

Required measures to achieve the PNBP target are:

1. formulating regulations on, among others, minimum tariffs, infrastructure sharing, and spectrum sharing to increase the efficiency of telecommunications operations.

2. implementing prevention and control, among others, by:

- conducting intensification of PNBP billing from BHP Telecommunications sources and to telecommunications operators periodically and intensively and involving the authorized agencies in the management of state receivables in carrying out the collection of bad debts;

- implementing an online-based system, e-PNBP, that can record real-time and accurate data;

- implementing an online-based system in enforcing the imposition of administrative sanctions in the event an operator fails to fulfil its obligations;

- enforcing the law against violations of telecommunications operations;

- conducting intensive education and dissemination to telecommunications operators; and

- improving the quality of human capital managing telecommunications PNBP.

Management of Public Service in the Broadcasting Sector

The priority of broadcasting licensing services for the next five years will be to increase the utilization of e-broadcasting applications, maintain the achievement of the Community Satisfaction Index, and implement the Integrity Zone. The Integrity Zone is part of the bureaucratic reform to create broadcasting licensing services which is corruption-free, clean, and serving.

Apart from PNBP from radio frequency spectrum utilization, the broadcasting sector also contributes PNBP, charged from licensing fees. The licensing fee amount charged to broadcasting institutions depends on broadcasting services types, broadcasting institution forms, and service areas where the broadcasting services are provided. The fees charged tend to be higher for profit-oriented broadcasters and operations in service areas with good economic feasibility.

In general, the total PNBP from the license fees for broadcasting operations can rise if the number of broadcasting operators and the broadcasting operations area increases. Additionally, if the tariff for license fees increases following the growth in economic conditions. The projected rise in PNBP for the next five years follows the level of competition in the broadcasting business and the general condition of the commercial broadcasting market. Currently, broadcasting business competition tends to be highly concentrated in central economic and densely populated areas. Another approach is by changing the pattern of fee calculation which requires changes in laws and regulations.

Through the post and informatics sector management, MCI targets the achievement of PNBP of Rp. 116,713,620,006,888 (one hundred sixteen trillion seven hundred thirteen billion six hundred twenty million six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight rupiah) by 2024.

The USO PNBP will be utilized to finance the completion of ICT infrastructure development and the ICT ecosystem in non-commercial areas throughout Indonesia. Meanwhile, non-USO PNBP will be used to improve the quality of the Ministry's public services. The maximum utilization limit of the fund must be in accordance with applicable Ministry of Finance regulations. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 66/KMK.02/2019 (KMK 66/2019) on the Approval of the Use of Part of Non-Tax State Revenue Funds at the Ministry of Communications and Informatics, the following is the maximum utilization limit of the PNBP fund at MCI:

Table III.4 the Maximum Utilization Limit of the PNBP Fund at MCI in Accordance with KMK 66/2019

PNBP Source	Maximum Limit
DG of Resources Management and Equipment of Posts and Informatics	
Frequency BHP	4,00%
Telecommunication Equipment Certification Costs & REOR, IAR and KRAP	31,66%
DG of Posts and Informatics Operations	
Telecommunication BHP	14,00%
Broadcasting Operation License	92,33%
DG of Informatics Applications	
Domain Names	60,00%
Agency for Research and Human Resources Development on Communications and Informatics	
Yogyakarta School of Multimedia (STMM)	95,17%
Office of Information and Communication Technology Training and Research (BPPTIK)	82,00%
Training Centre on Communications and Informatics	95,84%
Telelcommunication[Telecommunication] and Information Accessibility Body (BAKTI)	
KKPU-USO Contribution	100,00%
Banking Services	1,00%

To support the achievement of targets in the national digital transformation acceleration plan, MCI needs adequate financing, which can be accommodated, among others, through applying for a permit to increase the maximum utilization limit of the PNBP fund. When permitted, the fund will primarily be used to finance 4G cellular access provision to all underserved villages, develop digital ecosystems, develop digital talent human resources, and implement government digitalization.

Table III.5 2020-2024 MCI's PNBP Target

No.	Echelon 1-Level Working Unit/ Echelon 2-Level Working Unit	PNBP Target Fiscal Years					Total
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
A.	Non-USO PNBP Target	17.535.944.250.910	20.459.529.552.835	20.355.742.694.785	20.579.848.525.908	21.482.039.152.075	100.413.104.176.513
1.	DG of Resources Management and Equipment of Posts and Informatics	16.359.880.331.000	19.243.782.013.000	19.143.613.126.729	19.354.772.921.688	20.244.298.693.441	94.503.847.085.858
	a. Receivable and Licensing Income (Frequency BHP	16.257.035.331.000	19.065.978.121.000	18.957.564.449.729	19.160.118.344.688	20.026.143.393.441	93.468.839.639.858
	b. Equipment Certification Costs	100.045.000.000	174.953.892.000	183.098.677.000	191.604.577.000	213.005.270.000	772.707.416.000
	c. IAR dan KRAP	2.500.000.000	2.500.000.000	2.550.000.000	2.600.000.000	2.650.000.000	260.300.000.000
	d. RECR & SKOR	300.000.000	350.000.000	400.000.000	450.000.000	500.000.000	2.000.000.000
2.	DG of Posts and Informatics Operations	1.156.007.632.410	1.195.408.124.835	1.191.462.214.056	1.203.708.875.220	1.216.036.478.834	5.962.623.325.155
	a. Telecommunication BHP	1.114.246.429.752	1.147.531.358.347	1.147.896.671.031	1.159.375.638.650	1.170.969.395.036	5.740.019.493.716
	b. Broadcasting Operation License	39.216.966.250	44.789.141.250	40.346.060.625	41.026.835.625	41.673.365.825	207.052.369.375
	c. Postal Operation License	545.500.000	550.500.000	555.500.000	562.500.000	567.500.000	2.782.500.000
	d. Postal Operations Contribution to UPS Financing	1.997.736.408	2.537.125.238	2.663.981.500	2.743.900.945	2.826.217.973	12.768.962.064
3.	DG of Informatics Applications	1.301.100.000	1.496.265.000	1.720.704.000	1.978.809.000	2.275.630.000	8.772.508.000
	Indonesian Domain Name Management Rights	1.301.100.000	1.496.265.000	1.720.704.000	1.978.809.000	2.275.630.000	8.772.508.000
4.	Agency for Research and Human Resources Development on Communications and Informatics	16.755.187.500	18.843.150.000	18.946.650.000	19.387.920.000	19.428.380.000	95.361.287.500
	a. Yogyakarta School of Multimedia (STMM)	17.000.000.000	17.000.000.000	17.000.000.000	17.000.000.000	17.000.000.000	85.000.000.000
	b. Office of Information and Communication Technology Training and Research (BPPTIK)	235.187.500	568.150.000	671.650.000	784.000.000	784.000.000	3.042.987.500
	c. Training Centre on Communications and Informatics	1.520.000.000	1.275.000.000	1.275.000.000	1.603.920.000	1.644.380.000	7.318.300.000
B.	USO PNBP Target	3.306.515.830.375	3.367.000.000.000	3.305.000.000.000	3.233.000.000.000	3.089.000.000.000	16.300.515.830.375
5.	Telecommunication and Information Accessibility Body (BAKTI)	3.306.515.830.375	3.367.000.000.000	3.305.000.000.000	3.233.000.000.000	3.089.000.000.000	16.300.515.830.375
	a. KKPU-USO Contribution	2.785.616.074.379	2.841.000.000.000	2.870.000.000.000	2.898.000.000.000	2.927.000.000.000	14.321.616.074.379
	b. Banking Service	520.899.755.996	526.000.000.000	435.000.000.000	335.000.000.000	162.000.000.000	1.978.899.755.996
TOTAL		20.842.460.081.285	23.826.529.552.835	23.660.742.694.785	23.812.848.525.908	24.571.039.152.075	116.713.620.006.888

3.2.3 Utilization of Information and Communication Technology

Under the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan, MCI will encourage digitalization in all walks of life. In line with the urgent need for digital transformation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts will be made to focus on accelerating the digital transformation process, including digitalization in the economic and business sectors, transformation in government, and accelerate the improvement of the competence of digital talent human resources. Besides, the Ministry will also strengthen ecosystem solutions in supporting community digital inclusion by facilitating and providing digital inclusion and facilitating people with disabilities and community groups that require policy intervention. Finally, the Ministry will support studies and research in ICT.

A. Acceleration of Digitalization in the Economic and Business Sectors

As stated in the Strategic Plan of 2020—2024, MCI will continue to nurture the development of startups. However, the strategy will be a sharper one and aims to create active startups that are able to scale-up. Also, to support the digital transformation of economic sectors, the Ministry will encourage digital technology adoption in strategic sectors. The goal is that these sectors will be able to increase productivity and strengthen the economy.

Furthermore, parallel with the high growth of digital platforms, the Ministry also plays a role in controlling and supervising digital platform operators or electronic system operators. The Ministry will carry out the following activities in encouraging the use of ICT in the economic and business sectors:

Active digital startup development

To realize the establishment of three new unicorns as targeted in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2020—2024, the Ministry of Communications and Informatics will carry out the following activities:

1. Establishing active digital startups by:

- Fostering and developing new digital startups through the 1000 Digital Startup program; and
- Providing assistance and coaching at Startup Digital Founders (C-level) who are at the early stage (pre-series or Angel) to make them capable of accelerating the development of their digital startups.

2. Facilitating potential startups to scale up (to series A and above) by:

- facilitating potential digital startups in series A and above, to be able to expand opportunities by meeting them with local and global investors; and
- developing digital hubs to increase innovation and encourage local digital startups to grow.

Strategic Sector Digitalization

The adoption of ICT or digital technology is a key to being competitive in the digital era. Companies or businesses that can master technology and data are one step ahead of managing their business. They will also be more efficient and profitable. MCI's role is to facilitate the economic and business sectors to transform by adopting digital technology solutions. Adopting the right technology solutions will drive productivity growth in strategic sectors, and in the end, will contribute to driving national economic growth.

By the Strategic Plan of 2020—2024, the Ministry will focus on developing strategic economic sectors in supporting economic growth and community welfare, in addition to developing national priority areas. The strategic sectors include MSMEs, agriculture, maritime, tourism, logistics, education, and health. By 2024, it is targeted that 100% of these strategic sectors have digital technology solutions. To achieve this, the Ministry will carry out the following activities:

1. Encouraging the Scaling-Up of MSMEs from micro and small scales to medium scale by adopting digital technology.

   The Ministry will facilitate MSMEs to carry out online marketing lessons to increase income, assist in the use of technology for MSMEs to increase productivity and efficiency, and open access to funding through technology and informatics applications.

2. Developing strategic sectors by adopting digital technology and applications and implementing them in priority areas. These strategic sectors include agriculture, maritime, tourism, logistics, education, and health. This activity is carried out by:

- preparing studies on the digital transformation of strategic sectors, including the development of technology platforms.
- designing and implementing a Proof of Concept (PoC) in each of the targeted strategic sectors.
- implementing the PoC in various regions as an effort to develop priority areas, including Special Economic Zones (KEK), Priority Tourism Areas, Integrated Marine and Fisheries Center Areas (SKPT), and Small and Medium Industrial Estates (IKM).

B. Internet Control and Supervision

In line with the increasing use of ICT, there is also increasing levels and complexity of risk and threat of technology and information misuse.

In the era of advances in ICT in the last few years, many criminal cases in the cyber world have occurred[occurred], including cyber-attacks, data theft, phishing, and hacking. The COVID-19 pandemic also affects the increase in cyber cases due to a surge in internet use and online transactions by the public.

Problems in the cyber world, such as data leakage, buying and selling of personal data, negative contents, illegal gambling, embezzlement of customer accounts, and fraud using personal data belonging to others, have a significant impact on society. To create a safe internet for all community activities and encourage the implementation of secure and reliable electronic systems, the government needs to support cybersecurity realization where data and information are secured and protected.

Realizing cybersecurity as well as data and information security requires national collaboration. Per the provisions of laws and regulations, the coordination of the cybersecurity strategy's implementation is conducted by the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN). At the same time, personal data security is the responsibility of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics.

The security of personal data is one of the most crucial matter to be given protection, hence personal data protection law is required. The

sharp increase in the community's activities using the internet raises a need for community's rights protection and guaranty. Therefore, the Ministry will accelerate the implementation of the Personal Data Protection policy. In addition, in realizing a safe and reliable digital economy ecosystem, the Ministry will also apply technology for content and Electronic System Operators (PSE) control.

In the next five years, the Ministry will put some efforts to ensure that the public can be protected in their activities and transactions conducted via the internet and electronic media, by:

Developing negative content-related technology on the internet.

The Ministry has developed PSE Governance Control System by installing hardware and software systems placed on Indonesia's strategic networks, including Internet Service Providers and Telecommunication Operators (International Gateways, Cellular Operators and Network Operating Centers (NOCs) in Indonesia). The system was built to supervise and monitor bandwidth traffic to PSE in Indonesia and use the resulted data as a basis or reference for decision making. Besides, this system will also include a PSE transaction data collection system, where the Ministry will have big data on all e-commerce transactions carried out by registered PSEs.

To realize the control mentioned above, the Ministry is adopting two control systems: the PSE Control Management System and the e-Commerce Transaction Big Data. The PSE management and control system is the Ministry's probe installed on every strategic network (including ISP and NOC). This system functions to detect traffic to and from PSEs either registered (whitelist) or not yet registered (blacklist). It also serves as a form of logical control over the operations of PSE in Indonesia. Big data of e-commerce transactions collected comprises data on transactions carried out by e-commerce. This data will be processed into big data analysis before used to develop policies related to the digital economy, trade, and digital industries as well as monitor the potential for e-commerce taxes.

Controlling Electronic System Operators (PSEs)

By prevailing regulations in Indonesia, the Electronic System means a set of electronic equipment and procedures that function to prepare, collect, process, analyze, store, display, announce, deliver and/or disseminate Electronic Information. The electronic system must be carried out in a secure and reliable manner and must be able to operate properly to provide the maximum benefit from the operation of an electronic system to the public. The Government has a role and responsibility in enforcing the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE) and Government Regulation on Electronic System and Transaction Operations (PP PSTE). As a Government representative, the Ministry's Directorate of Informatics Application Control needs to control electronic systems' operations and protect electronic system users and personal data, primarily when an incident occurs. In carrying out these control and protection functions, the Government needs to carry out tracing to determine the source and cause of the incident. The Government is also required to ensure the implementation of risk management carried out by electronic system operators. Risk management comprises risk analysis, mitigation measures formulation, and implementing that mitigation measures to overcome threats, disturbances, and obstacles to the electronic systems it manages. All of the Government's efforts mentioned are part of realizing good and accountable electronic system governance, including the planning, implementation, operation, maintenance, and documentation processes.

Implementing Personal Data Protection (PDP)

The Bill on Personal Data Protection (PDP Bill) is a legal instrument that needs to be immediately established in Indonesia's legal system. It will constitute a manifestation of recognition and protection of fundamental human rights and respond to the need to protect individual rights regarding personal data, especially in this digital era. Personal data protection is one of the human rights that is part of personal self-protection as mandated in Article 28 G paragraph (1) and Article 28 H paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution.

The purpose of drafting the PDP Bill is to guarantee citizens' rights to personal protection and raise public awareness and ensure recognition and respect for the importance of protecting personal data. The regulations regarding personal data protection in Indonesia are currently scattered in 31 (thirty-one) regulations in various sectors.

For the implementation of this PDP, the measures to be taken include:

- establishing PDP law and its implementing regulations;
- establishing a PDP Implementing Body; and
- developing an ecosystem of Data Protection Officer (DPO).

C. Development of digital talent human capital

The society constitutes an essential layer for digital transformation to encourage ICT to serve as a catalyst to increase national competitiveness. Each individual in the society must have adequate literacy in order to be able to adopt technology, use digital technology for daily life, utilize technology for income, and improve their quality of life. In the order of industrial growth in the digital era, every individual must also adjust their abilities and competencies to be absorbed by industrial demands. From the government's side, public literacy must be paralleled with a healthy and safe internet quality and the guaranteed data security and privacy for the public.

Provision of Digital Literacy for the Community

A population of more than 270 million in total which are spread across the archipelago poses a challenge in running a digital literacy program. To be able to encourage the success of national digital transformation, it is necessary to carry out digital literacy program to the community in order to receive as wide audience as possible. Until 2024, the digital literacy program is targeted to reach fifty million people. MCI will carry out the following activities to accelerate the quality of society in facing the digital era:

1. Community digital literacy; to reach all levels of society in various regions in Indonesia to encourage the utilization of digital technology and the internet properly, responsibly, and per applicable laws and regulations within the framework of Indonesian Human Capital Development. Literacy program will be carried out through various activities in the form of offline and online seminars and workshops, and information dissemination using numerous available media;

2. Basic ICT literacy for children, women (especially housewives), and people with disabilities; to introduce basics ICT to the above-mentioned community groups. Most of the activities are carried out by utilizing the internet gallery facilities owned by all work units. During its development, online schemes for specific themes were also applied; and

3. Information dissemination and education to the public about data and privacy; to give education on personal data protection and electronic transactions' security.

   The Digital Literacy program will be implemented in collaboration with various partners from Ministries/Institutions, Communities, Non-Governmental Organizations, the Private Sector, Academics, Civil Society, and Media.

Improvement of Digital Human Capital Competence

The research on the mapping of the competency needs of ICT human capital concluded that the availability of human capital in the ICT sector for several critical competencies that are generally needed across industries is still inadequate compared to the demand. Research related to the need for ICT human resources reported gaps and mismatches between supply and demand, which impact stagnating productivity and not optimal absorption of human resources with ICT competencies. Based on the study, the projection of national ICT human capital needs for medium and large businesses is around 300,000 in 2020, while another projection from the WEF states that the global demand for ICT human capital is 600,000 people per year. Therefore, MCI is committed to participating in accelerating national digital human capital competencies by targeting 300,000 trained/ certified digital human resources by 2024. The Ministry will adopt the following strategies to achieve the target:

1. providing digital training for national human capital, which will be carried out by:

- providing Digital Talent Scholarship (DTS);
- establishing a Professional Certification Institute (LSP) in the field of ICT; and
- providing SKKNI certification in the field of ICT.

2. providing scholarships in the field of ICT. Scholarships for master's and doctoral degrees are given to increase human resources with specialized digital competencies.

D. Acceleration of Government Digitalization

The Ministry of Communications and Informatics supports the implementation of an Electronic-Based Government System according to the Electronic mandate (e-Government) to implement an effective government system and good public services. Besides, the Ministry has a role in data integration under Presidential Regulation number 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia.

The Ministry will carry out the following strategic activities to realize the government digitalization of 2020—2024:

Developing National Data Centers and Implementation of Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE)

Target for 2024 is to complete the construction of a fully utilized National Data Center and the development of generic applications. The Ministry will carry out the following activities:

1. Developing National Data Centers

- National Data Centers will be built in 2 locations, namely Jakarta and in the new State Capital area;
- The Ministry will conduct the utilization of national data centers, operationalization of cloud services, and interoperability of national data centers to all Ministries/Agencies/Regional Governments coordinated by the Ministry under the mandate of Article 27 paragraph 5 and Article 75 of Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018;
- The Ministry will conduct Intra-government Network Integration (JIP), including the operation of networks that connect data centers between government agencies in Indonesia, and the operation of a communication system that connects the data center with Civil Servants' work tools, such as personal computers, laptops, tablets or smartphones; and
- The Ministry will develop a Government service interface system (national interoperability system).

2. Implementing Generic Applications

The Ministry will provide generic application services such as basic licensing applications, public applications, and integrated administration applications to all Ministries/Agencies/Regional Governments. The Ministry plays a role in providing, integrating, and scaling up related applications following Article 39—44, article 63, and article 75 of Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018. The Ministry is also responsible for internal implementation to improve governance so that it is in line with the mandate of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

3. Implementing One Data Indonesia

The Ministry will Implement and facilitate One Data Indonesia to align all Ministries/Agencies/Regional Governments through big data systems and artificial intelligence

applications that can improve efficiency, effectiveness, and data security throughout Indonesia. They will also help make real-time strategic decisions under the guidelines of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia.

4. Providing trainings for Civil Servants in the e-Government Sector

   The Ministry will improve the quality of the technical training portfolio in the field of communications and informatics and enhance the competence and capability of the national Civil Servants in the field of communications and informatics through training for Civil Servants, which also includes functional and technical training and certification.

5. Developing Government Big Data

   The Ministry will conduct:

- a study on strategic Government Big Data; and
- Government Big Data development and application.

To streamline Civil Servants' performance which is mostly done by mobile, and to provide secure communication access in the use of online gadgets by Civil Servants, the Ministry is also planning to provide particular frequencies for the Government, including in the form of:

1. particular 4G/5G frequencies for Civil Servants and other government interests;
2. provision of broadband networks for the administration of SPBE/eGovernment;
3. provision of a particular frequency for radio trunking; and
4. provision of particular frequencies for satellite-based networks (VSAT).

In synchronizing the central and regional governments, the Ministry is mandated by Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government as the Regional Autonomy Manager in the Communications and Information Technology sector, particularly the e-government sub-sector. In this case, the Ministry is required to carry out guidance and supervision to implement

regional autonomy in the e-government sector. The guidance referred to in the Law on Regional Government includes, among others:

1. facilitation (budget, activities, infrastructure, applications, etc.);
2. increasing the institutional capacity and human resources of the Regional Government, particularly within the Offices of Communications and Informatics; and
3. coordination between Local Governments and coordination with Central Agencies related to e-government affairs.

The above-mentioned regional autonomy development activities have been stipulated by the Regulation of Minister of Communications and Informatics Number 8 of 2019 on Norms, Standards, Criteria, and Procedures for Guiding Communications and Informatics Affairs. Meanwhile, supervision of the implementation of regional autonomy in the e-Government sector is carried out jointly with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Facilitating and Implementing Smart City

The Smart City Movement can help the acceleration and ubiquity of digitalization throughout Indonesia and constitutes a concept for regional administration through innovative efforts. In 2024, it is targeted that 150 regencies/cities will be facilitated to implement Smart City initiatives. Approximately 63 regencies/cities are

listed in the priority tourism destination areas and six regencies/cities are located in the new State Capital area, which will implement the Smart City master plan. This will be achieved by organizing the following activities:

1. facilitating regencies/cities towards Smart City implementation, namely promoting the implementation of master plans and quick wins for 150 Smart Cities;
2. implementing Smart City initiatives in Super Priority Tourism Areas; and
3. applying Smart City in the State Capital area.

The relevant areas must be supported by creating a comfortable regency/city condition to strengthen leading tourism destinations. Therefore, MCI in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Board, Ministry of Finance, Presidential Staff Office, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs will provide support in implementing the Smart City master plan in 5 (five) super-priority tourism destination areas.

Building Disaster Information Dissemination System

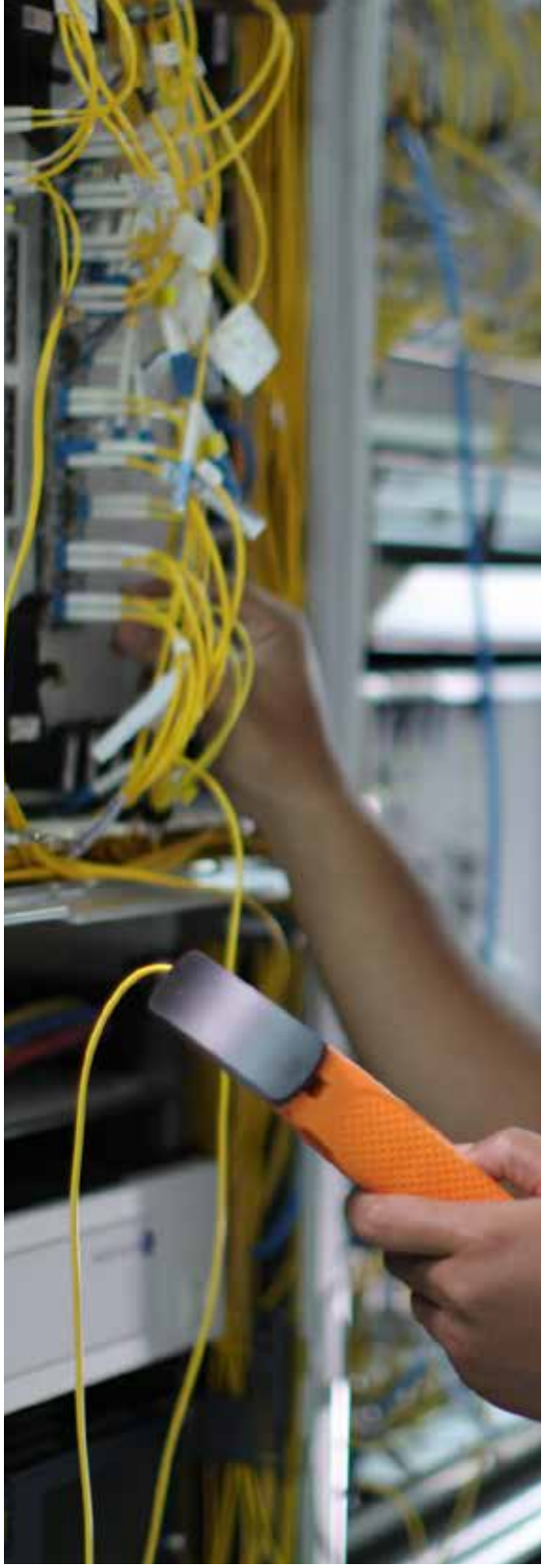
In 2020, MCI had consistently disseminated disaster information through SMS/Cell Broadcast in collaboration with telecommunications operators. Currently, efforts are being made to develop a Disaster Information Dissemination System through the broadcast of either state-owned television (TVRI) or private televisions.

In addition, the Japanese Government has provided a grant to assist the development of an application. The application will be open system in nature, in which new inputs or outputs can be added to the system. As a result, the entire information delivery system can be integrated.

By 2024, it is targeted that disaster information dissemination can reach more people through several media. The target is all cellular operator subscribers, all TVRI viewers, and at least 10% of viewers of other broadcasters.

MCI will carry out the following activities to achieve this target:

- building a monitoring system for the Disaster Information Delivery System;
- coordinating with Private TV and Radio Agencies regarding integration with disaster information delivery systems;
- cooperating with the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) to provide information on climate/weather or extreme winds;
- cooperating with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (related to landslides, floods), The Volcanology and Geological



Disaster Mitigation Center/PVMBG (related to volcanic eruptions), and the Provincial Disaster Mitigation Agencies (in Yogyakarta Special Region, North Sumatra, and others); and

- Having support from the Japanese Government (JICA grant) for the Development of Disaster Information Dissemination Systems and coordination regarding Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) Development.

Providing Emergency Call Number Services 112

By 2024, at least 30% of Indonesian regions will provide emergency call services of 112. This means that at least 155 out of 514 regencies/ cities should operate Call Centers 112. MCI will carry out the following activities to achieve the target of emergency call service 112:

1. disseminating Decision of the Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Authority related to SIM Card Registration for emergency call service 112 to telecommunication operators;
2. disseminating and implementing assistance in Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Emergency Call Services 112 to Local Governments;
3. conducting Technical Guidance and Human Resources Training for standardization of operations for Call Center 112;
4. developing regulations and policies related to Legal Basis for Service Delivery of 112 (Amendment to Regulation of Minister of Communications and Informatics Number 10 of 2016);
5. developing a Web Portal and a Data Monitoring Center for Information on Service 112; and
6. Facilitating local governments in super-priority tourism areas to provide Emergency Call services 112.

E. Improvement of the Quality of Research and Study in the ICT Sector

To support the President in managing policies and programs in the field of communications and informatics, it is necessary that the MCI formulate programs and policies in the field of ICT based on the results of research and studied in the ICT sector, both conducted internally or externally.

The quality of research and studies on ICT are influenced, among other things, by the quality of the institution and the quality of researchers

as research human capital. Therefore, in this strategic plan, the quality of these two essential aspects will continue to be encouraged.

Institutional quality is achieved through the target of standard recognition (accreditation) of research institutions issued by the Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency. The next targets are conducting various research collaborations and receiving research incentives from external institutions. Meanwhile, the quality of researchers can be measured through scientific publications, especially those with an international reputation, so that they can also contribute to improving Indonesia's position in the global arena. Thus, improving the quality of institutions and the quality of human resources is expected to support the quality improvement of research and study results in the ICT sector.

It is necessary to improve the quality of research and studies in the ICT sector in order to obtain results of research and studies which are worthy of consideration in the formulation of programs and policies. In this regard, MCI will carry out the following activities:

Improving research quality

Research quality improvement in the 2020–2024 period will be carried out, among others, by:

1. utilizing intensive and collaborative channels between research institutions and related working units to formulate and discuss the requirements and developments of research;
2. involving research human capital in conducting daily work in the ministry's working unit relevant to research topics;
3. revitalizing quality assurance management of research and development results; and
4. optimizing data and information management on research and development results.

Improving quality of research human capital

Improvement of the quality of research human capital in the 2020–2024 period will be carried out, among others, through:

1. research human capital participation in training programs and/or further formal education; and
2. optimal provisions of opportunities and facilitation for activities to increase the competence of research human capital

improving research institutions quality

Research institutions quality improvement in the 2020–2024 period will be carried out by:

1. upgrading the accreditation status of research institutions to become world-class research and development institutions;
2. providing research supporting facilities and infrastructure as well as research materials and equipment;
3. Developing networking and research collaboration with other institutions;
4. intensifying publications and dissemination of research and development results; and
5. providing digitalized internal administrative services.

For the 2020-2024 period, MCI will conduct research and studies in the ICT sector to support several MCI's policy and program focus, such as:

- studies related to government big data;
- studies in the field of government public communication;
- studies associated with the use of ICT in the community for social, cultural, and economic improvement; and
- studies in telecommunication and digitization.

With these strategic steps taken, in 2024, MCI is expected to make the research and study results in the field of ICT available under the planned program and/or policy needs that will be formulated.

3.2.4 Public Communication

Following the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia on information and public communication and Government Public Relations, MCI is required to strengthen its function as a public information agency. The President expected that the public could access information on every Government's policies through the implementation of this function. By optimizing the management of public information and communication, the President expected the public to be involved in the development undertaken by the Government and to be able to participate in development.

This activity also supports the development agendas of maintaining the stability of law, defense and security, and public services transformation. This is supported by one of the magnitudes of this policy direction and strategy, namely monitoring and providing narrative counters on hoaxes, negative narratives, and misleading information against the Government. Hoaxes, negative narratives, and misleading information regarding the Government often trigger riots, anarchist demonstrations, and vandalism acts. These things also drive the people to have a certain opinion on the state: the state's absence in maintaining the security and stability of the country. Therefore, narrative counters regarding hoaxes, negative narratives, and misleading information are critical to prevent and reduce the above-mentioned unconstitutional actions to maintain the country's stability and the diversity of the nation.

The direction of public communication policy for the 2020-2024 period also focuses on strengthening public communication management to increase public satisfaction with access to and the quality of information on Government policies and programs.

A. Public Communication Governance Consolidation

Public Information Governance Consolidation is carried out to improve public perception on the strengthening role of the government and form an informative society that understand public information in accordance with government's single narrative.

In addition, the effort includes creating optimal conditions that can support the increase in access and quality of public information through coordination regulations, collaboration and supervision of Government Public Relation (GPR) activities, and the implementation of public information and communication management activities. The details of the GPR management strategy for the 2020-2024 period are as follows:

Strengthening and Integrating Information Governance and Public Communication Partnerships

Implementing policies in the national public communication sector requires strengthening and integrating information governance and public communication partnerships. Governance is important for formulating regulations and managing each actor's role in the system, integrating existing regulations related to public information and communication or those that are currently experiencing expansion in the scope of their provisions. In addition, when conducting information management, the Ministry needs to build synergies and partnerships with various institutions. The Ministry will make some efforts to implement this strategy, such as:

1. preparing the GPR Roadmap;
2. strengthening and integrating information governance and public communication partnerships in Ministries/Agencies/Regional Governments;
3. formulating standards and regulations that focus on structuring government communication institutions and competency standards for public communication actors that are adaptive to the needs of digital transformation;
4. organizing the management of public communications by rearranging the types of government communication institutions in the regions;
5. conducting bureaucracy simplification and deregulation in the Information and Public Communication Sector;
6. Integrating government channels/information media owned by Ministries/Agencies and the information community;

7. promoting the collaboration of government communicators; and

8. increasing international information service partnerships through public diplomacy.

Improvement of Access to Public Information

Access to public communication is determined by the collection of information and the ease of obtaining information. Access to public communication can be gained best when access to information is available immediately, easily, and at a good price. Some of the efforts that can be made in realizing this strategy include:

1. utilizing access to public information related to government programs and policies through printed and electronic media (conventional media), particularly television and newspapers;

2. utilizing access to public information through interpersonal communication media, particularly extension workers, ICT volunteers, Community Information Groups (KIM), information agents, integrated health service post (posyandu) personnel`, and other caring communities;

3. utilizing access to public information related to government programs and policies through online media such as websites or portals and social media. Encourage all employees of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics to be active in social media and spread news related to government programs;

4. utilizing access to public information through interactive and below-the-line media in the forms of face-to-face meetings or interactive dialogue;

5. providing public information and content that is attractive, collected easily, cheap, and can be accessed quickly and disseminated through the media that are available today;

6. disseminating information on national priority policies and programs through the owned media of the Directorate General of Public Information and Communication; and

7. increasing public information openness.

Improvement of the Quality of Human Capital in the Communication and Informatics Sector

Improving the quality of human capital is one of the priority programs of President Joko Widodo's administration in this 2nd term. Superior quality human capital needs to be present and fill in all business sectors. Likewise, in the field of information and communication, the availability of superior human capital guarantees the availability of good and quality information and ensures that it is communicated to a wider audience with higher quality. The Ministry will make some efforts to implement this strategy, such as:

1. improving professional standards in the field of government public relations;

2. providing trainings and certification as government public relations professional; and

3. improving Community Information Groups and competence of Public Information Officers in the frontier, outermost and least developed (3T) areas and Border areas;

B. Public Information Content Management

The content of news greatly determines the quality of information and public communication to be delivered. Provision of content is not sufficient only of quality, but must be evenly distributed across all components, age groups, and regions (rural, urban, and border areas). The 3T regions must obtain the same content and quality as other regions to fill information gaps between regions. The Ministry will make some efforts to implement this strategy, such as:

Producing sectoral priority program content and other strategic content by:

1. communicating the government's priority programs in the Political, Legal, and Security sectors; the Economic, Maritime, and Investment sectors; as well as the Human and Cultural Development sectors based on the needs of the community;

2. coordinating with technical ministries in developing content and methods of public communication related to the priority programs of Political, Law, and Security sectors; the Economic and Maritime sectors; and the Human and Cultural Development sectors;

3. Increasing quantity and quality of content to be disseminated by local governments and the community;

4. Improving public information services by assigning public information service officers, especially in 3T areas;

5. Producing content based on feedback from interactions and dialogues with communities, especially in 3T areas;

6. Increasing coverage of GPR TV satellite broadcast;

7. Improving cooperation with RRI and TVRI in the form of broadcast in border areas; and

8. Maximizing the distribution of Antara's Public Service Obligation (PSO).

Producing sectoral priority program content and Producing ICT-related contents other strategic content by:

1. Increasing the quantity and quality of ICT-related contents to be disseminated by local governments and the community, including content related to the priority programs of MCI;

2. Improving public information services by assigning public information service officers, especially in 3T areas;

3. Producing content based on feedback from interactions and dialogues with communities, especially in 3T areas;

4. Increasing coverage of GPR TV satellite broadcast;

5. Improving cooperation with RRI and TVRI in the form of broadcasting in border areas; and

6. Maximizing the distribution of Antara's Public Service Obligation (PSO).

C. Hoax Management

Public communication that seeks to uphold objective truth in today's era is often considered not important and face various difficulties and challenges. In today's Post-Truth or Disruption Era, the truth, facts, and evidence are no longer important as long as the narratives, stories, and thoughts received are supporting their existing views, thoughts, and beliefs (echo chamber). Therefore, in order to reduce information bias, especially about government programs, the government need to carry out real efforts to handle hoax. The policies taken by MCI include formulating regulations that support more effective way to combat hoax, managing counter-narratives, and building public awareness through proper literacy.

Formulating policies and regulations related to hoax

1. Formulating norms, standards, procedures, and/or criteria for handling fake news regarding government's programs; and

2. Formulating and implementing Grand Design for 2020-2024 National Public Communication.

Managing counter-narratives on hoax

1. a 24-hour issue monitoring using MCI's AIS machine; and

2. Producing and disseminating counter-narratives on hoaxes in the Political, Legal, and Security sectors, the Economic and Maritime sectors as well as the Human Development and Cultural sectors.

Media literacy

1. Improving media literacy among students and society;

2. Promoting education and campaigns related to the identification and prohibition of spreading fake news/hoaxes; and

3. Strengthening communities which are based on hobbies, professions, religions, and beliefs, to participate in spreading the good news and rejecting hoaxes

3.2.5 Management Support

With effective implementation of bureaucratic reform, the President's vision and missions in realizing good, prime, and accountable governance will be achieved. To support the effective implementation of bureaucratic reform, MCI needs to carry out institutional transformation, human capital transformation, and internal administrative digital transformation. This is to support and ensure that MCI has the right resources to carry out its functions and support priority programs.

Referring to the development agenda, the direction of bureaucratic reform policy focuses on strengthening the internal institution of government agencies to address strategic issues that are predicted to be problems in the next 5 (five) years. According to The Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), the MCI's internal supervision system is still considered weak. The professionalism and competence of its State Civil Apparatus (ASN) still need to be improved, especially that MCI is not included in the 6 ministries which have implemented a merit-based system on a study by the State Civil Apparatus Commission (KASN). Besides, based on a study by the State Administration Agency (LAN), there are still overlapping tasks and functions between central government agencies.

To achieve the ministry's strategic objectives, management support program will focus on:

A. Completion of Bureaucratic Reform

The implementation of bureaucratic reform refers to the Bureaucratic Reform (RB) Grand Design of 2010-2025 which is currently entering the final phase of the RB agenda.

Until 2019, there are several recommendations for the completion of the RB that have not yet been completed and will be included in the 2020-2024 agenda. In 2024, the RB will focus on the modernization of business processes related to organizational and individual performance management, the use of online-based system to support the improvement of public services quality, and the development of organizational and working procedures to adapt to a rapidly changing world. Some of the efforts that can be made in realizing this strategy include:

a. Simplifying and harmonizing regulations and laws;

b. Improving the quality of organizational and individual performance management;

c. Improving the quality of MCI's public services;

d. Structuring the task function and institutional cooperation of MCI;

e. Increasing public information disclosure regarding MCI's priority programs and policies through following steps:

1) Improving public image of MCI,

2) Increasing dissemination of information related to programs and news about MCI;

f. Improving governance and internal services of MCI. Improving governance of Secretariat General services, such as: public services, financial services, institutional services, planning services, implementation; and

g. Strengthening performance accountability, through innovation in program planning, designing financing and budgeting schemes to support the improvement of performance achievements.

B. Infrastructure Modernization and Digital Transformation of Internal Administration

Realizing a "smart" work procedure and bureaucracy within the MCI requires a modern working environment and adequate digital infrastructure. Therefore, the Ministry needs to modernize basic infrastructure as well as digitize and integrate its system by conducting the following steps:

a. Implementing the digitization of services and administration within MCI;

b. Accelerating the digital transformation of the MCI through Data Driven Decision Making with the strategy of realizing Single Data as Single Source of Truth;

c. Strengthening the coordination and cooperation mechanism between Center for Data and Informatics Infrastructure as the manager of the development and utilization of ICT infrastructure and system as well as data with each working unit.

d. Formulating regulation containing policies, governance, and informatics management to ensure that the digitization is carried out in accordance with the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) and to ensure information security.

e. Modernization of infrastructure, facilities and infrastructure that support the creation of digital workplace.

C. Improving the Quality of MCI's Human Capital

Human capital has a strategic role in MCI's bureaucracy as the implementer and operator of public services, as well as the manager of public policies in ICT sector that is constantly changing. The current development in society demands the MCI' state civil apparatus (ASN) to be not only professional, but also adaptive and highly knowledgeable about digital. Several efforts to improve the quality of human capital include:

a. Enhancement of competence, from basic to advanced levels, for positions related to ICT both at strategic and technical levels;

b. Enhancement of competence for general/ administrative positions;

c. Development and management of IT-based human capital management system;

d. Development of dynamic performance assessment; and

e. Development of functional positions in ICT/ digital sector.

D. Strengthening the Quality of Internal Supervision

Strengthening MCI's internal supervision by identifying risks related to priority policies and programs to be implemented as well as clean and efficient financial management.

a. Implementation of Continuous Auditing and Continuous Monitoring (CACM) system;

b. Strengthening measures to improve audit grade of MCI's financial report;

c. Improving MCI's Government Internal Monitoring System (SPIP) grade; and

d. Improving internal skills of the Inspectorate General to keep up with modern audit developments.

3.2.6 Quasi Public

In carrying out its role, MCI also oversees three commissions, namely Central Information Commission, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, and the Press Council. In terms of budgeting and administration, the three commissions are under the auspices of MCI. However, substantially, these three commissions have a direct responsibility to the President in accordance with their respective statutory mandates.

A. Central Information Commission (KIP)

The authorities of Information Commission (KI) as stated in law including resolving information disputes and formulating regulation on public information disclosure are a considerable and strategic power. In Indonesia, the KI is the only institution mandated by law to form information society. It is a challenge to maximize KIP's authority in reaching the community at the basic level and to encourage and strengthen public information openness to create information society.

External challenges that must be faced by KIP include encouraging public bodies to comply with and implement the Law on public information openness (KIP Law), supervising other laws and regulations so as not to conflict and be counterproductive to the KIP Law, and accelerating public information openness campaign.

In the last five years, the government has issued several public service policies such as the implementation of Social Security Administrative Body (BPJS), School Operational Assistance (BOS), and Village Law. It is necessary to promote the mainstreaming of information disclosure on public bodies and the society by the KI to strengthen public services and welfare, by considering the context and local values.

The government's step to issue various government policies in the use of information technology for public services and data management is also an opportunity for KI to

seize, including the government's commitment to join global initiatives such as the Open Government Indonesia (OGI), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (IETI). KI needs to define its roles so that it can take part in implementing these initiatives.

The formation of the Provincial Information Commissions still leaves some homework after 10 years of the enactment of the KIP Law. Until mid-2018, there were at least three provinces that had not established a provincial Information Commission, namely West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara and North Maluku. Although the KIP and Provincial KI are not structurally connected, the KIP still has the responsibility and role to encourage the formation of Provincial KIs.

Of the various challenges that have been presented, the strategic directions to be taken in the future consist of 5 (five) strategic issues to be developed as priority programs as follow:

1. Institutional issues at Information Commission, including capacity building, the establishment of Provincial KIs, and integrity issues;

2. Information dispute resolution system including mechanism and system for information disputes as well as compilation of decisions;

3. Mainstreaming of public information openness, namely ensuring the information openness on public agencies and the people. The mainstreaming is carried out on sectoral issues;

4. Communication strategy to increase IK interaction with the common public; and

Innovation and collaboration such as new model of activities or programs developed by KI, either implemented by KI itself or by collaborating with other parties.

B. Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI)

In supporting the development agenda of the RPJMN 2020—2024, KPI's policy directions and strategies are more related to the 7th agenda of the national development, namely strengthening the stability of political, legal, and security affairs and the transformation of public services.

As an effort to support and achieve the target of national development agenda as the focus of KPI's activities, the KPI will carry out the following policy directions and strategies in the next five years:

1) Encouraging digital transformation in the broadcasting sector and scope with the following strategies:

a. Developing public information digital content on broadcasting;

b. Developing services and information on broadcasting digitalization, and

c. Developing supporting facilities in digital transformation of broadcasting;

2) Strengthening democracy consolidation through the realization of effective, integrative, and participatory public broadcasting with the following strategies:

a. Developing and managing startups that focus on broadcasting services, and public information on broadcasting;

b. Increasing the industry and ICT human capital's self-reliance in domestic broadcasting sector;

c. Harmonizing policies and regulations to encourage the development of ICT industry in broadcasting;

d. Expanding policy services for regulation, supervision and development of broadcast content, professionalism in broadcasting and public participation in improving broadcast quality; and

e. Improving access to public communication.

3) Strengthening the governance of communication and information of public broadcasting with the following strategies:

a. Increasing the institutional capacity of KPI by utilizing ICT Infrastructure to perform duties and functions of KPI;

b. Encouraging the adoption of global technology utilization (Big Data, IoT, AI, and others) in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and supervision of broadcasting development;

c. Encouraging the implementation of Single Data in cross-sectoral data utilization that is mutually interoperable, standardized, and can be shared; and

d. Standardization of broadcasting institutions.

4) Improving the quality of broadcasting content with following strategies:

a. Increasing digital literacy of public broadcasting;

b. Strengthening local and alternative broadcasting media as a source of public information;

c. Providing quality, equitable, and just public information content, especially in 3T areas; and

d. Improving the quality of broadcast content or program.

5) Improving the quality of human capital in broadcasting sector with following strategies:

a. Increasing the capacity of ICT human capital in the field of broadcasting to meet demand;

b. Improving the quality of Human capital in Communication and Informatics Sector; and

c. Increasing media literacy of human capital in the field of broadcasting and society.

C. Press Council

The Press Council is an institution that is established under Law Number 40 of 1999 on Press as a result of the 1998 reform which created a press environment which is free from licensing, censorship, ban, and is fully devoted to the public interest and the Indonesian society as a whole, based on the principles of democracy, supremacy of law, and respect to human rights.

Based on Law no. 40 of 1999, the Press Council carries out the following functions:

1. Protecting press freedom from interference by other parties;

2. Conducting studies for press development;

3. Formulating and controlling the implementation of Journalistic Code of Ethics;

4. Providing consideration and finding solutions to complaints lodged by public on cases related to press report;

5. Developing communication between the press, the public and government;

6. Facilitating press organizations in preparing regulation in the field of press and improving the quality of journalistic professionalism; and

7. Gathering data of media companies.

In order to create a healthy existence of the press in accordance with Law No. 40 on Press, as well as Standards, Guidelines, and Regulations of the Press Council in the next 5 (five) years, the Press Council will take the following policy directions:

1. Maintaining the freedom of the press which has been implemented consistently since the 1999 reform, so that it remains free from intervention, violence, and intimidation by all parties and the press can carry out control, education, and information functions for public interest. To achieve these goals, the activities that will be carried out include:

a. Verification of Press Companies.

b. Complaint Handling and Press Dispute Resolution.

2. Increasing the competence of media workers so that they can compete and survive in the midst of regional and global competition, produce quality journalism products, enlighten and inspire people to encourage the progress of the nation. These will be achieved by organizing journalist competence certification;

3. Establishing cooperation with the press community and universities to improve the implementation of press in the country, through research, seminars, discussions, journal and book publication, education, and training;

4. Implementing Press Freedom Index as part of Democracy Index with the target of increasing Indonesia's score through dissemination, promoting the implementation of recommendations with various stakeholders. These are planned to be implemented in all provinces in Indonesia (34 provinces); and

5. Promoting Indonesia's Press Freedom in international forums and attending events to strengthen the presence of the Indonesian Press Council, such as by sending representatives to attend and to be a speaker at the annual World Press Freedom Day forum.

3.3 Regulatory Framework

A. ICT Infrastructure and Frequency Resources

To support Indonesian government's policy directions in accelerating equitable economic growth through the implementation of digital transformation, MCI has a role as regulator, especially in the field of post, telecommunications and broadcasting. To accelerate this goal, the government has established the Omnibus Law. Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation was enacted on 2 November 2020 and came into effect 3 months from the date of its enactment, 2 February 2021. The substances of the Job Creation Law include:

a. Improvement of investment ecosystem;

b. Business licensing;

c. Employment;

d. Support for MSMEs;

e. Ease of doing business;

f. Research and innovation

g. Land acquisition;

h. Economic zone;

i. Central Government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects;

j. Government administration; and

k. Imposition of sanctions.

The general objectives of the Job Creation Law include job creation and entrepreneurship through ease of doing business and workers' rights guarantee through Worker Protection. Meanwhile, the benefits of the enactment of the Job Creation Law are to encourage job creation, facilitate the opening of new businesses, and support the eradication of corruption.

The Job Creation Law contains several substances related to the Ministry of Communications and Informatics, namely:

a.Business licensing by the Central Government through Online Single Submission (OSS) mechanism;

b.Acceleration of telecommunications infrastructure and common use of telecommunications infrastructure;

c. Cooperation in radio frequency spectrum use;

d.Standardization of telecommunication devices and/or equipment;

e.Broadcast digitization including setting the deadline for the completion of Analog Switch Off (ASO); and

f.Imposition of administrative sanctions, including in the form of administrative fines.

In addition, it is also necessary to complete the revision to other regulations, including:

Law Number 36 of 1999

MCI has an important role in supporting the national development agenda as the regulator in ensuring the development of ICT infrastructure for equitable access to internet throughout Indonesia. At present, the legal umbrella for telecommunication system in Indonesia is outlined in Law Number 36 of 1999 on Telecommunications and is detailed in Government Regulation Number 52 of 2000 on Telecommunications Operations and Government Regulation Number 53 of 2000 on the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum and Satellite Orbit.

Law Number 36 of 1999 as the legal basis for telecommunications needs to be revised and adjusted to the development of ICT in the future. There are at least three reasons to ground the revision of Law Number 36 of 1999 as follow:

- The increasing role of telecommunications in people's lives has not been balanced with legal instruments to protect the people as customer;
- The development of convergence technology that supports the increasing role of telecommunications and enriches the lives of the Indonesian people, has the potential to cause chaos in telecommunications, informatics, and broadcasting sectors in Indonesia; and
- The increasing intensity of tug of war and trade-off between national interest and global interest in the borderless world along with the development of the convergence era.

Law Number 32 of 2002

The implementation of the Analog Switch Off (ASO) has become the strategic step that must be monitored by MCI because 85% of countries in the world have switched to digital broadcasting. The transition of broadcast from analog to digital technology is a crucial strategic plan to be completed as soon as possible considering that the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as the international telecommunication authority had set a deadline for all countries in the world that all broadcasting institutions should implement digital broadcasting no later than 17 June 2015.

If Indonesia does not immediately set a deadline for ASO, Indonesia's broadcasting system will be left behind and isolated from international broadcasting community where all countries are connected to the digital network in the era of industry 4.0. The revision to Law Number 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting is an important step for Indonesia to immediately set a deadline for ASO.

Law Number 38 of 2009

Recent technological developments have changed the landscape of domestic postal industry competition. Therefore, Law Number 38 of 2009—the regulation governing postal industry in Indonesia—as the legal umbrella for postal services in the country, also requires adjustments. Several reasons that stress the urgency to revise the 2009 Postal Law are as follow:

- There are several mandates from the Postal Law that have not yet or cannot be

implemented, such as selection of Universal Postal Service (UPS) operators and corporate restructuring;

- Inefficient operation of UPS;
- UPS operation with selection mechanism which is not normally applied to Public Service Obligation (PSO);
- Use of international terminologies of Post and Courier. Internationally, the term "post" is used for UPS operation while "courier" is used for commercial purposes;
- The significance of a review related to policies on UPS rates that are less favorable for designated operator or UPS operator;
- Disruption in post operation pattern caused by the recent development of information technology which conventionally uses patterns of collecting, processing, transporting, and delivery, has shifted to collecting and delivery or collecting-transporting-delivery. Changes in operational patterns will have an impact on the operational efficiency of postal operation; and
- Overlapping arrangements on freight forwarding services. In the future, policies or regulations regarding Freight Forwarding are expected to be more convergent to avoid overlapping and to provide legal certainty for business players and the public.

The revision to Law Number 38 of 2009 is expected to increase the postal industry's contribution to national GDP. The revision to the Postal Law is expected to create the following positive impacts:

- Efficiency in UPS operation through a paradigm shift, which will focus on equal distribution of services, improvement of quality of service, and enhancement of service competitiveness;
- Increase in competitiveness of postal operators, both SOEs and private operators;
- Increased consumer protection;
- Operational efficiency (reduction of capital and operational costs) through cooperation and changes in conventional pattern of Postal Operation;
- Service improvement that affects the value of Logistic Performance Indicator;
- Simplification or convergence of regulations in the field of Freight Forwarding or logistics; and
- Providing legal certainty for business actors and society

A. ICT Utilization

The completion of Personal Data Protection (PDP) regulation and its derivative regulations regarding the implementation of PDP is deemed necessary for digitalization. In the future, MCI is required to coordinate with relevant Ministries/Agencies/Regional Governments for making adjustments to the regulation.

Referring to Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 on Indonesia's Single Data, the Ministry's Directorate of Government Informatics Applications Services and Directorate of Informatics Applications Governance need to coordinate in formulating technical standardization regarding data and also related to personal data protection. Directorate of Informatics Applications Governance need to formulate governance, dissemination of information and implementation of regulation, as well as standardization related to functional positions such as Data Protection Officer (DPO) and Data Protection Authority (DPA).

B. Digital Human Resources

In line with Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2012 Chapter IV article 10 regarding the National Qualification Framework (KKNI), the implementation of KKNI in each sector or professional field is set by the Ministry or institution with relevant authority. The Ministry of Communications and Informatics has compiled the Draft KKNI (RKKNI) in ICT Sector.

As of 2018, 40 National Work Competency Standards (SKKNIs) in the field of Communications and Informatics have been compiled, 38 of which have been prepared independently by MCI, and 2 SKKNIs have been prepared by other Ministries/Institutions. Several RSKKNIs can be formulated in line with technological dynamics such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. There are several potential improvements for SKKNIs related to emerging roles, and which can be assessed for their suitability with industry needs, such as:

- SKKNI in the field of Enterprise Architecture Design;
- SKKNI in the Field of Cloud Computing;
- SKKNI in the field of Mobile Computing;
- SKKNI in the Field of Software Development - Programming; and
- SKKNI for Software Design Analysis.

C. E-Government (SPBE)

In order to support the implementation of SPBE, all Ministries/Institutions/ Regional Working Units/other relevant institutions as well as all stakeholders in SPBE sector will coordinate, collaborate and synergize in order to implement MCI working programs. The implementation of an electronic-based government system (SPBE) focus on the following issues:

1. Implementation of the National Data Center in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 article 27 and the Indonesia's Single Data as stipulated in Presidential Regulation number 39 of 2019;
2. Implementation of One-Stop-Shop Platform through Government Services Connecting system (National API Gateway) for electronic-based licensing services and basic public services in order to create synergy in implementing the electronic-based government system (SPBE), as mandated in Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 Articles 33-44;
3. Implementation of government digitalization using new technologies such as Big Data, Robotic Process Automation, Internet of Things, Machine Learning, and Blockchain to increase trust, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of government administration; and
4. Strengthening rules and regulations through the coordination of ministries and institutions involved in the electronic-based government system (SPBE) implementation, government digitization and digital transformation in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018.

Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 on Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) contains a mandate for the provision of integrated public services which comprise e-KTP, Taxpayer Identification Number, Driving License, Health Social Security Agency, and Employment in the form of One-Stop-Shop platform where all public services are integrated into one national-level platform.

In addition, it is necessary to formulate standardization of data center managed by various agencies. Agencies with inadequate data center capacity are required to use a cloud-based national data center which will be managed by MCI. Regarding the Indonesia's Single Data, it is necessary to re-establish national level cooperation in defining governance and data manager, allowing it to be implemented by all agencies and synergize with the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 on SPBE.

In accelerating digitalization through Smart City, the Directorate General of Informatics Application need to coordinate with other relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, especially in the facilitation and evaluation of the master plan implementation in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 along with 32 guidelines and also based on the provision of international standards of ISO37122 and ISO37210.

D. Public Communications

Regulatory frameworks in place are needed to encourage the implementation of Public Information and Communications Development Program and Improvement of Quality of Public Communications Governance. The required regulatory frameworks are:

1. Regulation related to Plan on Consolidation for Joint Dissemination of Information on Priority Policies and Programs between the Government and Ministries/Institutions/ Regional Governments in the form of Presidential Instruction (Inpres). This regulation will regulate the procedure for coordination procedure in dissemination of information on priority policies and programs in each Ministries/Institutions/Regional Governments;

2. Regulation related to Ministries/Institutions/ Regional Governments' compliance with the Information Openness Law and Regulation of the Information Commission on Standard of Public Information Services (PerKI SLIP) in the form of Government Regulation. The purpose of issuing this Government Regulation is to encourage Ministries/ Institutions/Regional Governments to be more open to public to allow them to access information related to these entities;

3. Regulation related to standard of Public Information and Communications Management (PIKP) in the form of Presidential Instruction (Inpres). This Presidential Instruction is intended for Ministries/Institutions/Regional Governments to follow the standard of public communications information management made by MCI; and

4. Regulations related to clarification and counter of hoaxes, negative narratives, and misleading information, in the form of a Ministerial Regulation. Regulation in the form of Ministerial Regulation is significantly required for time effectiveness, process efficiency, and resource allocation in countering hoaxes.

3.4 Institutional Framework

Regulation of the President of Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2015 on the Ministry of Communications and Informatics states the main task of MCI is to organize government affairs in the field of communications and informatics to assist the President in running the administration, especially in achieving national development goals while paying attention to organizational effectiveness and efficiency. In running its organization, MCI is supported by the following functions:

1. Secretariat General;
2. Inspectorate General;
3. Directorate General of Resources Management and Equipment of Post and Informatics (Ditjen SDPPI);
4. Directorate General of Posts and Informatics Operation (Ditjen PPI);
5. Directorate General of Informatics Applications (Ditjen APTIKA);
6. Directorate General of Public Information and Communications (Ditjen IKP);
7. Agency for Research and Human Resources Development on Communications and Informatics (Balitbang SDM);
8. Senior Advisor to the Minister of Communications and Informatics on Legal Affairs;
9. Senior Advisor to the Minister of Communications and Informatics on Social, Economic and Cultural Affairs;
10. Senior Advisor to the Minister of Communications and Informatics on Communications and Mass Media; and
11. Senior Advisor to the Minister of Communications and Informatics on Technology

In the 2020-2024 period, MCI will strengthen the existing organizational structure to ensure that all strategic national development targets mandated to MCI is implemented respectively. In

addition, organizational strengthening is carried out to ensure that the related functions have clear and sufficient authority and division of tasks and functions in implementing work programs. In strengthening its organizational structure, MCI will consider 3 (three) aspects as follows:

A. Optimization of Function of the existing organizational structure

The main purpose of function optimization is to strengthen roles and responsibilities of existing functions in carrying out the strategic targets mandated to them.

n the direction of government development 2020-2024 there is an increased role of MCI, especially to support the development of digital economy, digital talent and application of e-Government. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the existing functions. The Optimization is carried out by strengthening the capabilities of human capital within a function, increasing the capacity of human capital and coordinating with related Ministries/Agencies/Regional Offices and increasing the role and authority of existing functions.

B. Addition of new functions in the current organization structure

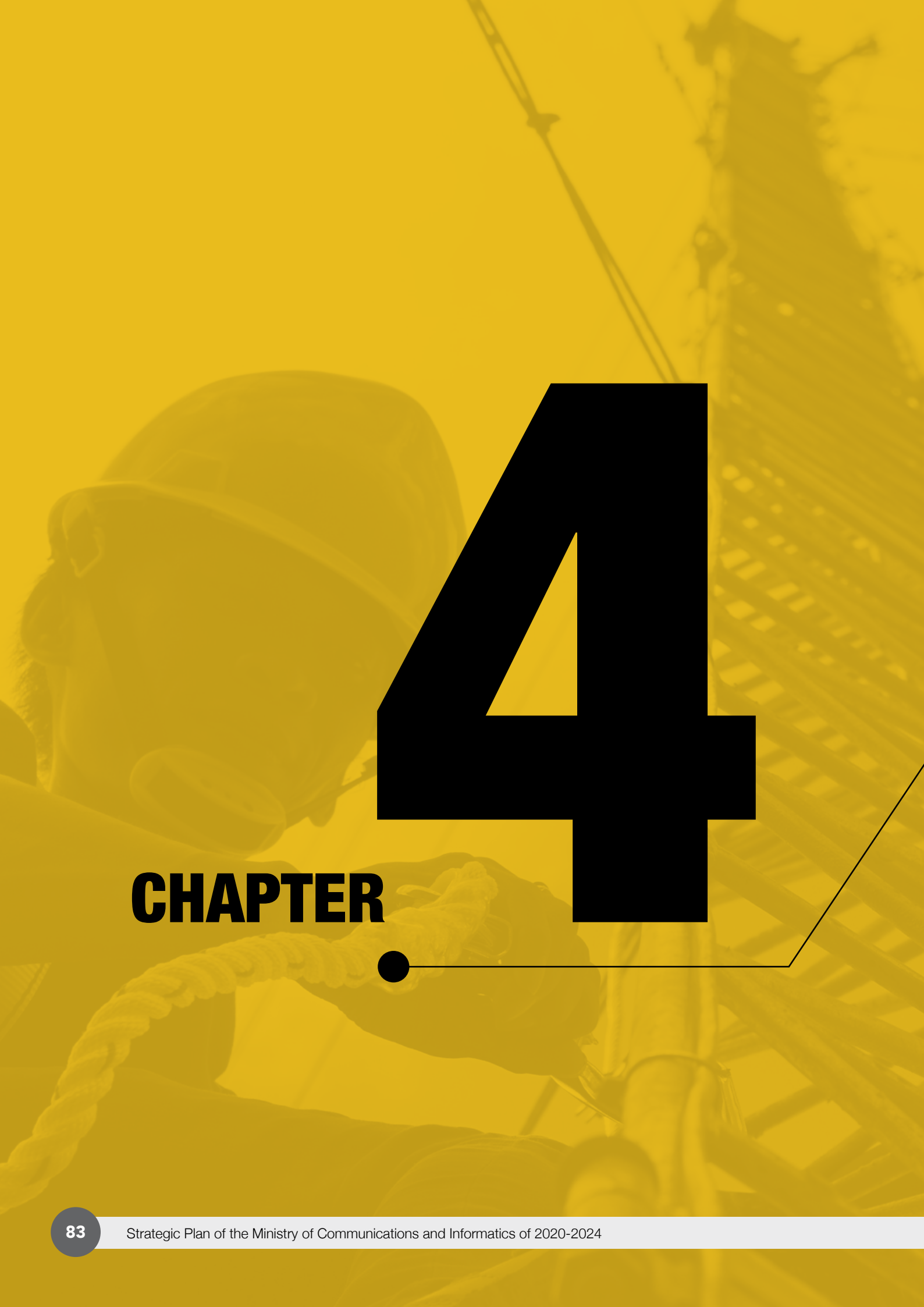
The main purpose of the addition of new functions in MCI is to strengthen the current organizational structure and to accommodate the additional roles of the Ministry, especially related to digital economy development, digital talent and the application of e-government.

The addition of functions is also intended to adjust to transfer of officials in echelon III and IV into functional positions.

C. Strengthening coordination among directorates which have interrelated functions.

The main purpose of strengthening coordination is to synchronize functions among directorates whose duties and functions are interrelated. Function synchronization is carried out to ensure that there is no overlap in program implementation and to clarify the authority possessed by each function. In addition, strengthening coordination among directorates will make information and data flow between the relevant directorates to be more transparent and timelier so that the implementation of the program will be more efficient and effective. The Implementation of strengthening coordination will also encourage consolidation and integration of MCI's internal services. It is hoped that with the continuous strengthening of coordination, the accountability of program implementation will produce better outputs and outcomes which are in accordance with the strategic plan of 2020-2024.

The successful implementation of development in the field of Communications and Informatics requires an effective and efficient institutional framework to implement several predetermined sector and cross-sector programs. MCI's Institutional Framework is prepared based on the principles of good governance such as transparency, accountability, independence, equality, and fairness.



CHAPTER 4

Performance Targets and Funding Framework

4.1
Performance Targets

4.2
Funding Framework

4.1 Performance Targets

The 2020 - 2024 MCI Strategic Plan focuses on accelerating digital transformation to support the achievement of the national development agenda. The Strategic Targets and Performance Indicators of the Strategic Targets of MCI in the context of implementing the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan are as follows:

Table IV.1 Strategic Goals for MCI's Strategic Plan Performance Target 2020-2024

Strategic Targets (SS) / Performance Indicators of Strategic Targets (IKSS)		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Strategic Objectives: 1. To increase the provision and equality of ICT infrastructure quality across Indonesia; 2. To encourage the acceleration of digital transformation in 3 (three) aspects, namely business, society, and government, which is supported by digital-competent human resources; and 3. To increase public information and communications management transparency.						
SS.01	Increased Coverage of Broadband Networks That Are Fast and Affordable					
IKSS.01	Number of villages covered by 4G cellular network services in 3T and non 3T areas (cumulative)	3T: 1.682	3T: 5.882 Non 3T: 1.423**	3T: 9.113 Non 3T: 3.435**	-	-
IKSS.02	Percentage of districts covered by broadband fiber optic network infrastructure * (cumulative)	36,42	37,15	42,85	50	60
IKSS.03	Percentage (%) of households using fixed broadband internet access networks to total households * (cumulative) Capacity of multifunction satellite (SATRIA1 & 2) (Gbps) *	14,46	16,25	20,83	25,42	30
IKSS.04	Capacity of multifunction satellite (SATRIA 1 & 2) (Gbps) *	Auction	Prepatory Work Agreement	Construction	**SATRIA 1** - Operational 150 Gbps - Hub 70 Gbps - IP internet 75 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps	**SATRIA 1:** -Operational 150 Gbps - Hub 140 Gbps - IP internet 150 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps **SATRIA 2:** Operational 300 Gbps
IKSS.05	Ratio of the price of mobile broadband network services to per capita income (calculated from the average quota of 1 GB) *	0,45	0,4	0,35	0,3	0,25
IKSS.06	Ratio of the price of fixed broadband services to per capita income (at speeds up to 30 Mbps)	11	10	9	8	7
SS.02	Increased Area Coverage of Digital Broadcasting					
IKSS.01	Percentage of digital TV broadcast coverage * (cumulative)	60	65	75	80	85
SS.03	Increased Connectivity of Postal Services					
IKSS.01	Percentage of postal services coverage (cumulative)	63	65	70	72	74
SS.04	Realization of National Next Generation Broadband connectivity					
IKSS.01	Number of locations connected to 5G network in the early stages of implementation	0	0	0	11	2

**Subject to change according to the development of Ministerial Decrees on the obligation to build networks by telecommunications operators
* Included into RPJMN

SS.05	Increased utilization of radio frequency spectrum and management quality of public services in the post, telecommunications, and informatics sectors					
IKSS.01	Increase in radio frequency spectrum (cumulative) *	30 MHz	120 MHz	1120 MHz	1120 MHz	1310 MHz
IKSS.02	Provision of equipment for infrastructure development of radio frequency spectrum management (unit) *	6	33	33	33	24
IKSS.03	Percentage of the completion of laboratory owned by General Office of Telecommunications Equipment Testing as national reference laboratory * (cumulative)	10	30	50	80	100
IKSS.04	Number of technical standard documents to support the certification of postal and informatics	6 Technical Standards	7 Technical Standards	7 Technical Standards	7 Technical Standards	7 Technical Standards
IKSS.05	Total PNBP in the field of post and informatics	Rp20.842. 460.081.285	Rp23.826.5 29.552.835	Rp23.660.7 42.694.785	Rp23.812.8 48.525.908	Rp24.571.0 39.152.075
IKSS.06	Index of public satisfaction with MCI's public services	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5
SS.06	Meningkatnya pemanfaatan TIK di sektor ekonomi dan bisnis					
IKSS.01	Percentage of digital technology adoption rate in strategic sectors and priority areas (cumulative): a. Agriculture b. Tourism c. Logistics d. Maritime e. Education f. Health	0	15	25	50	100
IKSS.02	The number of MSMEs scaled up from micro and small businesses to medium enterprises with the adoption of digital technology * (cumulative)	0	0	7.000	18.000	33.000
IKSS.03	Number of new unicorns (cumulative) *	0	0	1	2	3
IKSS.04	Number of new active digital startups (cumulative) *	20	35	70	110	150
IKSS.05	Percentage of Electronic System Operators comply with ITE Law and Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019	-	95	95	95	95
IKSS.06	Percentage of Implementation of PDP Law (cumulative)	Draft RUU PDP	30	50	70	90
IKSS.07	Percentage of the availability of research in ICT	100	100	100	100	100
SS.07	Realization of a Digital Intelligent Society					
IKSS.01	Number of people who get ICT literacy (cumulative) *	213.143	12.653.750	25.102.500	37.551.250	50.000.000
IKSS.02	Number of human resources participate in digital competence enhancement program	28.986 People	72.500 People	72.500 People	72.500 People	72.500 People
SS.08	Support for the implementation of government digitalization					
IKSS.01	Number of National Data Center	-	-	2	-	-
IKSS.02	Percentage of agencies use multiplatform generic applications	15	30	40	50	70
IKSS.03	Number of Regencies/Cities in priority areas (5 super priority areas and 1 National Capital (IKN) area) which implement Smart City (cumulative)	-	-	69	69	69

SS.09	Increased Quality of Information Management and Public Communications					
IKSS.01	Percentage of public satisfaction with access to and quality of public information content related to government priority policies and programs (cumulative)	71	72	73	74	75
SS.10	Realization of good governance					
IKSS.01	SPBE index (according to MenPAN's assessment scale 1-5)	3.25	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.8
IKSS.02	MCI's Bureaucratic Reform Index	76.5	78	80	82	84
IKSS.03	Audit grade for MCI's financial report	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP
IKSS.04	MCI's performance evaluation accountability report (AKIP)	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75
IKSS.05	MCI's Human capital competency index	-	85	85	90	90

**Subject to change according to the development of Ministerial Decrees on the obligation to build networks by telecommunications operators
* Included into RPJMN

4.2 Funding Framework

In order to meet performance targets and contribute to medium-term development for the 2020 – 2024 period, an adequate funding framework is needed. The funding for MCI's programs and activities will come from tax and non-tax revenue called Rupiah Murni (RM), Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) outside the Public Service Agency (PNBP Non-BLU), PNBP from BLU, as well as Foreign Loan and/or Grant (PHLN). As the leading sector for information and communicatics industry, MCI is committed to manage state finances sourced from the state budget (APBN) in an accountable, optimal, and transparent manner while remaining focused on achieving program and activity targets and to support the realization of the national development agenda. For this reason, expenditure allocation will be planned in a structured and systematic manner to ensure that every rupiah spent will produce an optimal impact. The preparation of expenditure estimates of 2020-2024 is based on the calculation for required budget to achieve the target set. The basis for this calculation is then adjusted to the national development agenda as well as the programs and activities to be carried out by MCI.

The expenditure estimates to achieve the Strategic Goals and Targets of MCI until 2024 is Rp.111,257,319,000,000 (one hundred eleven trillion two hundred fifty-seven billion three hundred nineteen million rupiah).

Table IV.2 Expenditure Estimates for MCI's Program of 2020-2024

No.	Program	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
1.	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure Provision Program	5,626,585	19,359,753	18,269,824	15,460,790	17,001,288	75,718,242
2.	Frequency Spectrum Management, Equipment Standards and Public Services Program	177,683	533,453	2,184,874	2,961,884	1,943,284	7,801,179
3.	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Utilization Program	531,195	4,354,907	4,309,203	3,850,516	3,900,506	16,946,329
4.	Public Communications Program	191,236	410,734	453,578	483,562	516,405	2,055,516
5.	Management Support Program	1,566,370	1,475,781	1,865,006	1,858,562	1,970,330	8,736,052
		8,093,071	26,134,629	27,082,487	24,615,315	25,331,815	111,257,319

*in million rupiah

CHAPTER 5


SELAMAT DATANG
TEAM KEMENTRIAN
KOMINFO
Banlelang, Kabupaten Alor, Nusa Tenggara Timur
16 Agustus 2017
IFORTE

Conclusion

The MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 is an outline of the vision and missions of the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia to support the implementation of the RPJMN of 2020-2024. The MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 is an important part of the government's development direction for the next five years, in carrying out its role as regulator, facilitator, and accelerator in the field of communication and informatics.

The development direction is then translated into program and activity plan in each working unit within the MCI to achieve the Ministry's strategic goals to support the achievement of government's development vision and missions. MCI focuses the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan on encouraging the acceleration of digital transformation. This is driven by the development of ICT and the COVID-19 pandemic which increases the significance of technology to support the national economy. The acceleration of digital transformation includes accelerating the provision of fast internet access, digital transformation in economic and government sectors, and the development of technology horizon in the future.

The Ministry has set aggressive performance targets in the field of ICT for national interest. However, in the process of achieving these targets, coordination, collaboration, and synergy between all stakeholders are needed, either within the internal units of MCI, with other relevant Ministries and institutions, Regional Governments, or support from relevant industry players. Another important factor in achieving the Ministry's strategic goals is the existence of an optimal regulatory, institutional, and funding framework for the implementation of programs and activities listed in the MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024.

The MCI Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 has been prepared with careful planning. However, the most important thing is to oversee the implementation of the planned program and activities to achieve the expected outcomes. Changes and rapid development of ICT will certainly become a challenge for MCI, but with the support from all levels of officials and employees within the MCI, along with all relevant stakeholders, it is expected that all the steps to achieve the Ministry's goals will be more agile and right on target.

APPENDIX

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
I	**Program Penyediaan Infrastruktur Teknologi, Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK)**					
1	Penyediaan BTS 4G di 9.113[29] desa 3T (kumulatif)	BTS *Existing*: 1.682 BTS	BTS Baru: 4.200 Lokasi *Existing:* 1.682 BTS	BTS Baru: 3.704 Lokasi *Existing:* 5.882 BTS	BTS Baru: 0 *Existing:* 9.586 BTS	BTS Baru: 0 *Existing:* 9.586 BTS
2	Penyediaan internet seluler 4G oleh operator di 3.435 desa non 3T (kumulatif)	-	Fasilitasi operator di 1.423[30] desa non 3T	Fasilitasi operator di 3.435[30] desa non 3T	-	-
3	Akses Internet (titik layanan publik)	*Existing:* 11.817 Lokasi Akses Internet (kumulatif), termasuk tambahan 2.941 fasyankes	Baru: 7.904 Lokasi Lanjutan : 11.817 Lokasi Total :19.721 Lokasi	Baru: 22.000 Lokasi Lanjutan : 19.721 Lokasi Total : 41.721 lokasi	Baru: 40.000 Lokasi Lanjutan : 41.721 Lokasi Total : 81.721 Lokasi	Baru: 40.000 Lokasi Lanjutan : 81.721 Lokasi Total : 121.721 Lokasi
4	Penyediaan kapasitas satelit	21 Gbps	37 Gbps	37 Gbps	37 Gbps	37 Gbps
5	Satelit multifungsi SATRIA 1 (150 Gbps) dan SATRIA 2 (300	SATRIA 1: Lelang	SATRIA 1: *Prepatory Work Agreement*	SATRIA 1: Konstruksi SATRIA 2: Pengadaan & Konstruksi	SATRIA 1: - Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 70 Gbps	SATRIA 1: - Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 140 Gbps

[29] Jumlah desa bersifat dinamis dimana perubahan dimungkinkan terjadi menyesuaikan hasil survei lapangan, kemungkinan terjadinya pemekaran wilayah, perubahan regulasi, dan pembaharuan data.
[30] Dapat berubah menyesuaikan dengan perkembangan Keputusan Menteri tentang kewajiban pembangunan jaringan oleh operator telekomunikasi

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Gbps)				- IP internet 75 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps SATRIA 2: Konstruksi	- IP internet 150 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps SATRIA 2: Operasional 300 Gbps
6	Pemanfaatan Palapa Ring	Utilisasi Palapa Ring : Barat: 35% Tengah: 20% Timur: 20% dengan SLA 99%	Utilisasi Palapa Ring : Barat: 40% Tengah: 30% Timur: 30% dengan SLA 95%	Utilisasi Palapa Ring : Barat: 45% Tengah: 40% Timur: 40% dengan SLA 95%	Utilisasi Palapa Ring : Barat: 50% Tengah: 50% Timur: 50% dengan SLA 95%	Utilisasi Palapa Ring : Barat: 60% Tengah: 50% Timur: 50% dengan SLA 95%
7	Pusat *Monitoring* Telekomunikasi dan Pengukuran *Quality of Service* (QoS) pada 514 kab/kota	Pengukuran QoS di 60 kab/kota	• Pembangunan Pusat *Monitoring* Telekomunikasi • Pengukuran QoS di 514 kab/kota • 38 Perangkat dan Operasional	• Pengukuran QoS di 514 kab/kota • 38 Perangkat dan operasional	• Pengukuran QoS di 514 kab/kota • 58 Perangkat dan operasional	• Pengukuran QoS di 514 kab/kota • 58 Perangkat dan operasional
8	Persiapan Implementasi 5G Nasional	-	*Roadmap* 5G Nasional	Regulasi / Kebijakan Percepatan 5G	-	-
9	Dukungan Infrastruktur	34 *upgrade head end*	10 *upgrade head end*	37 *transmitter system*, 10	80 *transmitter system*, 19	110 *transmitter*

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Penyiaran Digital (Revitalisasi Pemancar TVRI)			studio, 10 OB Van	studio, 10 OB Van	*system*
10	Penyelesaian RUU Telekomunikasi, Pos, dan Penyiaran	-	• RUU Penyiaran • RUU Telekomunikasi • RUU Pos	• RUU Penyiaran dan regulasi turunannya • RUU Telekomunikasi dan regulasi turunannya • RUU Pos dan regulasi turunannya	• RUU Penyiaran dan regulasi turunannya • RUU Telekomunikasi dan regulasi turunannya • RUU Pos dan regulasi turunannya*	• RUU Penyiaran dan regulasi turunannya • RUU Telekomunikasi dan regulasi turunannya • RUU Pos dan regulasi turunannya*
11	Penyediaan Infrastruktur TIK di IKN	-	Desain infrastruktur dan jaringan Telekomunikasi 5G untuk IKN	MoU antara Pemangku Kepentingan dalam membangun infrastruktur dan jaringan telekomunikasi 5G di IKN	75% Pembangunan jaringan telekomunikasi 5G di Ibukota Negara baru	100% Jaringan telekomunikasi 5G terbangun
II	**Program Pengelolaan Spektrum Frekuensi, Standar Perangkat dan Layanan Publik**					
1	*Farming Refarming* Spektrum Frekuensi 1.310 MHz	30 MHz	90 MHz	1000 MHz	-	190 MHz
2	Pengembangan Lab Uji Perangkat	Penyusunan Dokumen Roadmap	Penyiapan dokumen perencanaan	Pembangunan Gedung Laboratorium	Konstruksi Infrastruktur dan Fasilitas	Pembangunan sistem informasi

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Telekomunikasi	BBPPT	teknis (Masterplan, DED), pematangan lahan	(*parent building*) dan sarana pendukung	Laboratorium Pengujian dan Kalibrasi	pengujian dan peningkatan SDM
3	Revitalisasi perangkat Sistem *Monitoring* Frekuensi Radio (SMFR)	Penyediaan Perangkat SMFR 6 unit	Penyediaan Perangkat SMFR 33 unit	Penyediaan Perangkat SMFR 33 unit	Penyediaan Perangkat SMFR 33 unit	Penyediaan Perangkat SMFR 24 unit
4	*Monitoring* dan penertiban spektrum frekuensi radio dan perangkat telekomunikasi Nasional	*Monitoring* Frekuensi Radio 34 Provinsi	*Monitoring* Frekuensi Radio 34 Provinsi	*Monitoring* Frekuensi Radio 34 Provinsi	*Monitoring* Frekuensi Radio 34 Provinsi	*Monitoring* Frekuensi Radio 34 Provinsi
III	**Program Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK)**					
1	Pembangunan 2 *Data Center* Nasional	Penyediaan Lahan *Data Center* di 1 lokasi	Pembangunan *Data Center* Nasional di 1 lokasi dan penyediaan lahan di 1 lokasi lainnya	Pembangunan *Data Center* Nasional di 2 lokasi	Operasional *Data Center* Nasional melayani 30% instansi	Operasional *Data Center* Nasional melayani 75% instansi
2	Penyediaan teknologi pengendalian konten negatif di internet	-	Pengadaan Sistem Pengendalian Tata Kelola PSE di 6 Lembaga	Pengadaan Sistem Pengendalian Tata Kelola PSE di 40 Lembaga	Operasional dan Pengendalian terhadap *traffic* internet	Operasional dan Pengendalian terhadap *traffic* internet

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3	Implementasi UU PDP	-	1 UU PDP	1 Aturan turunan UU PDP (Peraturan Pelaksana)	Penetapan Badan Pelaksana PDP	3 Lembaga pelatihan dan sertifikasi DPO yang terdaftar
4	Literasi Digital 50 juta masyarakat	213.143 orang	12.488.750 orang	12.488.750 orang	12.488.750 orang	12.488.750 orang
5	Pelatihan SDM Talenta Digital	28.986 SDM	72.500 SDM	72.500 SDM	72.500 SDM	72.500 SDM
6	Transformasi digital sektor strategis (pertanian, perikanan, kesehatan, pendidikan, pariwisata, Logistik)	Kajian *framework* transformasi digital sektor strategis	*Proof of Concept* teknologi digital di 6 kawasan prioritas	*Proof of Concept* teknologi digital di 20 kawasan prioritas	*Proof of Concept* teknologi digital di 33 kawasan prioritas	*Proof of Concept* teknologi digital di 45 kawasan prioritas
7	UMKM Go-Online untuk scale up 33.000 UMKM	-	1.000 UMKM *active selling*	7.000 UMKM yang *scale-up* dari usaha mikro dan kecil menjadi menengah	11.000 UMKM yang *scale-up* dari usaha mikro dan kecil menjadi menengah	15.000 UMKM yang *scale-up* dari usaha mikro dan kecil menjadi menengah
8	*Digital Technopreneur*	20 *startup* digital aktif	25 *startup* digital aktif	35 *startup* digital aktif	40 *startup* digital aktif	40 *startup* digital aktif
9	Fasilitasi *Startup* Naik Kelas		Fasilitasi *Startup* Naik Kelas (5%)	Fasilitasi *Startup* Naik Kelas (5%)	Fasilitasi *Startup* Naik Kelas (5%)	Fasilitasi *Startup* Naik Kelas (5%)
10	Pengembangan Aplikasi SPBE (kumulatif)	7 Aplikasi Generik	25 Aplikasi Generik	30 Aplikasi Generik	35 Aplikasi Generik	35 Aplikasi Generik

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
11	Penyusunan *Masterplan Smart City* 150 kab/kota dan Implementasi *Smart City* di 5 Kawasan Destinasi Prioritas Pariwisata dan Kawasan IKN	-	*Masterplan Smart City* pada 47 kab/kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 4 kab/kota di kawasan IKN	• *Masterplan Smart City* pada 50 kab/kota (baru) • Implementasi *Smart City* pada 63 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 6 kab/kota di kawasan IKN	• *Masterplan Smart City* pada 50 kab/kota (baru) • Implementasi *Smart City* pada 63 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 6 kab/kota di kawasan IKN	• *Masterplan Smart City* pada 50 kab/kota (baru) • Implementasi *Smart City* pada 63 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 6 kab/kota di kawasan IKN
IV	**Program Komunikasi Publik**					
1	Pengelolaan konten dan diseminasi informasi publik Polhukam, PMK, dan Perekonomian	• PMK: Stunting, Covid-19, Literasi Media, Penanganan Isu Papua dan Papua Barat • Perekonomian: Bangga Buatan Indonesia, Ekonomi Digital • Polhukam: RUU Cipta Kerja	• PMK: Stunting, Covid-19, Program Perlindungan Anak, Keberagaman Indonesia, Pendidikan Karakter Pancasila • Perekonomian: Bangga Buatan Indonesia, PEN	• Agenda PMK • Agenda Perekonomian • Agenda Polhukam	• Agenda PMK • Agenda Perekonomian • Agenda Polhukam	• Agenda PMK • Agenda Perekonomian • Agenda Polhukam

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
			• Polhukam: RUU Cipta Kerja			
2	Regulasi terkait Pengelolaan Informasi Komunikasi Publik dan Hoaks	6 Naskah terkait regulasi/kebijakan tata Kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik	6 Naskah terkait regulasi/kebijakan tata Kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik, NSPK terkait Pengelolaan IKP dan NSPK Hoaks	4 Naskah terkait regulasi/kebijakan tata Kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik, NSPK terkait Pengelolaan IKP dan NSPK Hoaks	4 Naskah terkait regulasi/kebijakan tata Kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik, NSPK terkait Pengelolaan IKP dan NSPK Hoaks	4 Naskah terkait regulasi/kebijakan tata Kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik, NSPK terkait Pengelolaan IKP dan NSPK Hoaks
3	Dukungan Sosialisasi *Event* Nasional dan Internasional	• Pilkada	• PON dan PERPANAS • Moto GP di Mandalika • Piala Dunia U-20 • KTT G-20 dan ASEAN SUMMIT	• KTT G-20 dan ASEAN SUMMIT	• KTT G-20 dan ASEAN SUMMIT • FIBA World Cup 2023	• Pilkada • Pemilu
V	**Program Dukungan Manajemen**					
1	Pelaksanaan Reformasi Birokrasi	Indeks RB Kemenkominfo: 78	Indeks RB Kemenkominfo: 80	Indeks RB Kemenkominfo: 82	Indeks RB Kemenkominfo: 83	Indeks RB Kemenkominfo: 84
2	Penguatan	Indeks AKIP:	Indeks AKIP:	Indeks AKIP:	Indeks AKIP:	Indeks AKIP:

Lampiran 1. Daftar Program dan Kegiatan Prioritas Renstra Kemenkominfo 2020-2024

No	Program / Kegiatan Prioritas	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP)	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75
3	Opini BPK WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP
4	Pengembangan SDM	-	760 pegawai	800 pegawai	900 pegawai	1000 pegawai
5	*Smart Services*	-	20 %	35 %	65 %	90 %

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

(Dalam ribuan rupiah) *Muncul dalam RPJMN

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
059-KEMENTERIAN KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA							**8.093.071.658**	**26.134.629.951**	**27.082.487.038**	**24.615.315.985**	**25.331.815.337**	
01- Meningkatnya cakupan jaringan pita lebar yang cepat dan terjangkau												Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.1.1	01-Jumlah desa mendapatkan layanan seluler 4G di wilayah 3T dan non 3T (kumulatif)	Dihitung dari jumlah desa di wilayah yang belum mendapatkan akses internet 4G baik di wilayah 3T maupun non 3T , yang disediakan BTS 4G ** Dapat berubah menyesuaikan dengan perkembangan Keputusan Menteri tentang kewajiban pembangunan jaringan oleh operator telekomunikasi	Desa / Kelurahan	3T : 1.253	3T : 1.682	3T : 5.882 Non 3T : 1.423**	3T : 9.113 Non 3T : 3.435**	-	-	
		IKSS.1.2	02-Persentase (%) kecamatan yang terjangkau infrastruktur jaringan serat optik *broadband** (kumulatif)	Jumlah kecamatan yang tersembung *Optical Distribution Point* (ODP)/total kecamatan di Indonesia x 100% Pengukuran dari Dit. Dal PPI	%	35,7	36,42	37,15	42,85	50	60	
		IKSS.1.3	03-Persentase (%) rumah tangga terlayani jaringan internet akses *fixed broadband* terhadap total Rumah Tangga* (kumulatif)	Jumlah Rumah Tangga pelanggan *fixed broadband* /total Rumah Tangga di Indonesia x 100% Pengukuran dari Dit. Pitalebar	%	13,59% (dari 68.700.700 Rumah Tangga)	14,46	16,25	20,83	25,42	30	
		IKSS.1.4	04-Kapasitas penyediaan satelit multifungsi (SATRIA 1&2) (Gbps)*	2020-2022: Tahap Persiapan dan Pembangunan 2023-2024: Kapasitas satelit multifungsi (SATRIA) yang tersedia dan beroperasi	Gbps	-	Lelang	*Prepatory Work Agreement*	Konstruksi	SATRIA 1 - Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 70 Gbps - IP internet 75 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps	SATRIA 1: -Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 140 Gbps - IP internet 150 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps SATRIA 2: Operasional 300 Gbps	

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
		IKSS.1.5	05-Persentase (%) rasio harga layanan jaringan *mobile broadband* terhadap pendapatan per kapita (dilihat dari rata-rata kuota 1 GB)*	1. Baseline berdasarkan data GSMA affordability mobile tarif pada tahun 2019, yaitu 0,5% dari PDB per kapita untuk paket data 1 GB (atau Rp 20.000/GB). 2. Harga layanan *mobile broadband* dengan kuota 1 GB / pendapatan per kapita Indonesia x 100%. 3. Harga layanan *mobile broadband* merupakan tarif layanan data berdasarkan *price basket* (mengabaikan kuota bonus) yang dibuat oleh Direktorat Telekomunikasi PPI 4. Pendapatan per kapita Indonesia berdasarkan data BPS PDP per kapita per tahun	%	0,5	0,45	0,4	0,35	0,3	0,25	
		IKSS.1.6	06-Persentase (%) rasio harga layanan *fixed broadband* terhadap pendapatan per kapita (pada kecepatan *up to* 30 Mbps)*	1. Harga layanan *fixed broadband* dengan paket kecepatan *up to* 30 Mbps / pendapatan per kapita Indonesia x 100%. 2. Harga layanan *fixed broadband* dihitung dari rata-rata tarif layanan data *fixed broadband* pada tahun berjalan	%	12	11	10	9	8	7	
02- Meningkatnya cakupan wilayah yang terlayani penyiaran digital												Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.2.1	01-Persentase (%) jangkauan populasi penyiaran digital* (kumulatif)	Jangkauan populasi penyiaran digital dihitung berdasarkan daya pancar efektif (ERP) lokasi transmisi digital (*desktop study*)	%	45% (data per Oktober 2019)	60	65	75	80	85	
03- Meningkatnya konektivitas layanan pos												Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.3.1	01-Persentase (%) cakupan layanan pos (kumulatif)	(Jumlah kecamatan yang memiliki layanan pos/total kecamatan di wilayah NKRI) * 100% *cakupan layanan pos yang dimaksud meliputi layanan pos komersial dan/atau universal	%	N/A	63	65	70	72	74	
04- Terwujudnya Konektivitas *Next Generation* Nasional												Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
		IKSS.4.1	01-Jumlah lokasi yang terkoneksi 5G pada tahap awal implementasi	Progres persiapan dan implementasi penyelenggaraan 5G dengan *milestone* sebagai berikut : a. 1 (satu) dokumen kesiapan penyelenggara telekomunikasi untuk menginplementasikan 5G (2020) b. 1 (satu) dokumen *roadmap* 5G (2021) c. 1 (satu) regulasi/kebijakan untuk implementasi dan penyelenggaraan 5G (2022) d. 11 (sebelas) lokasi penggelaran infrastruktur dan jaringan 5G di : 6 ibukota provinsi di pulau jawa dan 5 destinasi wisata super prioritas (2023) e. 2 (dua) lokasi penggelaran infrastruktur dan jaringan 5G di IKN dan 1 industri manufaktur (2024)	Lokasi	N/A	0	0	0	11	2	
05- Meningkatnya pemanfaatan spektrum frekuensi radio dan kualitas pengelolaan layanan publik bidang pos, telekomunikasi dan informatika												Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.5.1	01-Jumlah Penambahan spektrum frekuensi radio (kumulatif) *	Jumlah frekuensi yang dibebaskan untuk layanan *broadband*	MHz	737	30	120	1120	1120	1310	
		IKSS.5.2	02-Jumlah penyediaan perangkat untuk pengembangan infrastruktur manajemen spektrum frekuensi radio (unit)*	Jumlah penyediaan perangkat sistem monitoring frekuensi radio (unit): SMFR *Stasiun Transportable* (ST), Stasiun Bergerak (SB), dan Perangkat Jinjing (PJ) 2020 : PJ: 6 unit 2021 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2022 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2023 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2024 : ST:18 unit, PJ: 6 unit)	Unit	Total 164, terdiri dari : - Stasiun monitor tetap/ *Transportable* V-UHF 1) : 120 titik - Stasiun monitor bergerak: 39 unit - Stasiun monitor tetap HF 2) : 5 titik	6	33	33	33	24	
		IKSS.5.3	03-Persentase (%) penyelesaian laboratorium balai besar pengujian perangkat telekomunikasi sebagai lab rujukan nasional* (kumulatif)	Pengembangan laboratorium pusat pengujian perangkat telekomunikasi: a. Penyusunan dokumen *Roadmap* BBPPT (10%) b. Penyiapan dokumen perencanaan teknis (*Masterplan*) (30%), c. Pembangunan Gedung Laboratorium (*parent building*) dan sarana pendukung (50%) d. Konstruksi infrastruktur dan fasilitas laboratorium pengujian dan kalibrasi (80%) e. Pembangunan sistem informasi pengujian dan peningkatan SDM (100%)	%	N/A	10	30	50	80	100	
		IKSS.5.4	04-Jumlah dokumen standar teknis sebagai pendukung sertifikasi perangkat pos dan informatika	Jumlah dokumen Standar teknis yang ditetapkan untuk memenuhi perkembangan Teknologi dan kebutuhan industri	Standar Teknis	N/A	6	7	7	7	7	
		IKSS.5.5	05-Jumlah capaian PNBP bidang pos dan informatika	Jumlah capaian seluruh PNBP pos dan informatika yang ditetapkan	Rp	19.205.855.142.752	20.842.460.081.285	23.826.529.552.835	23.660.742.694.785	23.812.848.525.908	24.571.039.152.075	

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKSS.5.6	06-Indeks kepuasan publik terhadap layanan publik Kemenkominfo	Pengukuran Indeks kepuasan publik terhadap layanan publik Kemkominfo	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	
06- Meningkatnya pemanfaatan TIK di sektor ekonomi dan bisnis											Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
	IKSS.6.1	01-Persentase (%) tingkat adopsi teknologi digital di sektor strategis dan kawasan prioritas (kumulatif) : a. Pertanian b. Pariwisata c. Logistik d. Maritim e. Pendidikan f. Kesehatan	Persentase rata-rata jumlah konsep teknologi digital yang sudah *proven (proof of concept)* / jumlah konsep teknologi pada 1 rantai nilai (PoC) di sektor strategis	%	N/A	0	15	25	50	100	
	IKSS.6.2	02-Jumlah UMKM yang *scale up* dari usaha mikro dan kecil menjadi usaha menengah dengan adopsi teknologi digital* (kumulatif)	Jumlah UMKM (produsen) *go digital* (dari total 4.4 juta UMKM bidang pengolahan) yang *scale up* dari kecil menjadi medium (dari total 62.8 Juta)	UMKM	a. Kominfo: 139.337 UMKM *Go Online* b. *Marketplace*: 14.061.461 UMKM *Go Online*	0	0	7000	18000	33000	
	IKSS.6.3	03-Jumlah penambahan unicorn (kumulatif)*	Jumlah *startup* yang naik menjadi unicorn pada tahun 2020-2024	Unicorn	5	0	0	1	2	3	
	IKSS.6.4	04-Jumlah *startup* digital aktif yang terbentuk (kumulatif)*	Jumlah *startup* digital aktif yang terbentuk, dimana *startup* digital aktif dimaksud adalah jumlah *startup* yg mengalami perkembangan dalam beberapa *key metrics* : pendapatan, jumlah pengguna, jumlah karyawan atau telah mendapatkan pendanaan	*Startup* digital	725 *startup*	20	35	70	110	150	
	IKSS.6.5	05-Persentase (%) Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik yang patuh terhadap UU ITE dan PP 71 Tahun 2019	Persentase Pengawasan PSE terhadap PP 71 tahun 2019	%	N/A	-	95	95	95	95	
	IKSS.6.6	06-Persentase (%) Implementasi UU PDP (kumulatif)	Tahapan implementasi perlindungan data pribadi : 2021: Penetapan RUU PDP* menjadi UU PDP dan Kajian Pembentukan Badan Pelaksana PDP (30%) 2022: Penyelesaian Aturan Turunan UU PDP (50%) 2023: Penetapan Badan Pelaksana PDP (70%) 2024: 3 Lembaga Pelatihan dan Sertifikasi DPO Terdaftar (90%) *100 % di Tahun 2025: Pengawasan ekosistem PDP telah dilakukan secara keseluruhan	%	Draft RUU PDP	Draf UU PDP	30	50	70	90	
	IKSS.6.7	07-Persentase (%) ketersediaan riset dan penelitian bidang TIK	Jumlah kajian yang dihasilkan dibandingkan dengen rencana riset bidang TIK	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
07- Terwujudnya masyarakat yang cerdas digital											Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.7.1	01-Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan literasi bidang TIK (kumulatif)*	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan literasi bidang TIK baik secara *online* maupun *offline*, antara lain melalui : a. Literasi dan diseminasi informasi bidang digital b. Literasi TIK untuk anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas	Orang	36.000	213.143	12.653.750	25.102.500	37.551.250	50.000.000	
		IKSS.7.2	02-Jumlah SDM yang mendapatkan peningkatan kompetensi bidang digital	Jumlah SDM yang mendapatkan kompetensi dibidang digital : a. SDM umum (termasuk kawasan prioritas) : 35.000, 60.330, 60.330, 60.330, 60.330 b. ASN : 400, 2.000, 2.000, 2.000, 2.000 c. Sertifikasi SKKNI : 10.000, 10.000, 10.000, 10.000, 10.000 d. Beasiswa S2/S3 : 120, 170, 170, 170, 170	Orang	Digital *talent* : 26.826 Beasiswa : 125 orang Sertifikasi SKKNI : 12.209 ASN : 1.168	28986	72500	72500	72500	72500	
08- Dukungan Implementasi Digitalisasi Pemerintahan											Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.8.1	01-Jumlah penyediaan Pusat Data Nasional	Jumlah pembangunan dan operasionalisasi Pusat Data Nasional	*Data Center* Nasional	N/A	-	-	2	-	-	
		IKSS.8.2	02-Persentase (%) instansi yang memanfaatkan aplikasi generik yang dikembangkan secara *multiplatform* (kumulatif)	K/L/D menerapkan dan memanfaatkan aplikasi generik / jumlah aplikasi generik x100% 2020 :a.K/L=10% (3 dari total 34), b.Pemprov= 15 % (5 provinsi), c.Pemkab/kot= 20% (103 kab/kota) 2021 : a.K/L=20% (7 dari total 34), b.Pemprov= 30% (11 prov), c.Pemkab/kot=40% (206 kab/kota) 2022 : a.K/L=30% (11 dari total 34), b.Pemprov= 45% (16 prov), c.Pemkab/kot=50 % (257 kab/kota) 2023 : a.K/L=40% (15 dari total 34), b.Pemprov= 60% (21 prov), c.Pemkab/kot= 60% (308 kab/kota) 2024 : a.K/L=50% (17 dari total 34), b.Pemprov=70% (24 provinsi), c.Pemkab/kot= 70% (360 kab/kota)	%	N/A	15	30	40	50	70	

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
		IKSS.8.3	03-Jumlah Kab/Kota di kawasan prioritas (5 kawasan super prioritas dan 1 kawasan IKN) yang mengimplementasi *Smart City* (kumulatif)	Jumlah Kab/Kota yang berada di kawasan pariwisata superprioritas dan Kab/Kota di kawasan ibu kota negara yang mengimplementasi *masterplan smart city*. 2021 : *Masterplan Smart City* pada 47 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 4 kab/kota di kawasan IKN 2022-2024 : • *Masterplan Smart City* pada 50 Kab/Kota (baru) • Implementasi *Smart City* pada 63 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 6 kab/kota di kawasan IKN	Kab/Kota	*Masterplan Smart City* di 100 kab/kota	-	-	69	69	69	
09- Meningkatnya kualitas pengelolaan informasi dan komunikasi publik												Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.9.1	01-Persentase (%) kepuasan masyarakat terhadap akses dan kualitas konten informasi publik terkait kebijakan dan program prioritas pemerintah (kumulatif)	Survei yang dilakukan Pusat Pengembangan APTIKA, IKP Balitbang SDM	%	75	71	72	73	74	75	
10- Terwujudnya tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik												Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika
		IKSS.10.1	01-Indeks SPBE (sesuai penilaian MenPAN skala 1-5)	1. (40% Nilai Domain Kebijakan SPBE + 30% Nilai Domain Tata Kelola + 40% Nilai Domain Layanan SPBE) 2. Tahun 2020: menggunakan parameter lama dari permenpan 3. Tahun 2021-2024: menggunakan parameter baru dari permenpan	Nilai	3,71	3,25	3,0	3,4	3,6	3,8	
		IKSS.10.2	02-Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi Kemenkominfo	1. Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB) 2. Jika nilai RB dari MenPAN RB belum diterbitkan, maka gunakan hasil Penilaian Mandiri Pelaksanaan Reformasi Birokrasi (PMPRB) Inspektorat	Nilai	76,18	76,5	78	80	82	84	
		IKSS.10.3	03-Nilai Opini Laporan Keuangan Kemenkominfo menurut kriteria	Diukur berdasarkan 3 Kriteria Umum: 1. Kesesuaian terhadap Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah 2. Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku 3. Efektivitas Sistem Pengendalian Pemerintah	Nilai	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	
		IKSS.10.4	04-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) Kemenkominfo	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	B (66.99)	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
		IKSS.10.5	05-Indeks Kompetensi Pegawai Kemenkominfo	Indeks kompetensi pegawai yang dihitung dari persentase kesesuaian profil kompetensi *real* pegawai dibandingkan dengan standar kompetensi pegawai pada jabatannya	Nilai	85	-	85	85	90	90	
01 - Program Pemanfaatan Teknologi, Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK)							**531.195.118**	**4.354.907.368**	**4.309.203.169**	**3.850.516.808**	**3.900.506.709**	Ditjen APTIKA, BLSDM, Ditjen IKP, Ditjen PPI
	SS 6	**SP 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Pengembangan Ekosistem Ekonomi Digital**									
	IKSS.6.1	IKP.1.1	01-Persentase (%) tingkat adopsi teknologi digital di sektor strategis (kumulatif): a. Pertanian b. Pariwisata c. Logistik d. Maritim e. Pendidikan f. Kesehatan	Persentase rata-rata jumlah konsep teknologi digital yang sudah *proven* (*proof of concept*) / jumlah konsep teknologi pada 1 rantai nilai (PoC) di sektor strategis	%	N/A	0	15	25	50	100	Ditjen APTIKA
	IKSS.6.1	IKP.1.2	02-Persentase (%) Kawasan Prioritas yang difasilitasi untuk adopsi teknologi digital* (kumulatif) a. 12 KEK b. 13 SKPT c. 10 Kawasan Pariwisata Prioritas d. 30 Kawasan IKM	Jumlah kawasan KEK, SKPT, Kawasan Pariwisata Prioritas, IKM yang diberikan literasi terkait POC teknologi digital / total kawasan KEK, SKPT, Kawasan Pariwisata Prioritas, IKM x 100% 2021 : 6 kawasan 2022 : 20 kawasan 2023 : 33 kawasan 2024 : 45 kawasan	%	N/A	0	10	30	50	70	Ditjen APTIKA
	IKSS.6.2	IKP.1.3	03-Jumlah UMKM yang difasilitasi untuk *scale up* dari usaha kecil menjadi usaha menengah (kumulatif)	Jumlah UMKM *go digital* (dari total 4.4 juta UMKM bidang pengolahan) yang *scale up* dari kecil menjadi medium (dari total 62.8 Juta) 2020 : 1 Pra Kajian (*Framework*) *Scaling Up* UMKM (Pemetaan UMKM dan Kebutuhan Penyedia Teknologi Informasi) 2021 : - *Survey* Kajian *Scaling Up*, *Survey* Kajian Naik Kelas, *Pilot Project Scaling Up* UMKM, dan Penyediaan Infrastruktur UMKM - 10.000 UMKM produsen (sektor pengolahan) yang difasilitasi untuk menggunakan teknologi (1.000 *active selling*)	UMKM	a. Kominfo: 139.337 UMKM *Go Online* b. *Marketplace*: 14.061.461 UMKM *Go Online*	0	0	7000	18000	33000	Ditjen APTIKA
	IKSS.6.4	IKP.1.4	04-Jumlah *startup* digital aktif yang terbentuk (kumulatif)*	Jumlah *startup* aktif yang terbentuk, dimana *startup* digital aktif dimaksud adalah jumlah *Startup* yg mengalami perkembangan dalam beberapa *key metrics* : pendapatan, jumlah pengguna, jumlah karyawan atau telah mendapatkan pendanaan	*Startup* digital	725 *startup*	20	35	70	110	150	Ditjen APTIKA

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKSS.6.3	IKP.1.5	05-Persentase (%) *startup* digital yang berhasil naik kelas	Jumlah fasilitasi *startup* digital yang berhasil naik kelas (dari seri A ke seri B/ seri B ke C/ C ke *Unicorn*) / jumlah *startup* digital x 100 % 2021 : Penyelenggaraan Indonesia *Game Developer Exchange* , Fasilitasi Penyelenggaraan *Nextlcorn* , Penyelenggaraan *Digital Innovation Space*	%	N/A	0	5	5	5	5	Ditjen APTIKA
SS 6	**SP 2**	**02-Terwujudnya Keamanan dan Kenyamanan Masyarakat dalam Menggunakan Internet**									
IKSS.6.5	IKP.2.1	01-Jumlah regulasi / kebijakan dan Implementasi turunan PP 71 tahun 2019	Jumlah regulasi/kebijakan turunan PP 71 tahun 2019 yang ditetapkan	Naskah	N/A	1	3	4	4	4	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.6.5	IKP.2.2	02-Durasi Pemutusan Akses/Pemblokiran PSE terhadap Konten yang melanggar ketentuan perundangan undangan	Waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk melakukan proses Pemutusan Akses/Pemblokiran PSE terhadap Konten yang melanggar ketentuan perundangan undangan	Jam	3 - 24 Jam	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.6.5	IKP.2.3	03-Persentase (%) Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik yang patuh terhadap UU ITE dan PP 71 Tahun 2019	Persentase Pengawasan PSE terhadap PP 71 tahun 2019	%	N/A	-	95	95	95	95	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.6.5	IKP.2.4	04-Jumlah konten internet (media sosial, konten negatif, website) yang bisa ditangani per tahun (konten)[4]	Total konten internet yang bisa ditangani pertahun	Konten Internet	120000	50000	150000	175000	210000	250000	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.6.6	IKP.2.5	05- Jumlah penyelesaian regulasi PDP dan peraturan turunannya	RUU Regulasi PDP dan peraturan turunannya: 2021: 1 UU PDP (Penetapan RUU PDP menjadi UU PDP) 2022: 1 Naskah regulasi turunan UU PDP (RPP tentang Pelaksanaan UU PDP) 2023: 1 Naskah Regulasi Penetapan Badan Pelaksana PDP 2024: 1 Naskah Regulasi tentang Turunan RPP Pelaksanaan UU PDP	Naskah	Draft RUU PDP	Draft RUU PDP	1	1	1	1	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.6.6	IKP.2.6	06-Persentase (%) pengembangan ekosistem PDP nasional (kumulatif)	Tahapan pengembangan ekosistem PDP nasional: 2021: Kajian Pembentukan Badan Pelaksana PDP (30%) 2022: *Grand Design* Pembentukan Ekosistem *Data Protection Officer* (DPO) (40%) 2023: Penyusunan standar dan panduan ekosistem DPO (70%) 2024: 3 Lembaga sertifikasi dan Pelatihan DPO yang terdaftar (100%)	%	N/A	-	30	40	70	100	Ditjen APTIKA

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
SS 8	**SP 3**	**03-Terwujudnya digitalisasi pemerintahan pusat dan daerah**									
IKSS.8.1	IKP.3.1	01-Jumlah penyediaan Pusat Data Nasional	Jumlah pembangunan dan operasionalisasi pusat data nasional 2020 : Penyediaan Lahan Pusat Data Nasional di 1 lokasi 2021 : Pembangunan Pusat Data Nasional di 1 Lokasi dan Penyediaan Lahan di 1 Lokasi lainnya 2022 : Pembangunan Pusat Data Nasional di 2 Lokasi 2023 : Operasional Pusat Data Nasional Melayani 30% Instansi 2024 : Operasional Pusat Data Nasional Melayani 75% Instansi	*Data Center* Nasional	N/A	-	-	2	-	-	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.8.2	IKP.3.2	02-Persentase (%) Aplikasi generik yang dikembangkan secara *multiplatform* * (kumulatif)	K/L/D menerapkan dan memanfaatkan aplikasi generik / jumlah aplikasi generik x100% 2020 :a.K/L=10% (3 dari total 34), b.Pemprov=15 % (5 provinsi), c.Pemkab/kot=20% (103 kab/kota) 2021 : a.K/L=20% (7 dari total 34), b.Pemprov=30% (11 prov), c.Pemkab/kot=40% (206 kab/kota) 2022 : a.K/L=30% (11 dari total 34), b.Pemprov= 45%(16 prov), c.Pemkab/kot=50 % (257 kab/kota) 2023 : a.K/L=40% (15 dari total 34), b.Pemprov= 60% (21 prov), c.Pemkab/kot=60% (308 kab/kota) 2024 : a.K/L=50% (17 dari total 34), b.Pemprov=70% (24 provinsi), c.Pemkab/kot=70% (360 kab/kota)	%	N/A	15	30	40	50	70	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.8.3	IKP.3.3	03-Jumlah Kab/Kota yang difasilitasi menyusun *masterplan smart city* * (kumulatif)	Jumlah Kab/Kota yang mendapatkan pendampingan dalam penyusunan masterplan *smart city* (akumulatif)	Kab/Kota	100	0	0	50	100	150	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.8.3	IKP.3.4	04-Jumlah Kab/Kota yang berada di kawasan pariwisata superprioritas dan Kab/Kota di kawasan Ibu Kota Negara yang mengimplementasi *masterplan smart city* (kumulatif)	Jumlah Kab/Kota yang berada di kawasan pariwisata superprioritas dan Kab/Kota di kawasan Ibu Kota Negara yang mengimplementasi *masterplan smart city* 2021 : *Masterplan Smart City* pada 47 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 4 Kab/Kota di kawasan IKN 2022-2024 : • *Masterplan Smart City* pada 50 Kab/Kota (baru) • Implementasi *Smart City* pada 63 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 6 Kab/Kota di kawasan IKN	Kab/Kota	N/A	0	0	69	69	69	Ditjen APTIKA

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKSS.8.3	IKP.3.5	05-Persentase (%) jumlah Kab/Kota yang mengimplementasi sistem informasi kedaruratan dan kebencanaan	Jumlah Kab/Kota yg menyelenggarakan layanan panggilan darurat 112 secara mandiri yang sekaligus terlayani oleh sistem penyebaran informasi kebencanaan.	%	40 Kab/Kota (8%)	12	16	20	25	30	Ditjen PPI
SS 7	**SP 4**	**04-Meningkatnya Tingkat Literasi Masyarakat di Bidang Digital**									
IKSS.7.1	IKP.4.1	01-Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan literasi di bidang digital (kumulatif)	Total masyarakat yang mendapatkan literasi di bidang digital	Orang	36.000 Orang	213.143	12.653.750	25.102.500	37.551.250	50.000.000	Ditjen APTIKA
IKSS.7.1	IKP.4.2	02-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memahami literasi terkait dengan digitalisasi, data dan privasi (kumulatif)	Total masyarakat yang memahami literasi terkait digitalisasi, data dan privasi / Total masyarakat yang mendapatkan literasi tentang data dan privasi x 100%	%	N/A	-	72	73	74	75	Ditjen IKP
SS 7	**SP 5**	**05-Meningkatnya kompetensi dan kemampuan SDM Nasional bidang TIK**									
IKSS.7.2	IKP.5.1	01-Jumlah peserta pelatihan digital *skill** a. SDM umum (termasuk kawasan prioritas) b. SKKNI	Total SDM umum (termasuk kawasan prioritas) dan SKKNI yang menjadi peserta pelatihan digital *skill* 2020-2024 - DTS : 35000, 40000, 50000, 50000, 63000 - SKKNI : 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000, 12000	Peserta	39135	28986	60000	60000	60000	75000	BLSDM
IKSS.7.2	IKP.5.2	02-Persentase (%) peserta yang lulus program beasiswa S2 dan S3 bidang TIK/Digital yang lulus tepat waktu	Total penerima beasiswa S2/S3 yang lulus tepat waktu / total penerima beasiswa S2/S3 yang seharusnya lulus (selesai masa studi sesuai Surat Keputusan penetapan penerima beasiswa) x 100% Total penerima beasiswa yang harus lulus : 2020 : 120 2021 : 170 2022 : 220 2023 : 230 2024 : 230	%	79,58	90	90	90	95	95	BLSDM
IKSS.7.2	IKP.5.3	03-Jumlah ASN Nasional yang mendapatkan pelatihan teknis TIK, fungsional dan manajerial (kumulatif)	Total ASN Nasional yang meningkat kompetensi digitalnya	Peserta	1168	400	3400	5400	7500	10000	BLSDM
IKSS.7.1	IKP.5.4	04-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK* (kumulatif)	Total anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK	Orang	4003	2000	4400	10800	15200	19600	BLSDM
SS 6	**SP 6**	**06-Meningkatnya kualitas riset dan penelitian bidang TIK**									
IKSS.6.7	IKP.6.1	01-Persentase (%) peningkatan jumlah sitasi jurnal ilmiah terbitan Balitbang	(Total jumlah sitasi jurnal ilmiah tahun sekarang - Total jumlah sitasi jurnal ilmiah terbitan tahun sebelum) / Total jumlah sitasi jurnal ilmiah tahun sebelum x 100%	%	5	5	5	5	5	5	BLSDM

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKSS.6.7	IKP.6.2	02-Persentase (%) hasil riset dan penelitian yang mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang TIK	Total hasil penelitian yang mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang TIK / Total hasil riset dan penelitian bidang TIK x 100%	%	110	100	100	100	100	100	BLSDM
1.1 Pengembangan dan Pemanfaatan Teknologi Digital pada Sektor Ekonomi dan Bisnis							**39.509.724**	**321.000.000**	**378.150.000**	**431.562.500**	**505.040.625**	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Ekondig Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pemberdayaan Informatika
	Program 1 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya adopsi teknologi digital di sektor dan kawasan strategis**									
	IKP.1.1	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) tingkat adopsi teknologi digital di sektor strategis (kumulatif): a. Pertanian b. Pariwisata c. Logistik d. Maritim e. Pendidikan f. Kesehatan	Persentase rata-rata jumlah konsep teknologi digital yang sudah *proven (proof of concept)* / jumlah konsep teknologi pada 1 rantai nilai (PoC) di sektor strategis	%	N/A	0	15	25	50	100	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Ekondig
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) Kawasan Prioritas yang difasilitasi untuk adopsi teknologi digital* (kumulatif) a. 12 KEK b. 13 SKPT c. 10 Kawasan Pariwisata Prioritas d. 30 Kawasan IKM	Jumlah kawasan KEK, SKPT, Kawasan Pariwisata Prioritas, IKM yang diberikan literasi terkait POC teknologi digital / total kawasan KEK, SKPT, Kawasan Pariwisata Prioritas, IKM x 100% 2021 : 6 kawasan 2022 : 20 kawasan 2023 : 33 kawasan 2024 : 45 kawasan	%	N/A	0	10	30	50	70	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Ekondig
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) UMKM produsen (sektor pengolahan) yang *active selling*	Jumlah UMKM produsen (sektor pengolahan) yang *active selling* / total UMKM yang mengadopsi teknologi x 100%	%	a. Kominfo: 139.337 UMKM *Go Online* b. *Marketplace* : 14.061.461 UMKM *Go Online*	0	10	10	10	10	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Ekondig
	Program 1 SP 1	**SK 2**	**02-Meningkatnya Pengembangan *Startup* Digital**									
	IKP.1.4	IKK.2.1	01-Jumlah *startup* digital aktif yang terbentuk (kumulatif)*	Jumlah *startup* aktif yang terbentuk, dimana *startup* digital aktif dimaksud adalah jumlah *Startup* yg mengalami perkembangan dalam beberapa *key metrics* : pendapatan, jumlah pengguna, jumlah karyawan atau telah mendapatkan pendanaan	*Startup* digital	725 *startup*	20	35	70	110	150	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pemberdayaan Informatika
	IKP.1.5	IKK.2.2	02-Jumlah *Business Matchmaking Startup* Digital	Jumlah *startup* digital yang difasilitasi *business matchmaking* dengan investor	*Business Matchmaking*	N/A	-	80	80	80	80	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Ekondig
1.2 Pengendalian Konten dan Aplikasi Informatika							**52.009.020**	**1.099.353.861**	**1.117.572.265**	**482.950.878**	**494.298.422**	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Tuktel Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pengendalian

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Program 1 SP 2	**SK 1**	**01-Terwujudnya Pelindungan Data Pribadi di semua sektor**									
IKP.2.5	IKK.1.1	01- Jumlah penyelesaian regulasi PDP dan peraturan turunannya	RUU Regulasi PDP dan peraturan turunannya: 2021: 1 UU PDP (Penetapan RUU PDP menjadi UU PDP) 2022: 1 Naskah regulasi turunan UU PDP (RPP tentang Pelaksanaan UU PDP) 2023: 1 Naskah Regulasi Penetapan Badan Pelaksana PDP 2024: 1 Naskah Regulasi tentang Turunan RPP Pelaksanaan UU PDP	Naskah	Draft RUU PDP	Draft RUU PDP	1	1	1	1	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Takel
IKP.2.6	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) pengembangan ekosistem PDP nasional (kumulatif)	Tahapan pengembangan ekosistem PDP nasional: 2021: Kajian Pembentukan Badan Pelaksana PDP (30%) 2022: *Grand Design* Pembentukan Ekosistem *Data Protection Officer* (DPO) (40%) 2023: Penyusunan standar dan panduan ekosistem DPO (70%) 2024: 3 Lembaga sertifikasi dan Pelatihan DPO yang terdaftar (100%)	%	N/A	-	30	40	70	100	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Takel
Program 1 SP 2	**SK 2**	**02-Terselenggaranya Pengendalian Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik**									
IKP.2.2	IKK.2.1	01-Durasi Penutusan Akses/Pemblokiran PSE terhadap Konten yang melanggar ketentuan perundangan undangan	Waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk melakukan proses Penutusan Akses/Pemblokiran PSE terhadap Konten yang melanggar ketentuan perundangan undangan	Jam	3 - 24 Jam	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pengendalian
IKP.2.3	IKK.2.2	02-Persentase (%) penanganan aduan tindak pidana ITE	Jumlah aduan tindak pidana ITE yang tertangani / jumlah aduan yang dilaporkan x 100%	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pengendalian
IKP.2.3	IKK.2.3	03-Persentase (%) Kepatuhan Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik terhadap UU ITE dan PP PSTE dalam Penyelenggaraan Sistem Elektronik dan Pelindungan Data Pribadi	Persentase Kepatuhan Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik terdaftar terhadap UU ITE dan PP PSTE dalam Penyelenggaraan Sistem Elektronik dan Pelindungan Data Pribadi	%	N/A	-	50	60	70	80	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pengendalian
IKP.2.3	IKK.2.4	04-Persentase (%) Ketersediaan Layanan Penyelenggara Sertifikasi Elektronik Induk (PSrE Induk)	Presentase SLA Ketersediaan Layanan Penyelenggara Sertifikasi Elektronik Induk (PSrE Induk)	%	N/A	98	98	98	98	98	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pengendalian
Program 1 SP 2	**SK 3**	**03-Terwujudnya Implementasi UU ITE dan PP 71 Tahun 2019**									

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.2.1	IKK.3.1	01-Jumlah regulasi/kebijakan dan turunan PP 71 tahun 2019	Jumlah regulasi/kebijakan turunan PP 71 tahun 2019 yang ditetapkan	Regulasi	N/A	1	3	3	3	3	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Taksi
	IKP.2.4	IKK.3.2	02-Jumlah konten internet (media sosial, konten negatif, website) yang bisa ditangani per tahun (konten)*	Jumlah konten internet yang ditangani pertahun	Konten Negatif	120000	50000	150000	175000	210000	250000	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pengendalian
	IKP.2.1	IKK.3.3	03-Jumlah Penyedia Layanan Digital Terpercaya Indonesia yang sudah diakui dan diaudit	Jumlah Penyedia Layanan Digital Terpercaya Indonesia yang sudah diakui dan diaudit	Penyedia	N/A	0	6	7	8	10	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Taksi
1.3 Pembinaan dan Penerapan *Smart City*							**2.008.373**	**29.000.000**	**40.000.000**	**52.000.000**	**60.000.000**	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
	Program 1 SP 3	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya daerah yang menerapkan konsep *smart city***									
	IKP.3.3	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah Kab/Kota yang difasilitasi menyusun *masterplan smart city* * (kumulatif)	Jumlah Kab/Kota yang mendapatkan pendampingan dalam penyusunan *masterplan smart city* (akumulatif)	Kab/Kota	100	-	-	50	100	150	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
	IKP.3.4	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah Kab/Kota yang berada di kawasan pariwisata superprioritas dan Kab/Kota di kawasan Ibu Kota Negara yang mengimplementasi *masterplan smart city* (kumulatif)	Jumlah Kab/Kota yang berada di kawasan pariwisata superprioritas dan Kab/Kota di kawasan Ibu Kota Negara yang mengimplementasi *masterplan smart city*. 2021 : *Masterplan Smart City* pada 47 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 4 Kab/Kota di kawasan IKN 2022-2024 : • *Masterplan Smart City* pada 50 Kab/Kota (baru) • Implementasi *Smart City* pada 63 Kab/Kota di kawasan destinasi pariwisata prioritas dan 6 Kab/Kota di kawasan IKN	Kab/Kota	N/A	-	-	69	69	69	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
1.4 Penerapan Sistem Informasi Kebencanaan di *Smart City*							**3.424.352**	**7.500.000**	**7.590.000**	**7.875.000**	**10.668.750**	Ditjen PPI,Dit.Pitalebar
	Program 1 SP 3	**SK 1**	**01-Terwujudnya penyelenggaraan sistem dan layanan telekomunikasi untuk keperluan kedaruratan dan kebencanaan**									
	IKP.3.5	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah Kab/Kota yang implementasi sistem informasi kedaruratan dan kebencanaan	Jumlah Kab/Kota yg menyelenggarakan layanan panggilan darurat 112 secara mandiri yang sekaligus terlayani olch sistem penyebaran informasi kebencanaan.	Kab/kota	40	61	82	102	128	154	Ditjen PPI,Dit.Pitalebar

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.3.5	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah Kab/Kota yang terlayani penyebaran sistem informasi kebencanaan melalui pelanggan telekomunikasi dan penyiaran	Jumlah Kab/Kota yang terlayani penyebaran sistem informasi kebencanaan melalui pelanggan telekomunikasi dan penyiaran	Kab/Kota	100%	514 Kab/Kota (100% Pelanggan Telkomunikasi)	514 Kab/Kota (100% Pelanggan Telkomunikasi dan 100% Pelanggan TVRI)	514 Kab/Kota (100% Pelanggan Telkomunikasi, 100% Pelanggan TVRI, 100% Pelanggan 1 TV Swasta Jangkauan Nasional)	514 Kab/Kota (100% Pelanggan Telkomunikasi, 100% Pelanggan TVRI, 100% Pelanggan 3 TV Swasta Jangkauan Nasional)	514 Kab/Kota (100% Pelanggan Telkomunikasi, 100% Pelanggan TVRI, 100% Pelanggan 5 TV Swasta Jangkauan Nasional)	Ditjen PPI,Dit.Pitalebar
1.5 Pengembangan Infrastruktur dan Layanan Aplikasi Pemerintahan							**223.497.656**	**917.887.434**	**630.897.736**	**654.192.623**	**679.652.254**	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Takel
	Program 1 SP 3	**SK 1**	**01-Terwujudnya penyelenggaraan data center nasional terpusat dan interoperabilitas**									
	IKP.3.1	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) pembangunan Pusat Data Nasional (kumulatif)	Tahapan pembangunan pusat data nasional : 2020 : Penyediaan Lahan Pusat Data Nasional di 1 lokasi (10%) 2021 : Pembangunan Pusat Data Nasional di 1 Lokasi dan Penyediaan Lahan di 1 Lokasi lainnya (20%) 2022 : Pembangunan Pusat Data Nasional di 2 Lokasi (100%) 2023 : Operasional 2 Pusat Data Nasional Melayani 30% Instansi 2024 : Operasional 2 Pusat Data Nasional Melayani 75% Instansi	%	N/A	10	20	100	-	-	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
	IKP.3.1	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) K/L/D yang memanfaatkan *cloud* pemerintah (kumulatif)	Persentase rata-rata K/L/D yang memanfaatkan *cloud* pemerintah 2020 : 5% K/L/D yang memanfaatkan *cloud* pemerintah 2021 : 15% K/L/D yang memanfaatkan *cloud* pemerintah 2022 : 25% K/L/D yang memanfaatkan *cloud* pemerintah 2023 : 35% K/L/D yang memanfaatkan *cloud* pemerintah 2024 : 50% K/L/D yang memanfaatkan *cloud* pemerintah	%	N/A	5	15	25	35	50	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
	IKP.3.1	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) layanan *cloud* pemerintah dan interoperabilitas SPBE* (kumulatif)	Persentase jumlah layanan *cloud* pemerintah dan interoperabilitas SPBE	%	N/A	20	30	60	80	100	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
	IKP.3.1	IKK.1.4	04-Persentase (%) pembentukan kelembagaan pengelola pusat data nasional (kumulatif)	Tahapan pembentukan kelembagaan pusat data nasional	%	N/A	-	20	60	90	100	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.5	05-Persentase (%) sektor yang telah mengimplementasi Interoperabilitas Nasional Satu Data Indonesia (kumulatif)	Jumlah sektor yang telah mengimplementasi Satu Data Indonesia / Jumlah sektor x 100% 2020 : 5 standar (dari 50 standar) 2021 : 10 standar (dari 50 standar) 2022 : 15 standar (dari 50 standar) 2023 : Beroperasinya satu data Indonesia	%	N/A	5	15	25	50	100	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.6	06-Persentase (%) K/L/D yang terhubung jaringan intra pemerintah* (kumulatif)	Jumlah K/L/D yang terhubung jaringan intra pemerintah / total jumlah K/L/D x 100%	%	N/A	-	15	40	75	90	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
Program 1 SP 3	**SK 2**	**02-Terselenggaranya kebijakan dan pengelolaan aplikasi layanan SPBE**									
IKP.3.1	IKK.2.1	01-Jumlah Regulasi / Kebijakan dan turunan Perpres 95 Tahun 2018 tentang SPBE	Jumlah regulasi/kebijakan yang ditetapkan terkait penatakelolaan SPBE turunan Perpres 95 Tahun 2018 tentang SPBE	regulasi	N/A	1	4	4	4	4	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Takel
IKP.3.1	IKK.2.2	02-Jumlah Jabatan Fungsional (JF) Bidang SPBE yang disahkan	Jumlah regulasi yang ditetapkan terkait JF Bidang SPBE	rekomendasi kebijakan	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Takel
IKP.3.1	IKK.2.3	03-Persentase (%) siswa yang menggunakan aplikasi (sistem elektronik) bidang pendidikan (e-pendidikan)	Jumlah siswa yang menggunakan aplikasi (sistem elektronik) bidang pendidikan (e-pendidikan) / jumlah siswa keseluruhan x 100%	%	N/A	-	100	100	100	100	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
IKP.3.2	IKK.2.4	04-Persentase (%) aplikasi generik yang dikembangkan *multiplatform** (kumulatif)	Jumlah aplikasi yang dikembangkan / jumlah aplikasi generik x 100%	%	N/A	15	30	40	50	70	Ditjen APTIKA,Dit.Laip
1.6 Penyebaran Informasi Bidang Digital							**21.000.000**	**21.000.000**	**22.050.000**	**23.152.500**	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Perekonomian dan Maritim Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Polhukam
Program 1 SP 4	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya jangkauan informasi bidang digital**									
IKP.4.3	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memahami pemanfaatan TIK bidang ekonomi digital	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui Survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	-	60	65	65	70	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Perekonomian dan Maritim
IKP.4.3	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memiliki kesadaran terkait keamanan data dan privasi	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui Survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	-	60	65	65	70	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Polhukam
1.7 Pengembangan Literasi Digital Bagi Masyarakat						**19.989.688**	**1.218.000.000**	**1.250.000.000**	**1.250.000.000**	**1.250.000.000**	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pemberdayaan Informatika
Program 1 SP 4	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya literasi digital masyarakat**									

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.4.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan literasi di bidang digital (kumulatif)	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan literasi digital (kumulatif)	Orang	36.000 orang	213.143 Orang	12.653.750 Orang	25.102.500 Orang	37.551.250 Orang	50.000.000 orang	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit.Pemberdayaan Informatika
1.8 Pengembangan Kompetensi Digital Bagi Masyarakat						**117.345.421**	**371.463.902**	**443.925.207**	**433.589.992**	**408.034.828**	BLSDM, Pusbang Proserti, 2 Lokasi BBPSDMP, 6 Lokasi BPSDMP, BPPTIK Cikarang, Pusdiklat
Program 1 SP 5	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kompetensi SDM Bidang Komunikasi dan Informatika**									
IKP.5.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah peserta pelatihan digital yang tersertifikasi	Total Peserta pelatihan DTS yang tersertifikasi	Orang	26826	28986	50000	50000	50000	65000	BLSDM, Pusbang Proserti
IKP.5.1	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) Peserta pelatihan digital kategori *fresh graduate* dan vokasi yang terserap industri	Total Peserta pelatihan digital kategori *fresh graduate* dan vokasi yang terserap industri/total perserta DTS X 100%	%	19,05	20	20	20	20	20	BLSDM, Pusbang Proserti
IKP.5.1	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah Standar Kompetensi bidang Kominfo	Jumlah Standar Kompetensi bidang Kominfo untuk ASN	Dokumen Standar	4	-	4	4	4	4	BLSDM, Pusbang Proserti
IKP.5.1	IKK.1.4	04-Jumlah LSP bidang TIK/Digital yang terbentuk atas usulan Kominfo (kumulatif)	Total LSP bidang TIK/Digital yang terbentuk atas usulan Kominfo	LSP	3	-	2	2	2	2	BLSDM, Pusbang Proserti
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.5	05-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BBPSDMP Makassar	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BBSDMP Makassar	orang	N/A	-	500	500	500	500	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Makassar
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.6	06-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BBPSDMP Medan	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BBPSDMP Medan	orang	N/A	-	500	500	500	500	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Medan
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.7	07-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BPSDMP Bandung	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BPSDMP Bandung	orang	N/A	-	400	400	400	400	BLSDM, BPSDMP Bandung
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.8	08-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BPSDMP Surabaya	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BPSDMP Surabaya	orang	N/A	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	BLSDM, BPSDMP Surabaya

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.9	09-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BPSDMP Yogyakarta	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BPSDMP Yogyakarta	orang	N/A	-	650	650	650	650	BLSDM, BPSDMP Yogyakarta
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.10	10-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BPSDMP Jakarta	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BPSDMP Jakarta	orang	N/A	-	400	400	400	400	BLSDM, BPSDMP Jakarta
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.11	11-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BPSDMP Banjarmasin	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BPSDMP Banjarmasin	orang	N/A	-	200	200	200	200	BLSDM, BPSDMP Banjarmasin
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.12	12-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BPSDMP Manado	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BPSDMP Manado	orang	N/A	-	600	600	600	600	BLSDM, BPSDMP Manado
IKP.5.4	IKK.1.13	13-Jumlah anak usia sekolah, perempuan, disabilitas yang mendapat pengenalan TIK (Termasuk Lokus Kawasan Prioritas) di BPPTIK	Jumlah masyarakat yang mendapatkan pengenalan TIK di BPPTIK	orang	N/A	-	300	450	650	650	BLSDM, BPPTIK
IKP.5.3	IKK.1.14	14-Persentase (%) Aparatur Pemerintah yang tersertifikasi bidang *e-government* dari total peserta pelatihan di BPPTIK	Total ASN Nasional yang bekerja di bidang TIK/*e-government* yang mengikuti program pelatihan kompetensi teknis Digital/TIK / total peserta pelatihan di BPPTIK x 100%	%	N/A	-	75	80	85	85	BLSDM, BPPTIK
IKP.5.3	IKK.1.15	15-Persentase (%) Aparatur Pemerintah yang dinyatakan lulus bidang komunikasi di Pusdiklat	Total ASN yang dinyatakan lulus bidang komunikasi di Pusdiklat / Total ASN Nasional yang mengikuti program pelatihan kompetensi di Pusdiklat x 100%	%	N/A	-	90	90	90	90	BLSDM, Pusdiklat
IKP.5.3	IKK.1.16	16-Persentase (%) tingkat keluhusan ASN Kemkominfo yang mengikuti pendidikan dan pelatihan	Total ASN Nasional yang mengikuti program pelatihan kompetensi di Pusdiklat / Total ASN Nasional x 100%	%	N/A	-	90	90	90	90	BLSDM, Pusdiklat
IKP.5.2	IKK.1.17	17-Persentase (%) peserta program beasiswa S2 dan S3 bidang TIK/Digital yang lulus tepat waktu	Total peserta program beasiswa S2/S3 yang lulus tepat waktu / Total peserta beasiswa S2/S3 x 100%	%	79,6% (138 orang)	90	90	90	95	95	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM
1.9 SDM Vokasi Bidang Kominfo						**9.517.549**	**77.602.738**	**85.969.075**	**152.899.771**	**152.899.771**	BLSDM, Puslang Proserti, 2 Lokasi BBPSDMP, 6 Lokasi BPSDMP, BPPTIK Cikarang

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						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	Program 1 SP 5	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kompetensi SDM melalui sertifikasi vokasi bidang kominfo**									
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BBPSDMP Makassar	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BBPSDMP Makassar	orang	2900	1300	1250	1250	1250	1250	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Makassar
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BBPSDMP Medan	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BBPSDMP Medan	orang	N/A	-	1650	1650	1650	1650	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Medan
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPSDMP Bandung	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPSDMP Bandung	orang	4248	2600	1300	1300	1300	1300	BLSDM, BPSDMP Bandung
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.4	04-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPSDMP Surabaya	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPSDMP Surabaya	orang	N/A	-	1150	1150	1150	1150	BLSDM, BPSDMP Surabaya
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.5	05-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPSDMP Yogyakarta	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPSDMP Yogyakarta	orang	N/A	-	1250	1250	1250	1250	BLSDM, BPSDMP Yogyakarta
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.6	06-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPSDMP Jakarta	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPSDMP Jakarta	orang	N/A	-	1200	1200	1200	1200	BLSDM, BPSDMP Jakarta
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.7	07-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPSDMP Banjarmasin	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPSDMP Banjarmasin	orang	N/A	-	950	950	950	950	BLSDM, BPSDMP Banjarmasin
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.8	08-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPSDMP Manado	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPSDMP Manado	orang	N/A	-	850	850	850	850	BLSDM, BPSDMP Manado
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.9	09-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPTIK	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di BPPTIK	orang	2190	700	5408	6204	7400	7400	BLSDM, BPPTIK
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.10	10-Jumlah peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di Pusbang Proserti	Total peserta sertifikasi vokasi bidang Kominfo di Pusbang Proserti	orang	2085	5000	460	460	460	460	BLSDM, Pusbang Proserti
1.10 Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi Bidang Kominfo							**58.489.421**	**272.678.951**	**229.157.404**	**253.207.486**	**201.061.574**	BLSDM,STMM
	Program 1 SP 5	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kapabilitas dan kualitas lembaga pendidikan dan pelatihan bidang TIK/Digital**									
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) masa tunggu lulusan yang bekerja dalam waktu 6 bulan di bidang Multi Media	Masa tunggu lulusan yang bekerja dalam waktu 6 bulan di bidang Multi Media x 100 %	%	N/A	-	40	40	40	40	BLSDM,STMM

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						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah peserta pelatihan SKKNI bidang Komunikasi dan Informatika yang tersertifikasi di STMM	Jumlah peserta pelatihan SKKNI bidang Komunikasi dan Informatika yang tersertifikasi di STMM / peserta pelatihan SKKNI x 100%	Orang	N/A	-	500	500	500	500	BLSDM,STMM
	IKP.5.1	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) peningkatan kompetensi SDM Internal STMM	Peningkatan kompetensi SDM Internal STMM x 100%	%	N/A	-	90	90	90	90	BLSDM,STMM
1.11 Pengembangan Riset dan Penelitian Bidang TIK							**5.403.914**	**19.420.482**	**104.941.482**	**110.188.558**	**115.697.985**	BLSDM, 2 Lokasi BBPSDMP, 6 Lokasi BPSDMP, Puslit APTIKA,IKP, Puslit SDPPPI
	Program 1 SP 6	**SK 1**	**01-Tersedianya kajian/penelitian bidang TIK**									
	IKP.6.2	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah Kajian Strategis Penerapan *Big Data* Pemerintah*	Total kajian strategis penerapan *big data* pemerintah pertahun	Kajian	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	BLSDM,Puslit APTIKA,IKP
	IKP.6.2	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) Hasil Penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang aplikasi informatika dan komunikasi publik	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangan bidang aplikasi informatika dan komunikasi publik dari Total Penelitian yang Dihasilkan x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM,Puslit APTIKA,IKP
	IKP.6.2	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Hasil Penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang sumber daya, perangkat, penyelenggaraan pos dan informatika	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangan bidang sumber daya, perangkat, penyelenggaraan pos dan informatika dari Total Penelitian yang Dihasilkan x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM,Puslit SDPPPI
	Program 1 SP 6	**SK 2**	**02-Tersedianya kajian/penelitian bidang TIK per wilayah penelitian**									
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.1	01-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Makassar	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Makassar x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Makassar
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.2	02-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Medan	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Medan x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Medan

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						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.3	03-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Bandung	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Bandung x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BPSDMP Bandung
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.4	04-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Surabaya	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Surabaya x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BPSDMP Surabaya
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.5	05-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Yogyakarta	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Yogyakarta x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BPSDMP Yogyakarta
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.6	06-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Jakarta	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Jakarta x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BPSDMP Jakarta
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.7	07-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Banjarmasin	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Banjarmasin x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BPSDMP Banjarmasin
	IKP.6.2	IKK.2.8	08-Persentase (%) Hasil penelitian yang dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung kebijakan dan pengembangan bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Manado	Hasil Penelitian yang Dimanfaatkan untuk Mendukung Kebijakan dan Pengembangann bidang komunikasi dan informatika di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Manado x 100%	%	60	60	60	60	60	60	BLSDM, BPSDMP Manado
	Program 1 SP 6	**SK 3**	**03-Meningkatnya kualitas penyelenggaraan riset dan penelitian bidang TIK**									
	IKP.6.1	IKK.3.1	01-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik bidang aplikasi informatika dan komunikasi publik yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik bidang aplikasi informatika dan komunikasi publik yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	2	2	2	2	BLSDM,Puslit APTIKA,IKP

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.2	02-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik bidang sumber daya, perangkat, penyelenggaraan pos dan informatika yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik bidang sumber daya, perangkat, penyelenggaraan pos dan informatika yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	2	2	2	2	BLSDM,Puslit SDPPPI
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.3	03-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Makassar yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Makassar yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Makassar
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.4	04-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Medan yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BBPSDMP Medan yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Medan
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.5	05-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Bandung yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Bandung yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BPSDMP Bandung
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.6	06-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Surabaya yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Surabaya yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BPSDMP Surabaya
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.7	07-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Yogyakarta yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Yogyakarta yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BPSDMP Yogyakarta
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.8	08-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Jakarta yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Jakarta yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BPSDMP Jakarta
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.9	09-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Banjarmasin yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Banjarmasin yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BPSDMP Banjarmasin
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.10	10-Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Manado yang terakreditasi	Jumlah publikasi ilmiah dalam bentuk elektronik di wilayah kerja BPSDMP Manado yang terakreditasi	publikasi	N/A	-	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, BPSDMP Manado
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.11	11-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang APTIKA dan IKP dengan dokumen mutu	Kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang APTIKA dan IKP dengan dokumen mutu	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM,Puslit APTIKA,IKP
IKP.6.1	IKK.3.12	12-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang SDPPPI dengan dokumen mutu	Kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang SDPPPI dengan dokumen mutu	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM,Puslit SDPPPI

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						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.6.1	IKK.3.13	13-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Makkasar dengan dokumen mutu	Kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Makkasar dengan dokumen mutu	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Makassar
	IKP.6.1	IKK.3.14	14-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Medan dengan dokumen mutu	Kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Medan dengan dokumen mutu	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM, BBPSDMP Medan
	IKP.6.1	IKK.3.15	15-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Jakarta dengan dokumen mutu	Kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Jakarta dengan dokumen mutu	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM, BPSDMP Bandung
	IKP.6.1	IKK.3.16	16-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Bandung dengan dokumen mutu	Kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Bandung dengan dokumen mutu	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM, BPSDMP Surabaya
	IKP.6.1	IKK.3.17	17-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Yogyakarta dengan dokumen mutu	Kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Yogyakarta dengan dokumen mutu	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM, BPSDMP Yogyakarta
	IKP.6.1	IKK.3.18	18-Persentase (%) kesesuaian pelaksanaan kegiatan pranata litbang bidang kominfo di Surabaya dengan dokumen mutu	Jumlah pranata litbang bidang kominfo di BPSDMP Jakarta	%	N/A	-	70	70	70	70	BLSDM, BPSDMP Jakarta
02 - Program Pengelolaan Spektrum Frekuensi, Standar Perangkat dan Layanan Publik							**177.683.353**	**533.453.304**	**2.184.874.173**	**2.961.884.354**	**1.943.284.579**	Ditjen SDPPI, Ditjen PPI, Ditjen Aptika
	SS 5	**SP 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Penyelenggaraan Layanan dan Pengelolaan PNBP**									
	IKSS.5.6	IKP.1.1	01-Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang pos, penyiaran, dan telekomunikasi	Pelaksanaan survei indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik Ditjen PPI	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen PPI
	IKSS.5.6	IKP.1.2	02-Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang frekuensi dan perangkat pos dan informatika	Pelaksanaan survei indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik Ditjen SDPPI	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen SDPPI
	IKSS.5.6	IKP.1.3	03-Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang informatika	Pelaksanaan survei indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik Ditjen Aptika	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen APTIKA

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKSS.5.6	IKP.1.4	04-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik bidang pos, penyiaran, dan telekomunikasi	Pelaksanaan survei indeks integritas pelayanan publik Ditjen PPI	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen PPI
IKSS.5.6	IKP.1.5	05-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik bidang frekuensi dan perangkat pos dan informatika	Pelaksanaan survei indeks integritas pelayanan publik Ditjen SDPPI	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen SDPPI
IKSS.5.5	IKP.1.6	06-Jumlah target PNBP bidang pos, penyiaran, dan telekomunikasi	Capaian target PNBP bidang PPI yang ditetapkan setiap tahun	Rp	1.157.187.225.595	1.156.007.632.410	1.195.408.124.835	1.191.462.214.056	1.203.708.875.220	1.216.036.478.634	Ditjen PPI
IKSS.5.5	IKP.1.7	07-Jumlah target PNBP bidang frekuensi dan perangkat pos dan informatika	Capaian target PNBP bidang BHP frekuensi radio yang ditetapkan setiap tahun	Rp	14.316.197.383.530	16.359.880.331.000	19.243.782.013.000	19.143.613.126.729	19.354.772.921.688	20.244.298.663.441	Ditjen SDPPI
SS 5	**SP 2**	**02-Terwujudnya optimalisasi pemanfataan spektrum frekuensi radio**									
IKSS.5.1	IKP.2.1	01-Jumlah akumulasi penambahan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk layanan *broadband*	Jumlah akumulasi frekuensi yang dibebaskan untuk layanan *broadband*	MHz	737	30	120	1120	1120	1310	Ditjen SDPPI
IKSS.5.1	IKP.2.2	02-Penyelesaian regulasi terkait spektrum frekuensi yang mendukung peningkatan konektivitas *broadband*	Regulasi yang ditetapkan dalam mendukung peningkatan konektivitas pita lebar: - 2020 : 1 RPM - 2021 : Rancangan Perubahan PP 53/2000,1 RPM - 2022 : Rancangan Perubahan PP 53/2000,2 RPM - 2023 : 2 RPM - 2024 : 2 RPM	regulasi	N/A	1	1	2	2	2	Ditjen SDPPI
IKSS.5.1	IKP.2.3	03-Persentase (%) Optimalisasi dan penyediaan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk *public service* dan pemerintah	Pengelolaan dan penyediaan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk public service dan pemerintah 2020: [illegible] 2021: [illegible] 2022: [illegible] 2023: [illegible] 2024: [illegible]	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI
IKSS.5.1	IKP.2.4	04-Jumlah masterplan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran digital*	Jumlah dokumen kajian dan *masterplan* spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran digital: 2020 : 2 *masterplan* pita frekuensi (MF & VHF Band II) 2021 : 1 *masterplan* pita frekuensi (VHF *Band* III) 2022 : Kajian Teknis HF *Propagation* 2023 : Kajian Teknis HF BC 2024 : 1 *masterplan* Pita frekuensi (HF)	Masterplan	N/A	2	1	0	0	1	Ditjen SDPPI

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	SS 5	**SP 3**	**03-Pengembangan infrastruktur manajemen spektrum frekuensi radio untuk peningkatan kualitas pelayanan publik**									
	IKSS.5.2	IKP.3.1	01-Jumlah penyediaan perangkat untuk pengembangan infrastruktur manajemen spektrum frekuensi radio (unit)*	Jumlah penyediaan perangkat sistem monitoring frekuensi radio (unit): SMFR Stasiun *Transportable* (ST), Stasiun Bergerak (SB), dan Perangkat Jinjing (PJ) 2020 : PJ: 6 unit 2021 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2022 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2023 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2024 : ST:18 unit, PJ: 6 unit)	unit	Total 164, terdiri dari : - Stasiun monitor tetap/ *Transportable* V-UHF 1) : 120 titik - Stasiun monitor bergerak: 39 unit - Stasiun monitor tetap HF 2) : 5 titik	6	33	33	33	24	Ditjen SDPPI
	IKSS.5.2	IKP.3.2	02-Persentase (%) penanganan gangguan spektrum yang mengganggu komunikasi terkait kesdamatan	Rasio gangguan spektrum yang ditangani terhadap gangguan spektrum yang dilaporkan	%	N/A	96	97	98	99	99	Ditjen SDPPI
	IKSS.5.2	IKP.3.3	03-Persentase (%) layanan *monitoring*, pengukuran, inspeksi dan penertiban serta pelayanan publik spektrum frekuensi radio dan perangkat telekomunikasi	Terselenggaranya layanan *monitoring*, pengukuran, inspeksi dan penertiban serta pelayanan publik spektrum frekuensi radio dan perangkat telekomunikasi	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI
	SS 5	**SP 4**	**04-Meningkatnya pengembangan ekosistem industri perangkat TIK**									
	IKSS.5.3	IKP.4.1	01-Persentase (%) pengembangan laboratorium pengujian perangkat telekomunikasi rujukan nasional (kumulatif)	Pengembangan laboratorium pusat pengujian perangkat telekomunikasi: a. Penyusunan dokumen Roadmap BBPFT (10%) b. Penyiapan dokumen perencanaan teknis (Masterplan) (30%), c. Pembangunan Gedung Laboratorium (parent building) dan sarana pendukung (50%) d. Konstruksi infrastruktur dan fasilitas laboratorium pengujian dan kalibrasi (80%) e. Pembangunan sistem informasi pengujian dan peningkatan SDM (100%)	%	N/A	10	30	50	80	100	Ditjen SDPPI
	IKSS.5.4	IKP.4.2	02-Jumlah regulasi dan/atau standardisasi teknologi alat dan perangkat telekomunikasi	Jumlah regulasi persyaratan teknis (standardisasi) alat dan perangkat telekomunikasi yang ditetapkan melalui Perdirjen	standar teknis	N/A	6	7	7	7	7	Ditjen SDPPI
2.1 Pelayanan dan Kepatuhan Perizinan SFR dan SOR							**70.582.411**	**264.777.890**	**1.683.795.917**	**2.133.543.984**	**1.637.621.182**	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan, Dit. Pengendalian
	Program 2 SP 2	**SK 1**	**01-Terwujudnya optimalisasi dalam rangka penambahan spektrum frekuensi untuk pita lebar**									

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah akumulasi penambahan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio untuk pitalebar	Jumlah akumulasi penambahan Spektrum Frekuensi Radio untuk *broadband*	MHz	737	50	120	1120	1120	1310	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah Kajian Teknis posisi Indonesia dalam sidang koordinasi perbatasan (*border coordination*) dengan negara tetangga	Jumlah Kajian Teknis posisi Indonesia dalam sidang koordinasi perbatasan (*border coordination*) dengan negara tetangga	Kajian Teknis	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
IKP.2.2	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah kebijakan valuasi spektrum frekuensi radio yang adaptif terhadap industri	Jumlah kebijakan valuasi spektrum frekuensi radio yang adaptif terhadap industri	RKM	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.4	04-Jumlah akumulasi pendaftaran filing satelit baru ke ITU	Jumlah pendaftaran filing satelit baru ke ITU dan penyelesaian koordinasi satelit dengan *filing* asing (dihitung secara akumulatif)	*Filing*	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.5	05-Jumlah akumulasi penambahan kapasitas satelit nasional	Penambahan kapasitas satelit nasional (dihitung secara akumulatif)	Gbps	N/A	-	3	33	177	177,4	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
Program 2 SP 2	**SK 2**	**02-Terwujudnya optimalisasi dan penyediaan pita frekuensi radio untuk *public service***									
IKP.2.3	IKK.2.1	01-Jumlah kajian teknis penyediaan Pita Frekuensi Radio dalam rangka mendukung Implementasi Jaringan Komunikasi Radio Terintegrasi untuk Keperluan Pemerintah (*Government Radio Network*)	Pengelolaan dan penyediaan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk *public service* dan pemerintah 2020: Kajian teknis identifikasi kebutuhan dan model teknologi GRN 2021: Kajian teknis model tata kelola GRN 2022: Kajian teknis penentuan pita frekuensi radio untuk *broadband* 2023: Kajian teknis pelaksanaan *pilot project* GRN 2024: Kajian teknis penentuan tahapan fase implementasi	kajian teknis	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
IKP.2.3	IKK.2.2	02-Persentase (%) tahapan penyelesaian penataan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keperluan maritim (akumulasi)	2020 : 20% (10 kanal pada pita VHF untuk komunikasi *Coast Station* dan *Inlership Channel*) 2021 : 40% (Akumulasi 14 Kanal pada pita VHF) dan (10 untuk komunikasi *Coast Station* dan *Intership Channel* + 4 untuk teknologi *Autonomous Maritime Radio Device* (AMRD) 2022 : 60% (Akumulasi 32 Kanal pada pita VHF) dan (10 untuk komunikasi *Coast Station* dan *Intership Channel* + 4 untuk teknologi *Autonomous Maritime Radio Device* (AMRD) + 18 kanal teknologi VHF *Data Exchange System* (VDES) komponen Terestrial dan Satelit) 2023 : 80% (32 kanal pada Pita VHF + Pita MF/HF) 2024 : 100% (GMDSS)	%	N/A	20	40	60	80	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.2.3	IKK.2.3	03-Jumlah kajian teknis Penataan alokasi spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keperluan dinas penerbangan	2020 : 1 Kajian Teknis (Kajian Teknis pemanfaatan pita frekuensi dibawah 3 GHz dan di atas 5 GHz untuk Aeronautical Radar and *Weather*) 2021 : 1 Kajian Teknis (Kajian Teknis pemanfaatan pita frekuensi satelit untuk Drone (UAV)) 2022 : 1 Kajian Teknis (Kajian teknis pemanfaatan pita frekuensi HF(*voice* /data) untuk *air to ground* 2023 : 1 Kajian Teknis (Kajian teknis pemanfaatan pita frekuensi VHF(*voice* /data) untuk *air to ground* 2024 : 1 Kajian Teknis (Kajian teknis pemanfaatan pita frekuensi 15 GHz untuk *Nonsafety Communication on Board*)	kajian teknis	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
IKP.2.3	IKK.2.4	04-Jumlah stasiun radio terestrial yang dinotifikasi/registrasi	Jumlah stasiun radio yang dinotifikasi	stasiun radio	N/A	422	252	302	282	342	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
Program 2 SP 2	**SK 3**	**03-Terwujudnya optimalisasi pemanfaatan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keperluan digitalisasi penyiaran**									
IKP.2.4	IKK.3.1	01-Jumlah masterplan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran digital	Jumlah dokumen kajian dan masterplan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keperluan penyiaran digital: 2020 : 2 masterplan pita frekuensi radio (MF & VHF *Band* II) 2021 : 1 masterplan pita frekuensi radio (VHF *Band* III) 2022 : Kajian Teknis HF *Propagation* 2023 : Kajian Teknis HF BC 2024 : 1 *masterplan* Pita frekuensi radio (HF)	*Masterplan*	N/A	2	1	0	0	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Penataan
Program 2 SP 3	**SK 4**	**04-Terwujudnya infrastruktur *monitoring* dan manajemen spektrum frekuensi radio**									
IKP.3.1	IKK.4.1	01-Jumlah penyediaan perangkat untuk pengembangan infrastruktur manajemen spektrum frekuensi radio (unit)*	Jumlah penyediaan perangkat sistem monitoring frekuensi radio (unit): SMFR Stasiun *Transportable* (ST), Stasiun Bergerak (SB), dan Perangkat Jinjing (PJ) 2020 : PJ: 6 unit 2021 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2022 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2023 : ST:19 unit, SB: 2 unit, PJ:12 unit) 2024 : ST:18 unit, PJ: 6 unit)	unit	Total 164, terdiri dari : - Stasiun monitor tetap/ *Transportable* V-UHF 1) : 120 titik - Stasiun monitor bergerak: 39 unit - Stasiun monitor tetap HF 2) : 5 titik	6	33	33	33	24	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Pengendalian

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.3.1	IKK.4.2	02-Persentase (%) operasional perangkat Sistem *Monitoring* Frekuensi Radio (SMFR) untuk mendukung kegiatan *monitoring* dan penertiban spektrum frekuensi radio di UPT	Capaian layanan operasional (SLA) perangkat SMFR di UPT	%	N/A	83	85	85	85	89	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	IKP.3.1	IKK.4.3	03-Persentase (%) Terjaminnya Operasional Aplikasi *E-Licensing* SIMS untuk mendukung *Smart Service*	SLA Operasional Aplikasi *E-Licensing* SIMS	%	N/A	99	99	99	99	99	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	IKP.3.1	IKK.4.4	04-Persentase (%) pengembangan infrastruktur digital *licensing* dalam mendukung *smart service* layanan publik Ditjen Sumber Daya dan Perangkat Pos dan Informatika	Pengembangan SIMS Generasi Baru - Migrasi Platform Bisnis Proses SIMS ke BPMN 2021: Migrasi SOA BPEL ke BPMN, desain *billing* SIMS, Infrastruktur SIMS 2022: Pembaharuan UI, migrasi BB oracle ke *open source* 2023: Migrasi layanan *public* ke *cloud*, *switch off* sistem lama ke sistem baru 2024: *Maintenance* dan evaluasi pengembangan SIMS	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	Program 2 SP 3	**SK 5**	**05-Terwujudnya penanganan gangguan frekuensi radio untuk keselamatan**									
	IKP.3.2	IKK.5.1	01-Persentase (%) penanganan gangguan frekuensi radio untuk keselamatan	Rasio gangguan spektrum yang ditangani terhadap gangguan spektrum yang dilaporkan	%	N/A	96	97	98	99	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	IKP.3.2	IKK.5.2	02-Persentase (%) penanganan pelanggaran standar perangkat telekomunikasi	Rasio pelanggaran standar perangkat telekomunikasi yang ditangani terhadap pelanggaran standar perangkat telekomunikasi yang teridentifikasi	%	N/A	90	95	96	96	96	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Pengendalian
2.2 Penyelenggaraan Layanan Publik Bidang Frekuensi dan Perangkat TIK							**75.293.516**	**229.923.414**	**467.993.256**	**779.265.770**	**253.022.264**	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi, Dit. Standardisasi, Balai Uji, Balmon
	Program 2 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas layanan publik bidang sumber daya perangkat pos dan informatika**									
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) capaian ISR *One Day Service* (melalui *Online Single Submission*)	Capaian ISR *One Day Service* (melalui *Online Single Submission*) sesuai target yang ditetapkan	%	N/A	94	94	94	94	94	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) Validitas Data Spektrum Frekuensi Radio	Tingkat validitas data spektrum frekuensi radio	%	N/A	95	95	95	95	95	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.3	01-Jumlah perizinan SFR bagi nelayan (Maritim On The Spot / MOTS) setiap tahun	Jumlah penyelenggaraan perizinan SFR bagi nelayan (*Maritim On The Spot* / MOTS) setiap tahun	ISR Maritim	N/A	220	350	500	500	500	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.4	04-Pemenuhan LKE Zona Integritas menuju WBBM (Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani)	Pemenuhan LKE Zona Integritas menuju WBBM (Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani)	%	N/A	90	90	90	90	90	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.5	05-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik atas pelayanan spektrum frekuensi radio (SFR) dan sertifikasi operator radio (skala 0 s/d 10)	Nilai indeks integritas pelayanan publik berdasarkan hasil survei	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.6	06-Indeks kepuasan masyarakat atas pelayanan spektrum frekuensi radio (SFR) dan Sertifikasi Operator Radio (skala 0 s.d 4)	Nilai indeks kepuasan masyarakat berdasarkan hasil survei	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.7	07-Persentase (%) Sertifikat Alat dan Perangkat Telekomunikasi yang Diterbitkan Tepat Waktu	Persentase jumlah sertifikasi yang diterbitkan dan ditolak dibandingkan jumlah permohonan sertifikasi yang memenuhi syarat	%	N/A	80	80	80	80	80	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.8	08-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik atas pelayanan sertifikasi alat dan perangkat telekomunikasi	Nilai indeks integritas pelayanan publik berdasarkan hasil survei	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.9	09-Indeks kepuasan masyarakat atas pelayanan sertifikasi alat dan perangkat telekomunikasi	Nilai indeks kepuasan masyarakat berdasarkan hasil survei	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.10	10-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik pengujian perangkat TIK	Nilai indeks integritas pelayanan publik berdasarkan hasil survei	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.11	11-Indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan pengujian perangkat TIK	Nilai indeks kepuasan masyarakat berdasarkan hasil survei	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.12	12-Jumlah target PNBP BHP spektrum frekuensi radio	Jumlah PNBP yang dicapai per tahun untuk BHP frekuensi radio	Rp	14.786.883.682. 000	16.257.035.331,000	19.065.978.121.000	18.957.564.449. 000	19.160.118.344. 000	20.028.143.393. 000	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Operasi
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.13	13-Jumlah target PNBP biaya sertifikasi dan pengujian alat/perangkat telekomunikasi	Jumlah Target PNBP Biaya Sertifikasi Perangkat Telekomunikasi yang Ditetapkan	Rp	95.000.000.000	100.045.000. 000	174.953.892. 000	183.098.677. 000	191.604.577. 000	213.005.270. 000	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi
Program 2 SP 4	**SK 2**	**02-Terciptanya standardisasi alat dan perangkat komunikasi**									
IKP.4.2	IKK.2.1	01-Jumlah regulasi dan/atau standardisasi teknologi alat dan perangkat telekomunikasi dan TIK	Draf regulasi persyaratan teknis yang dirumuskan (Perditjen) dan jumlah dokumen standardisasi yang disusun sebagai input SNI	Standar teknis	N/A	6	7	7	7	7	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi
IKP.4.2	IKK.2.2	02-Jumlah standardisasi teknologi penyiaran digital	Jumlah Standar teknis teknologi penyiaran digital	Standar teknis	N/A	-	1	-	-	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.4.2	IKK.2.3	03-Penetapan balai uji dalam negeri	Jumlah Balai uji dalam negeri yang ditetapkan untuk dapat menguji perangkat telekomunikasi yang masuk ke Indonesia	Sertifikat penetapan	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi
IKP.4.2	IKK.2.4	04-Jumlah dokumen pengelolaan identifikasi IMEI Perangkat HKT secara nasional	Jumlah dokumen tata kelola pengendalian perangkat Telekomunikasi melalui pengendalian IMEI 2020: SOP Pelaksanaan 2022: Diseminasi regulasi IMEI 2024: Tindak Lanjut Money	Standar teknis	N/A	1	0	1	0	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Dit. Standardisasi
Program 2 SP 4	**SK 3**	**03-Terwujudnya Balai Besar Pengujian Perangkat Telekomunikasi menjadi pusat pengujian perangkat TIK**									
IKP.4.1	IKK.3.1	01-Persentase (%) pengembangan laboratorium pengujian perangkat telekomunikasi rujukan nasional	Pengembangan laboratorium pusat pengujian perangkat telekomunikasi: a. Penyusunan dokumen Roadmap BBPPT (10%) b. Penyiapan dokumen perencanaan teknis (Masterplan) (30%), c. Pembangunan Gedung Laboratorium (*parent building*) dan sarana pendukung (50%) d. Konstruksi infrastruktur dan fasilitas laboratorium pengujian dan kalibrasi (80%) e. Pembangunan sistem informasi pengujian dan peningkatan SDM (100%)	%	N/A	10	30	50	80	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji
IKP.4.1	IKK.3.2	02-Persentase (%) pemenuhan standar mutu *International Organization for Standardization* (ISO)	Pemenuhan standar mutu *International Organization for Standardization* (ISO) dengan *milestone* : a. Penambahan 2 ruang lingkup ISO 17025, terakreditasi ISO 17043 (20%) b. Penambahan 3 ruang lingkup ISO 17025, terakreditasi ISO 17043 (40%) c. Penambahan 4 ruang lingkup ISO 17025, terakreditasi ISO 17043 (60%) d. Penambahan 4 ruang lingkup ISO 17025, penambahan 1 ruang lingkup ISO 17043 (80%) e. Penambahan 4 ruang lingkup ISO 17025, terakreditasi ISO 17043 (100%)	%	N/A	20	40	60	80	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.4.1	IKK.3.3	03-Persentase (%) pemenuhan Prasarana Laboratorium Pengujian Alat/ Perangkat Pengujian	Pemenuhan standar pengujian perangkat *electrical safety*, EMC, SAR, radio dan *non*-radio dengan *milestone* : a. N/A b. Penambahan alat ukur pengujian *safety* (SAR, *electrical safety*, dan lainnya) dan alat pendukung pengujian per *station* (2021) (50%) (Lab Bintaro) c. N/A d. Rencana pemenuhan alat ukur dan sarana pendukung pengujian (pemenuhan alat ukur laboratorium Tapos) (2023) (90%) e. Pemenuhan alat pendukung, Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan alat ukur Tapos (100%)	%	N/A	N/A	50	-	90	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji
Program 2 SP 4	**SK 4**	**04-Meningkatkan daya saing dan penguatan teknologi pengujian melalui kerjasama sesuai standar internasional**									
IKP.4.1	IKK.4.1	01-Persentase (%) Penyelesaian Pengujian Perangkat Telekomunikasi	Jumlah laporan hasil uji dibandingkan jumlah permohonan pengujian dikali 100% pada tahun berjalan	%	N/A	95	95	95	95	95	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji
IKP.4.1	IKK.4.2	02-Persentase (%) Penyelesaian Kalibrasi Alat Ukur	Jumlah laporan hasil kalibrasi dibandingkan jumlah permohonan kalibrasi dikali 100% pada tahun berjalan	%	N/A	95	95	95	95	95	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji
IKP.4.1	IKK.4.3	03-Jumlah kerjasama yang terjalin dengan organisasi pengujian perangkat	Telah dilaksanakan/ ditanda tangani perjanjian kerja sama dengan laboratorium/ organisasi di bawah APLAC/ILAC	Kerjasama	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Balai Uji
Program 2 SP 3	**SK 5**	**05-Meningkatnya Layanan Monitoring, Pengukuran, Inspeksi, Penertiban serta pelayanan publik Spektrum Frekuensi Radio dan Perangkat Telekomunikasi**									
IKP.3.3	IKK.5.1	01-Persentase (%) Okupansi penggunaan frekuensi radio di kabupaten/kota	Okupansi penggunaan frekuensi radio di kabupaten/kota	%	N/A	50	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balmon
IKP.3.3	IKK.5.2	02-Persentase (%) pengukuran stasiun radio dan televisi siaran di wilayah kerja	Pengukuran stasiun radio dan televisi siaran di wilayah kerja	%	N/A	35	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balmon
IKP.3.3	IKK.5.3	03-Persentase (%) jumlah ISR yang termonitor	Jumlah ISR yang termonitor	%	N/A	60	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balmon
IKP.3.3	IKK.5.4	04-Persentase (%) ISR hasil monitoring yang teridentifikasi	ISR hasil monitoring yang teridentifikasi	%	N/A	90	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balmon
IKP.3.3	IKK.5.5	05-Persentase (%) penertiban spektrum frekuensi radio	Penertiban spektrum frekuensi radio	%	N/A	50	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balmon

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						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.3.3	IKK.5.6	06-Persentase (%) penanganan gangguan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keselamatan penerbangan dan maritim	Penanganan gangguan spektrum frekuensi radio untuk keselamatan penerbangan dan maritim	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balmon
	IKP.3.3	IKK.5.7	07-Persentase (%) *Monitoring* Perangkat Telekomunikasi	Monitoring Perangkat Telekomunikasi	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Balmon
2.3 Penyelenggaraan Layanan Publik Bidang Pos, Telekomunikasi dan Penyiaran							**29.964.836**	**37.052.000**	**31.300.000**	**38.904.600**	**41.962.633**	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Pos, Dit. Telekomunikasi, Dit. Penyiaran, Dit. Pengendalian
	Program 2, SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kepatuhan penyelenggaraan telekomunikasi, pos dan penyiaran**									
	IKP.1.1	IKK 1.1	01-Persentase (%) kepatuhan penyelenggaraan pos	Penilaian kepatuhan penyelenggara pos	%	99,74	95,33	100	100	100	100	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	IKP.1.1	IKK 1.2	02-Persentase (%) kepatuhan penyelenggaraan telekomunikasi	Penilaian kepatuhan penyelenggara telekomunikasi	%	96,37	98,20	100	100	100	100	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	IKP.1.1	IKK 1.3	03-Persentase (%) kepatuhan penyelenggaraan penyiaran	Penilaian kepatuhan penyelenggara penyiaran	%	93,45	93,33	100	100	100	100	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	IKP.1.6	IKK 1.4	04-Jumlah target capaian PNBP Pos dan Telekomunikasi	Capaian target PNBP bidang Pos dan Telekomunikasi yang ditetapkan setiap tahun	Rp	1.063.908.766.286	1.116.790.666.160	1.150.618.983.585	1.151.116.153.430	1.162.682.039.595	1.174.363.113.010	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Pengendalian
	Program 2, SP 1	**SK 2**	**02-Meningkatnya Kualitas Layanan Perizinan Bidang Pos, Telekomunikasi dan Penyiaran**									
	IKP.1.1	IKK.2.1	01-Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik penyelenggaraan telekomunikasi	Pelaksanaan survei indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang telekomunikasi	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Telekomunikasi
	IKP.1.1	IKK.2.2	02-Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik penyelenggaraan pos	Pelaksanaan survei indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang pos	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Pos
	IKP.1.1	IKK.2.3	03-Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik penyelenggaraan penyiaran	Pelaksanaan survei indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang penyiaran	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Penyiaran
	IKP.1.4	IKK.2.4	04-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik penyelenggaraan telekomunikasi	Pelaksanaan survei indeks integritas pelayanan publik bidang telekomunikasi	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Telekomunikasi
	IKP.1.4	IKK.2.5	05-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik penyelenggaraan pos	Pelaksanaan survei indeks integritas pelayanan publik bidang pos	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Pos

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						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.1.4	IKK.2.6	06-Indeks integritas pelayanan publik penyelenggaraan penyiaran	Pelaksanaan survei indeks integritas pelayanan publik bidang penyiaran	Nilai	N/A	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	≥ 8,2	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Penyiaran
	IKP.1.6	IKK.2.7	07-Jumlah target capaian PNBP Penyiaran	Jumlah target capaian PNBP Penyiaran yang ditetapkan setiap tahun	Rp	38.747.068.750	39.216.966.250	44.789.141.250	40.346.060.625	41.026.835.625	41.673.365.625	Ditjen PPI, Dit. Penyiaran
2.4 Penyelenggaraan Layanan Publik Bidang Informatika							**1.842.590**	**1.700.000**	**1.785.000**	**10.170.000**	**10.678.500**	Ditjen APTIKA, Dit. Takel
	Program 2, SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Terselenggaranya Layanan Publik Bidang Informatika yang handal**									
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.1	01-Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang informatika	Pelaksanaan survei indeks kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan publik bidang informatika	Nilai	N/A	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	>3,5	Ditjen Aptika, Dit. Takel
03 - Program Penyediaan Infrastruktur Teknologi, Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK)							**5.626.585.485**	**19.359.753.484**	**18.269.824.962**	**15.460.790.639**	**17.001.288.224**	Ditjen PPI, BAKTI
	SS 1	**SP 1**	**01-Meningkatnya cakupan dan kualitas layanan broadband di wilayah komersial**									
	IKSS.1.1	IKP.1.1	01-Jumlah desa/kelurahan non 3T yang mendapatkan akses jaringan *mobile broadband* (4G) (kumulatif)	Jumlah desa yang dibangun akses seluler 4G oleh operator ** Dapat berubah menyesuaikan dengan perkembangan Keputusan Menteri tentang kewajiban pembangunan jaringan oleh operator telekomunikasi	Desa / Kelurahan	N/A	0	1423**	3435**	-	-	Ditjen PPI
	IKSS.1.2	IKP.1.2	02-Persentase (%) kecamatan yang terjangkau infrastruktur jaringan serat optik *broadband** (kumulatif)	Jumlah kecamatan yang tersambung *Optical Distribution Point* (ODP) / total kecamatan di Indonesia x 100% Sumber data: Dit. Dal PPI	%	35,7	36,42	37,15	42,85	50	60	Ditjen PPI
	IKSS.1.3	IKP.1.3	03-Persentase (%) rumah tangga terlayani jaringan internet akses *fixed broadband* terhadap total rumah tangga (kumulatif)	Jumlah rumah tangga pelanggan *fixed broadband* / total rumah tangga di Indonesia x 100% Sumber data: Dit. Pitadebar	%	13,59% (dari 68.700.700 Rumah Tangga)	14,46	16,25	20,83	25,42	30	Ditjen PPI
	IKSS.1.5 IKSS.1.6	IKP.1.4	04-Persentase (%) tindak lanjut hasil pengawasan terhadap Qos, QoE, dan aduan masyarakat	Persentase tindak lanjut dari pengukuran QoS/QoE pada penyelenggara jaringan bergerak seluler	%	N/A	0	100	100	100	100	Ditjen PPI
	IKSS.1.5 IKSS.1.6	IKP.1.5	05-Rata – rata kecepatan internet *mobile broadband* di wilayah Indonesia	Rata – rata kecepatan internet yang *mobile broadband* di wilayah Indonesia	Mbps	8,6	14,35	15,76	17,18	18,59	20	Ditjen PPI
	IKSS.1.5 IKSS.1.6	IKP.1.6	06-Rata – rata kecepatan internet *fixed broadband* di wilayah Indonesia	Rata – rata kecepatan internet yang *fixed broadband* di wilayah Indonesia	Mbps	15,5	21,12	22,09	23,06	24,03	25	Ditjen PPI

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKSS.1.1	IKP.1.7	07-Persentase (%) penyelesaian revisi Undang-Undang Telekomunikasi	Progres penyusunan draf revisi UU Telekomunikasi: 2020 : Draf Revisi UU Telekomunikasi (UU 36 Tahun 1999) (20%) 2021 : Draf Revisi UU Telekomunikasi (UU 36 Tahun 1999) (50%) 2022 : Draf Revisi UU Telekomunikasi (UU 36 Tahun 1999) (100%)	%	N/A	20	50	100	-	-	Ditjen PPI
SS 1	**SP 2**	**02-Meningkatnya cakupan dan kualitas layanan *broadband* di wilayah non komersial**									
IKSS.1.1	IKP.2.1	01-Jumlah desa di wilayah 3T yang mendapatkan akses seluler 4G* (kumulatif)	Dihitung dari jumlah desa di wilayah yang belum mendapatkan akses internet 4G di wilayah 3T, yang disediakan BTS 4G * asumsi 1 lokasi BTS meng-cover internet 1 desa	Desa	1253	1682	5882	9113	-	-	BAKTI
IKSS.1.4	IKP.2.2	02-Jumlah kapasitas penyediaan satelit multifungsi (SATRIA)* (kumulatif)	2020-2022: Tahap Persiapan dan Pembangunan 2023-2024: Kapasitas satelit multifungsi (SATRIA) yang tersedia dan beroperasi	Gbps	-	Lelang	*Prepatory Work Agreement*	Konstruksi	SATRIA 1 - Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 70 Gbps - IP internet 75 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps	SATRIA 1: -Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 140 Gbps - IP internet 150 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps SATRIA 2: Operasional 300 Gbps	BAKTI
IKSS.1.4	IKP.2.3	03-Jumlah sewa kapasitas satelit (LC)	Jumlah kapasitas satelit yang disewa Kemenkominfo dari penyedia satelit untuk 2020 - 2024	Gbps	21	21	37	37	37	37	BAKTI
IKSS.1.4	IKP.2.4	04-Jumlah lokasi penyediaan akses internet di wilayah Tertinggal, Terdepan, Terluar, kawasan prioritas, dan lokasi layanan publik* (kumulatif)	Jumlah lokasi akses internet yang disediakan (akumulasi keseluruhan lokasi akses internet yang telah dibangun BAKTI) 2020: Existing: 11.817 Lokasi Akses Internet (kumulatif), termasuk tambahan 2.941 fasyankes 2021: 7.904 lokasi baru + 11.817 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN) 2022: 22.000 lokasi baru + 19.721 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN) 2023: 40.000 lokasi baru + 41.721 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN) 2024: 40.000. lokasi baru + 81.721 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN)	Lokasi	6730	11817	19721	41721	81721	121721	BAKTI

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKSS.1.1	IKP.2.5	05-Persentase (%) pemanfaatan kapasitas Palapa Ring dengan *Service Level Agreement* (SLA) minimal 95%* (kumulatif)	Rata-rata (kapasitas yang disewa operator / kapasitas paket palapa ring x 100%), dengan rincian : 2020 dengan SLA 99% : Barat : 35% Tengah : 20% Timur : 20% 2021 : Barat : 40% Tengah : 30% Timur : 30% 2022 : Barat : 45% Tengah : 40% Timur : 40% 2023 : Barat : 50% Tengah : 50% Timur : 50% 2024 : Barat : 60% Tengah : 50% Timur : 50%	%	Barat : 26% Tengah : 5% Timur : 0%	25	33	42	50	53	BAKTI
SS 2	**SP 3**	**03-Meningkatnya cakupan wilayah yang terlayani penyiaran digital**									
IKSS.2.1	IKP.3.1	01-Persentase (%) populasi yang terjangkau penyiaran digital (kumulatif)	Jangkauan populasi penyiaran digital dihitung berdasarkan daya pancar efektif (ERP) lokasi transmisi digital (*desktop study*)	%	45% (data per Oktober 2019)	60	65	75	80	85	Ditjen PPI
IKSS.2.1	IKP.3.2	02-Jumlah regulasi/kebijakan terkait penyiaran digital dan aturan pelaksanaannya	Penyelesaian regulasi/kebijakan terkait penyiaran digital (RUU Penyiaran dan regulasi turunan): 2020: Naskah RUU Penyiaran, Naskah akademik Omnibuslaw (penyiaran) 2021: DIM RUU Penyiaran, 1 Naskah RPP Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dan 1 Naskah RPP RTRI 2022: 1 Naskah Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Jasa Penyiaran 2023: 1 Naskah Pedoman Perizinan 2024: 1 Naskah Pedoman Kualitas Layanan	Naskah	N/A	2	3	1	1	1	Ditjen PPI
IKSS.2.1	IKP.3.3	01-Jumlah lembaga penyiaran yang bertransformasi ke penyiaran digital	Jumlah lembaga penyiaran yang bertransformasi ke penyiaran digital	Lembaga Penyiaran	N/A	15	73	728	728	0	Ditjen PPI
SS 3	**SP 4**	**04-Meningkatnya cakupan dan kualitas layanan pos**									
IKSS.3.1	IKP.4.1	01-Persentase (%) kecamatan yang tercakup layanan pos	Persentase kecamatan yang memiliki layanan pos	%	N/A	63	65	70	72	74	Ditjen PPI
IKSS.3.1	IKP.4.2	02-Persentase (%) penyelesaian revisi Undang-Undang Pos	Progres penyusunan rekomendasi pemerintah atas revisi UU Pos (kebijakan): 2021 : Bahan DIM dan Naskah Akademik Revisi UU Pos (UU 38 Tahun 2009) (10%) 2022 : Draf Revisi UU Pos (UU 38 Tahun 2009) (40%) 2023 : Draf Revisi UU Pos (UU 38 Tahun 2009) (70%) 2024 : Draf Revisi UU Pos (UU 38 Tahun 2009) (100%)	%	N/A	0	10	40	70	100	Ditjen PPI
IKSS.3.1	IKP.4.3	03-Jumlah desain prangko nasional yang disahkan	Jumlah desain prangko nasional yang disahkan	Desain Perangko	12	15	12	12	12	12	Ditjen PPI
SS 4	**SP 5**	**05-Terwujudnya pengembangan *high-speed mobile broadband***									

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKSS.4.1	IKP.3.1	01-Jumlah lokasi yang terkoneksi 5G pada tahap awal implementasi	Progres persiapan dan implementasi penyelenggaraan 5G dengan milestone sebagai berikut : a. 1 (satu) dokumen kesiapan penyelenggara telekomunikasi untuk mengimplementasikan 5G (2020) b. 1 (satu) dokumen *roadmap* 5G (2021) c. 1 (satu) regulasi/kebijakan untuk implementasi dan penyelenggaraan 5G (2022) d. 11 (sebelas) lokasi penggelaran infrastruktur dan jaringan 5G di : 6 ibu kota provinsi di Pulau Jawa dan 5 destinasi wisata super prioritas (2023) e. 2 (dua) lokasi penggelaran infrastruktur dan jaringan 5G di IKN dan 1 industri manufaktur (2024)	Lokasi	N/A	0	0	0	11	2	Ditjen PPI
3.1 Pengembangan Jaringan *Fixed Broadband* dan *Mobile Broadband*							**22.389.389**	**312.387.000**	**100.900.000**	**236.395.000**	**129.514.750**	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pitalebar, Dit. Telekomunikasi, Dit. Pengendalian
Program 3 SP 1	**SK 1**		**01-Meningkatnya cakupan konetivitas jaringan tetap pitalebar di wilayah komersial**									
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah rumah tangga yang terhubung dengan jaringan tetap pita lebar (kumulatif)	Jumlah rumah tangga pelanggan *fixed broadband* / total rumah tangga di Indonesia x 100% 2020 : 1000 rumah tangga dan 50 ruang publik	Rumah Tangga	13,59% (dari 68.700.700 Rumah Tangga)	8.000.000	11.000.000	14.000.000	17.000.000	20.000.000	Ditjen PPI,Dit.Pitalebar
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah kab/kota yang memanfaatkan *ducting* bersama (kumulatif)	Jumlah pemerintah kabupaten / kota yang menerapkan *ducting* bersama	Kab/Kota	N/A	0	2	4	6	8	Ditjen PPI,Dit.Pitalebar
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah kab/kota yang menerapkan kebijakan standarisasi fasilitas *broadband* di gedung dan bangunan (kumulatif)	Jumlah kab/kota yang diberikan pendampingan penerapan standarisasi fasilitas *broadband* di gedung dan bangunan 2020 2021: 1 dok standardisasi fasilitas broadband	Kab/kota	N/A	0	1	6	8	10	Ditjen PPI,Dit.Pitalebar
Program 3 SP 1	**SK 2**		**02-Meningkatnya cakupan konektivitas jaringan bergerak seluler di wilayah komersial**									
	IKP.1.1	IKK.2.1	01-Jumlah desa di wilayah non 3T yang mendapatkan akses seluler 4G	Jumlah desa di wilayah non 3T yang mendapatkan akses seluler 4G ** Dapat berubah menyesuaikan dengan perkembangan Keputusan Menteri tentang kewajiban pembangunan jaringan oleh operator telekomunikasi	Desa/Kelurahan	N/A	0	1423**	3435**	-	-	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Telekomunikasi
Program 3 SP 1	**SK 3**		**03-Terwujudnya industri telekomunikasi yang sehat dan berkelanjutan**									

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.7	IKK.3.1	01-Jumlah naskah akademis RUU Telekomunikasi	Progres kebijakan bidang TIK beserta aturan turunannya (kebijakan): 2020 : Draf RUU OMNIBUSLAW (20%) 2021 : Draf Revisi UU Telekomunikasi (UU 36 Tahun 1999) (40%) 2022 : Draf Revisi UU Telekomunikasi (UU 36 Tahun 1999) (60%) 2023 : Draf Revisi UU Telekomunikasi (UU 36 Tahun 1999) dan Draf Aturan Turunan (80%) 2024 : Draf Aturan Turunan (100%)	Naskah	N/A	2	1	1	1	1	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Telekomunikasi
IKP.1.1	IKK.3.2	02-Persentase (%) pertumbuhan pendapatan penyelenggara telekomunikasi	Persentase pertumbuhan pendapatan penyelenggara telekomunikasi	%	N/A	-	1	1,5	2	2,5	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Telekomunikasi
IKP.1.5 IKP.1.6	IKK.3.3	03-Persentase (%) penggunaan IPv6 pada trafik internet Indonesia	Penggunaan IPv6 terhadap trafik internet Indonesia	%	N/A	-	5	5	5	5	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Telekomunikasi
Program 3 SP 1	**SK 4**	**04-Meningkatnya kualitas layanan telekomunikasi yang diterima masyarakat**									
IKP.1.4	IKK.4.1	01-Persentase (%) pembangunan Pusat Monitoring Telekomunikasi	2020: Pengukuran *Quality of Service* di 60 kab/kota 2021: Pembangunan Pusat Monitoring Telekomunikasi dan Pengukuran *Quality of Service* di 514 kab/kota dengan 38 Perangkat 2022: Pengukuran *Quality of Service* di 514 kab/kota dengan 38 Perangkat 2023: Pengukuran *Quality of Service* di 514 kab/kota dengan 58 Perangkat 2024: Pengukuran *Quality of Service* di 514 kab/kota dengan 58 Perangkat	%	58	0	100	100	100	100	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pengendalian
IKP.1.4	IKK.4.2	02-Persentase (%) tindak lanjut hasil pengawasan terhadap Qos/QoE dan aduan masyarakat	Persentase tindak lanjut pengukuran QoS/QoE pada penyelenggara jaringan bergerak seluler	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pengendalian
IKP.1.5 IKP.1.6	IKK.4.3	03-Persentase (%) ketersediaan data infrastruktur telekomunikasi, QoS, QoE dan aduan masyarakat	Ketersediaan data infrastruktur telekomunikasi, QoS, QoE dan aduan masyarakat	%	N/A	0	100	100	100	100	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pengendalian
3.2 Penyediaan dan Pengelolaan Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi dan Informasi						**5.167.933.508**	**18.371.875.313**	**18.068.027.211**	**15.113.375.617**	**16.746.202.451**	BAKTI,Dit.Infras TI
Program 3 SP 2	**SK 1**	**01-Terselenggaranya aksesibilitas telekomunikasi dan informasi di wilayah pelayanan universal telekomunikasi dan informatika**									

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.2.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah lokasi yang terjangkau jaringan bergerak seluler (*base transceiver station / lastmile* 4G) di daerah 3T* (kumulatif)	Jumlah lokasi BTS yang telah dibangun (akumulasi keseluruhan BTS yang telah dibangun BAKTI sejak 2015) * asumsi 1 lokasi BTS meng-cover internet 1 desa 2020 : Existing: 1.682* BTS 2021 : BTS Baru: 4.200 Lokasi Existing: 1.682 BTS 2022 : BTS Baru: 3.704 Lokasi Existing: 5.882 BTS 2023 : Existing: 9.586 BTS 2024 : Existing: 9.586 BTS	Lokasi	1253	1682	5882	9586	9586	9586	BAKTI,Dit.Infras TI
	IKP.2.4	IKK.1.2	04-Jumlah lokasi penyediaan akses internet di wilayah Tertinggal, Terdepan, Terluar, kawasan prioritas, dan lokasi layanan publik* (kumulatif)	Jumlah lokasi akses internet yang disediakan (akumulasi keseluruhan lokasi akses internet yang telah dibangun BAKTI) 2020: Existing: 11.817 Lokasi Akses Internet (kumulatif), termasuk tambahan 2.941 fasyankes 2021: 7.904 lokasi baru + 11.817 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN) 2022: 22.000 lokasi baru + 19.721 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN) 2023: 40.000 lokasi baru + 41.721 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN) 2024: 40.000. lokasi baru + 81.721 lokasi (fasilitas kesehatan dalam rangka PEN)	Lokasi	6730	11817	19721	41721	81721	121721	BAKTI,Dit.Infras TI
	IKP.2.5	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) pemanfaatan Kapasitas Palapa Ring dengan *Service Level Agreement* (SLA) minimal 95%* (kumulatif)	Rata-rata (Kapasitas yang disewa operator / kapasitas paket palapa ring x 100%), dengan rincian : 2020 : Barat : 35% Tengah : 20% Timur : 20% 2021 : Barat : 40% Tengah : 30% Timur : 30% 2022 : Barat : 45% Tengah : 40% Timur : 40% 2023 : Barat : 50% Tengah : 50% Timur : 50% 2024 : Barat : 60% Tengah : 50% Timur : 50%	%	Barat : 26% Tengah : 5% Timur : 0%	25	33	42	50	53	BAKTI,Dit.Infras TI
	IKP.2.3	IKK.1.4	04-Jumlah sewa kapasitas satelit (LC)	Jumlah kapasitas satelit yang disewa Kemenkominfo dari penyedia satelit untuk 2020 - 2024	Gbps	21	21	37	37	37	37	BAKTI,Dit.Infras TI
	IKP.2.2	IKK.1.5	05-Jumlah kapasitas penyediaan satelit multifungsi (SATRIA) (kumulatif)	2020-2022: Tahap persiapan dan pembangunan 2023-2024: Kapasitas satelit multifungsi (SATRIA) yang tersedia dan beroperasi	Gbps	-	Lelang	*Prepatory Work Agreement*	Konstruksi	SATRIA 1 - Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 70 Gbps - IP internet 75 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps	SATRIA 1: -Operasional 150 Gbps - Hub 140 Gbps - IP internet 150 Gbps - Hot Backup 80 Gbps SATRIA 2: Operasional 300 Gbps	BAKTI,Dit.Infras TI
3.3 Digitalisasi Penyiaran							**68.363.190**	**71.900.000**	**71.284.630**	**79.926.245**	**90.022.557**	Ditjen PPI, Dit.PI(alebar, Dit. Penyiaran

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Program 3 SP 2	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya infrastruktur penyiaran digital dalam rangka mendukung ASO**									
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah dukungan infrastruktur penyiaran digital	Jumlah dukungan infrastruktur penyiaran digital LPP TVRI (berupa *upgrade* sistem *head end* dan revitalisasi pemancar) 2020: 34 *upgrade head end* 2021: 10 *upgrade head end* 2022 : 37 *transmitter system*, 10 studio, 10 OB Van 2023: 80 *transmitter system*, 19 studio, 10 OB Van 2024: 110 *transmitter system*	Saluan Transmisi	116	34	10	57	109	110	Ditjen PPI,Dit.Pitalebar
Program 3 SP 2	**SK 2**	**02-Terlaksananya migrasi TV terestrial digital dan implementasi radio terestrial digital**									
IKP.3.2	IKK.2.1	01-Jumlah rekomendasi pemerintah atas revisi UU No. 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran dan aturan turunannya	Penyelesaian regulasi/kebijakan terkait penyiaran digital (RUU Penyiaran dan regulasi turunan): 2020: Naskah RUU Penyiaran, Naskah akademik *Omnibuslaw* (penyiaran) 2021: DIM RUU Penyiaran, 1 Naskah RPP Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran dan 1 Naskah RPP RTRI 2022: 1 Naskah Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Jasa Penyiaran 2023: 1 Naskah Pedoman Perizinan 2024: 1 Naskah Pedoman Kualitas Layanan	Dokumen	N/A	2	3	1	1	1	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Penyiaran
IKP.3.3	IKK.2.2	02-Jumlah lembaga penyiaran yang bertransformasi ke penyiaran digital	Jumlah lembaga penyiaran yang bertransformasi ke penyiaran digital	Lembaga Penyiaran	%	15	73	728	0	0	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Penyiaran
3.4 Konektivitas Layanan Pos						**6.610.226**	**24.571.000**	**18.720.621**	**19.656.652**	**23.039.485**	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pos
Program 3 SP 3	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya pemerataan layanan dan pengembangan industri pos**									
IKP.4.1	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) kecamatan yang tercakup layanan pos	Persentase kecamatan yang memiliki layanan pos	%	N/A	63	65	70	72	74	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pos
IKP.4.1	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) cakupan layanan pos di kawasan prioritas (kumulatif)	Persentase kecamatan di kawasan prioritas yang memiliki layanan pos	%	43% dari 126 kecamatan di kawasan prioritas	20	40	60	80	100	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pos
IKP.4.2	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah rekomendasi Pemerintah atas Revisi Undang-Undang Nomor 38 Tahun 2009 tentang Pos	Revisi UU 38/2009 : a. RUU b. Naskah akademik RPP	Dokumen	N/A	0	1	1	1	1	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pos
IKP.4.2	IKK.1.4	04-Persentase (%) penyelenggara pos (nasional) yang menerapkan teknologi manajemen logistik (kumulatif)	Persentase penyelenggara pos menerapkan sistem *track and trace* (total penyelenggara pos sebesar 699)	%	N/A	5	8	15	25	30	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pos

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.4.3	IKK.1.5	03-Jumlah desain prangko nasional yang disahkan	Jumlah desain prangko nasional yang disahkan	Desain Prangko	12	15	12	12	12	12	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pos
Program 3 SP 3	**SK 2**	**02-Terwujudnya industri pos yang sehat dan berkelanjutan**									
IKP.4.1	IKK.2.1	01-Persentase (%) kenaikan pendapatan penyelenggara pos secara nasional	Persentase kenaikan pendapatan penyelenggara pos secara nasional	%	N/A	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Pos
3.5 Pengembangan Akses *Next Generation Broadband*						**868.892**	**13.820.000**	**10.892.500**	**11.437.125**	**12.508.981**	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Telekomunikasi
Program 3 SP 4	**SK 1**	**01-Terwujudnya pengembangan *high speed mobile broadband***									
IKP.5.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah lokasi yang terkoneksi 5G pada tahap awal implementasi	Progres implementasi penyelenggaraan 5G dengan *milestone* sebagai berikut : a. 11 (sebelas) lokasi penggelaran infrastruktur dan jaringan 5G di : 6 ibu kota provinsi di Pulau Jawa dan 5 destinasi wisata super prioritas (2023) b. 2 (dua) lokasi penggelaran infrastruktur dan jaringan 5G di IKN dan 1 industri manufaktur (2024)	Lokasi	N/A	0	0	0	11	2	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Telekomunikasi
IKP.5.1	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah kebijakan/regulasi implementasi dan penyelenggaraan 5G di Indonesia	Progres persiapan implementasi dan penyelenggaraan 5G dengan *milestone* sebagai berikut : a. Kesiapan penyelenggara telekomunikasi dalam mengimplementasikan 5G (2020) b. *Roadmap* 5G (2021) c. PM Kominfo tentang Implementasi dan Penyelenggaraan 5G (2022)	Dokumen	N/A	1	1	1	0	0	Ditjen PPI, Dit.Telekomunikasi
3.6 Penyediaan dan Pengelolaan Layanan Telekomunikasi dan Informasi untuk Masyarakat dan Pemerintah						**102.041.977**	**157.429.244**	-	-	-	BAKTI, Dit. Masyarakat
Program 3 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Terlaksananya penyediaan & pengelolaan layanan telekomunikasi dan informasi untuk masyarakat dan Pemerintah**									
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah *platform* untuk mendukung program pemerintah	Implementasi *platform* untuk mendukung program pemerintah	*Platform*	N/A	6	6	6	6	6	BAKTI, Dit. Masyarakat
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.2	01-Jumlah pelaksanaan kegiatan dalam rangka peningkatan produktivitas masyarakat melalui pemanfaatan infrastruktur dan penguatan ekosistem	Pelaksanaan kegiatan dalam rangka peningkatan produktivitas masyarakat melalui pemanfaatan infrastruktur dan penguatan ekosistem	Solusi Ekosistem	N/A	20	20	20	20	20	BAKTI, Dit. Masyarakat

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
3.7 Penyediaan dan Pengelolaan Layanan Telekomunikasi dan Informasi untuk Badan Usaha							**52.315.520**	**52.460.000**	-	-	-	BAKTI, Dit. Badan Usaha
	SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Terlaksananya penyediaan dan pengelolaan layanan telekomunikasi dan informasi untuk badan usaha**									
	IKP.2.5	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah kerjasama BLU dan badan usaha dalam rangka kemandirian BLU	Jumlah kerjasama BLU dan badan usaha dalam rangka kemandirian BLU	Kerja Sama	N/A	1	2	1	1	1	BAKTI, Dit. Badan Usaha
	IKP.2.5	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah skema model bisnis dan pentarifan USO	Jumlah skema model bisnis dan pentarifan USO	Model Bisnis	N/A	1	2	1	1	1	BAKTI, Dit. Badan Usaha
3.8 Pengelolaan Rencana Strategis, Keuangan, Hukum dan Sumber Daya							**206.062.783**	**355.310.927**	-	-	-	BAKTI, Dit. Keuangan, Dit SDA
	Program 1 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Terlaksananya pengelolaan rencana strategis, keuangan, hukum dan sumber daya yang unggul**									
	IKP.2.1	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) batas tertinggi temuan realisasi anggaran BAKTI berdasarkan hasil pengawasan BPK	Jumlah temuan realisasi anggaran BAKTI berdasarkan hasil pengawasan BPK	%	N/A	≤ 1%	≤ 1%	≤ 1%	≤ 1%	≤ 1%	BAKTI, Dit. Keuangan
	IKP.2.1	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) realisasi belanja dan PNBP dari target	Realisasi belanja dan PNBP dari target	%	N/A	95	95	95	95	95	BAKTI, Dit. Keuangan
	IKP.2.1	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah layanan pengelolaan sumber daya dan administrasi yang unggul	Jumlah layanan pengelolaan sumber daya dan administrasi yang unggul & inisiatif kerja sama	Layanan	N/A	11	11	11	11	11	BAKTI, Dit SDA
04 - Program Komunikasi Publik							**191.236.706**	**410.734.388**	**453.577.881**	**483.561.775**	**516.405.364**	Ditjen IKP, Setjen Kuasi
	SS 9	**SP 1**	**01-Meningkatnya akses dan kualitas informasi publik terkait kebijakan dan program prioritas pemerintah**									
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.1.1	01-Persentase (%) kepuasan masyarakat terhadap akses informasi tentang kebijakan dan program prioritas pemerintah	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	71	72	73	74	75	Ditjen IKP
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.1.2	01-Persentase (%) kepuasan masyarakat terhadap kualitas konten informasi tentang kebijakan dan program prioritas pemerintah	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui survey persepsi publik	%	69	71	72	73	74	75	Ditjen IKP

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.1.3	03-Persentase (%) K/L/D yang sudah melaksanakan urusan Pengelolaan Informasi dan Komunikasi Publik (PIKP) sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku[4] (kumulatif)	1. Dievaluasi menggunakan Indeks PIKP yang diukur oleh Ditjen IKP diukur dari total jumlah K/L dan Provinsi 2. Total K/LD = 527 K/L/D	%	N/A	65	70	75	80	90	Ditjen IKP
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.1.4	04-Persentase (%) tingkat kepuasan masyarakat di wilayah 3T terhadap informasi publik[4]	Survey persepsi di daerah 3T terhadap layanan informasi pemerintah	%	N/A	60	63	65	68	70	Ditjen IKP
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.1.5	05-Persentase (%) Berita Hoaks yang berhasil dikonter	Total berita hoaks yang berhasil di konter sesuai NSPK / total berita yang beredar x 100%	%	N/A	60	65	70	70	75	Ditjen IKP
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.1.6	01-Indeks keterbukaan informasi publik	(30% Verifikasi *Self Assesment Questionnaire* + 30% Verifikasi Lanjutan Acak + 40% Visitasi) x 100 2020: 1 Dokumen	Nilai	N/A	1 Dokumen	35	40	45	50	Setjen IKP
	SS 9	**SP 2**	**02-Meningkatnya kualitas tata kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik**									
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.2.1	01-Jumlah regulasi/kebijakan tata kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik di K/L/D yang ditetapkan[4]	Penyelesaian : 1. Regulasi/kebijakan tata kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik 2. Regulasi/kebijakan SDM bidang komunikasi publik 3. NSPK Kontra Narasi Berita Bohong (Hoaks) Tentang Kebijakan dan Program Prioritas Pemerintah	Naskah	N/A	6	6	4	4	4	Ditjen IKP
	SS 9	**SP 3**	**03-Meningkatnya kualitas pengelolaan media komunikasi**									
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.3.1	01-Indeks Kemerdekaan Pers	Dihitung dari penilaian parameter indeks kemerdekaan pers	Nilai	73.71	74	75.5	76	77	78	Setjen Kuasi
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.3.2	02-Jumlah TV dengan Indeks Kualitas Program Siaran di atas 3	Jumlah TV yang dinilai dengan indeks kualitas program siaran di atas 3	TV	N/A	7	9	11	13	15	Setjen Kuasi
	IKSS.9.1	IKP.3.3	01-Persentase (%) pelayanan informasi dan pelestarian bidang pers dan komunikasi dan informasi	Jumlah pelayanan informasi dan pelestarian yang terlaksana / Jumlah pelayanan informasi dan pelestarian x 100%	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Ditjen IKP
4.1 Tata Kelola Komunikasi Publik							**9.953.165**	**20.000.000**	**32.000.000**	**44.000.000**	**56.000.000**	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
Program 4 SP 2		**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas kebijakan tata kelola komunikasi publik**									

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah regulasi/kebijakan tata kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik di K/L/D	Total regulasi/kebijakan tata kelola informasi dan komunikasi publik di K/L/D	Naskah	N/A	6	6	4	4	4	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.2	01-Jumlah revisi regulasi tentang JFPH (Jabatan Fungsional Pranata Humas)	Total regulasi yang direvisi	Naskah	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah regulasi tentang Pengelolaan Informasi dan Komunikasi Publik (PIKP)	Total regulasi ttg PIKP	Naskah	N/A	0	1	1	1	1	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
IKP.2.1	IKK.1.4	04-Jumlah regulasi mengenai norma, standard, prosedur, kriteria (NSPK) untuk konter narasi negatif, hoaks, dan informasi *misleading*	Total regulasi mengenai norma, standard, prosedur, kriteria (NSPK) untuk konter narasi negatif, hoaks, dan informasi *misleading*	Naskah	N/A	0	1	1	1	1	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
Program 4 SP 1	**SK 2**	**02-Meningkatnya kualitas Pengelolaan Informasi dan Komunikasi Publik**									
IKP.1.3	IKK.2.1	01-Persentase (%) K/L/D yang telah melaksanakan urusan PIKP sesuai ketentuan	1. Dievaluasi menggunakan Indeks PIKP yang diukur oleh Ditjen IKP dinkur dari total jumlah K/L dan Provinsi 2. Total K/LD = 527 K/L/D	Persen	N/A	65	70	75	80	90	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
IKP.1.3	IKK.2.2	02-Persentase (%) PPID yang meningkat kepatuhannya melaksanakan fungsi sesuai UU KIP (kumulatif)	Total PPID yang patuh pada UU KIP / Total PPID x 100%	%	20	28	38	40	45	50	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
IKP.1.3	IKK.2.3	01-Jumlah ASN yang telah memperoleh bimtek terkait pengelolaan informasi dan komunikasi (kumulatif)	Total ASN yang telah memperoleh bimtek terkait pengelolaan informasi dan komunikasi	Orang	N/A	828	2850	3500	4000	4500	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
IKP.1.4	IKK.2.4	04-Jumlah kecamatan di wilayah 3T yang menerima layanan informasi publik melalui petugas informasi publik*	Total kecamatan diwilayah 3T yang menerima layanan informasi publik melalui PIP	Kecamatan	N/A	500	550	600	650	700	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.3	IKK.2.5	05-Persentase (%) mitra strategis (Kelompok Informasi Masyarakat/KIM, Media tradisional, Badan Koordinasi Hubungan Masyarakat/Bako Humas, Petugas Informasi Publik/PIP, dll) yang melaksanakan diseminasi informasi kebijakan dan program prioritas nasional* (kumulatif)	Total mitra strategis yang melakukan diseminasi informasi kebijakan dan program prioritas nasional / Total mitra strategis x 100%	%	N/A	65	70	75	80	85	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Takel dan Kemitraan Komunikasi Publik
4.2 Pengelolaan Konten dan Diseminasi Informasi Publik						**156.863.571**	**327.047.764**	**339.300.152**	**353.170.159**	**369.694.167**	Ditjen IKP, Ses IKP, Dit. Infokom Perekonomian dan Maritim, Dit. Infokom PMK, Dit. Infokom Polhukkam, Dit. PM (PJ), MONPERS, MUSPEN
Program 4 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya jangkauan penyebaran informasi dan program prioritas pemerintah**									
IKP.1.1, IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memahami informasi kebijakan dan program prioritas pemerintah terkait kampanye isu strategis	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	70	70	72	75	75	Ditjen IKP, Sesditjen
IKP.1.1, IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memahami informasi kebijakan dan program prioritas milik pemerintah bidang Polhukkam	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	60	60	65	65	70	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Polhukkam
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Berita Hoaks yang berhasil dikonter bidang Polhukkam	Total berita hoaks yang berhasil di konter sesuai NSPK / total berita yang beredar x 100%	%	N/A	60	65	70	70	75	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Polhukkam
IKP.1.1, IKP.1.2	IKK.1.4	04-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memahami informasi kebijakan dan program prioritas milik pemerintah bidang PMK	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	60	60	65	65	70	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom PMK
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.5	05-Persentase (%) Berita hoaks yang berhasil dikonter bidang PMK	Total berita hoaks yang berhasil di konter sesuai NSPK / total berita yang beredar x 100%	%	N/A	60	65	70	70	75	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom PMK

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.1.1, IKP.1.2	IKK.1.6	06-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memahami informasi kebijakan dan program prioritas milik pemerintah bidang Perekonomian dan Maritim	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	60	60	65	65	70	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Perekonomian dan Maritim
	IKP.1.5	IKK.1.7	07-Persentase (%) Berita hoaks yang berhasil dikonter bidang Perekonomian dan Maritim	Total berita hoaks yang berhasil di konter sesuai NSPK / total berita yang beredar x 100%	%	N/A	60	65	70	70	75	Ditjen IKP, Dit. Infokom Perekonomian dan Maritim
	Program 4 SP 1	**SK 2**	**02-Meningkatnya kualitas penyebaran informasi publik melalui media yang dikelola pemerintah**									
	IKP.1.1, IKP.1.2	IKK.2.1	01-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang mengakses informasi program prioritas pemerintah melalui media pemerintah (own media)	Dihitung dari jumlah *reach own* media ikp / jumlah pengguna internet di Indonesia (130jt), data didapat dari *analytic tools* masing-masing media	%	50	60	60	60	65	70	Ditjen IKP, Dit. PM
	IKP.1.4	IKK.2.2	01-Persentase (%) daerah 3T yang dapat mengakses program pemerintah melalui own media	dihitung dari *reach own* media IKP kab di daerah 3T	%	12,3	20	40	45	50	55	Ditjen IKP, Dit. PM
	IKP.1.1, IKP.1.2	IKK.2.3	03-Persentase (%) masyarakat yang memahami informasi kebijakan dan program pemerintah melalui *own media*	Dihitung dari target audiens IKP per isu/kanal, melalui survey persepsi publik	%	N/A	60	60	65	65	70	Ditjen IKP, Dit. PM
	Program 4 SP 3	**SK 3**	**03-Terselenggaranya Layanan pemanfaatan informasi media cetak dan koleksi benda bersejarah bagi masyarakat**									
	IKP.3.3	IKK.3.1	01-Jumlah Pengunjung Monumen Pers Nasional	Total pengunjung monumen pers nasional	Orang	N/A	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	Ditjen IKP, MONPERS
	IKP.3.3	IKK.3.2	02-Jumlah Pameran,dialog budaya, dan *roadshow* ke sekolah dalam rangka promosi dan publikasi tentang Monumen Pers	Total Pameran,dialog budaya, dan *roadshow* ke sekolah dalam rangka promosi dan publikasi tentang MonumenPers	Kegiatan	N/A	12	15	15	15	15	Ditjen IKP, MONPERS
	IKP.3.3	IKK.3.3	03-Jumlah Penatalaksanaan Koleksi Monumen Pers Nasional	Total Penatalaksanaan Koleksi Monumen Pers Nasional	Kegiatan	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	Ditjen IKP, MONPERS
	Program 4 SP 3	**SK 4**	**04-Terselenggaranya Layanan Informasi Benda-benda Bersejarah di Bidang Komunikasi dan Informasi**									
	IKP.3.3	IKK.4.1	01-Jumlah Pengunjung Museum Penerangan	Total Pengunjung Museum Penerangan	Orang	N/A	50000	50000	60000	65000	70000	Ditjen IKP, MUSPEN
	IKP.3.3	IKK.4.2	02-Jumlah Spot/Kegiatan Layanan Informasi kepada Masyarakat melalui Museum Penerangan	Total Layanan Informasi kepada Masyarakat melalui Museum Penerangan	Kegiatan	N/A	40	40	45	45	50	Ditjen IKP, MUSPEN

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.3.3	IKK.4.3	03-Jumlah Penataan Koleksi Sesuai Konsep Museum Inklusif	Total Penataan Koleksi Sesuai Konsep Museum Inklusif	Kegiatan	N/A	15	15	16	16	17	Ditjen IKP, MUSPEN
4.3 Penguatan Lembaga Pers dan Jurnalis						**5.646.606**	**23.623.175**	**31.118.451**	**32.674.374**	**34.308.092**	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
Program 4 SP 3	**SK 1**	**01-Mendukung terwujudnya kemerdekaan pers nasional**									
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) jurnalis yang memperoleh peningkatan pemahaman atas Kode Etik Jurnalistik dan aturan terkait pers	Total jurnalis yang memperoleh peningkatan pemahaman atas Kode Etik Jurnalistik dan aturan terkait pers / Total jurnalis	%	N/A	85	98	98	98	98	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah wartawan yang tersertifikasi jurnalis	Total wartawan yang tersertifikasi jurnalis	Orang	N/A	20	1700	1700	1570	1500	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah wartawan yang mendapat pelatihan jurnalistik	Total wartawan yang mendapat pelatihan jurnalistik	Orang	N/A	0	1870	1870	1680	1680	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.4	01-Nilai Indeks Kemerdekaan Pers	Dihitung dari penilaian parameter indeks kemerdekaan pers	Nilai	73.71	74	75.5	76	77	78	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.5	05-Jumlah perusahaan pers yang terverifikasi secara faktual	Total perusahaan pers yang terverifikasi secara faktual	Perusahaan Pers	N/A	114	350	650	700	736	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.6	06-Persentase (%) perusahaan pers yang lolos verifikasi faktual	Total perusahaan pers yang lolos verifikasi faktual / Total perusahaan pers yang terverifikasi secara faktual x 100%	%	N/A	80	80	80	80	80	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
IKP.3.1	IKK.1.7	07-Persentase (%) pengaduan dan penegakan etika bidang pers yang terselesaikan	Total pengaduan dan penegakan etika bidang pers yang terselesaikan / Total pengaduan dan penegakan etika bidang pers x 100%	%	59	60	85	90	90	90	SETJEN, Kuasi Dewan Pers
4.4 Peningkatan Kualitas Konten Penyiaran						**16.676.380**	**27.063.449**	**32.914.165**	**34.559.873**	**36.287.868**	SETJEN, Kuasi KPI
Program 4 SP 3	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas penyiaran Indonesia**									
IKP.3.2	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah lembaga penyiaran yang berkualitas	Total lembaga penyiaran yang berkualitas	lembaga	N/A	23	57	58	59	59	SETJEN, Kuasi KPI
IKP.3.2	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah Lembaga Penyiaran (TV Induk Jaringan, Radio Berjaringan, LPB) yang memenuhi Ketentuan Peraturan Perundangan (Evaluasi Tahunan, dipublikasi ke media)	Total Lembaga Penyiaran (TV Induk Jaringan, Radio Berjaringan, LPB) yang memenuhi Ketentuan Peraturan Perundangan (Evaluasi Tahunan, dipublikasi ke media)	lembaga	N/A	15 (TV Berjaringan) 4 (Radio Berjaringan) 4 (LPB Satelit)	18 (TV Berjaringan) 20 (Radio Berjaringan) 19 (LPB Satelit)	18 (TV Berjaringan) 21 (Radio Berjaringan) 19 (LPB Satelit)	18 (TV Berjaringan) 22 (Radio Berjaringan) 19 (LPB Satelit)	18 (TV Berjaringan) 22 (Radio Berjaringan) 19 (LPB Satelit)	SETJEN, Kuasi KPI
IKP.3.2	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah TV dengan Indeks Kualitas Program Siaran di atas 3	Total TV dengan Indeks Kualitas Program Siaran di atas 3	TV	N/A	7	9	11	13	15	SETJEN, Kuasi KPI
IKP.3.2	IKK.1.4	04-Persentase (%) Pengaduan Masyarakat terhadap Konten Siaran TV dan Radio yang Terselesaikan	Total Pengaduan Masyarakat terhadap Konten Siaran TV dan Radio yang Terselesaikan / Total Pengaduan Masyarakat terhadap Konten Siaran TV dan Radio x 100%	%	N/A	96	97	98	99	99	SETJEN, Kuasi KPI

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					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
4.5 Implementasi Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik						**2.096.984**	**13.000.000**	**18.245.113**	**19.157.369**	**20.115.237**	SETJEN, Kunsi KIP
Program 4 SP 2	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatkan keterbukaan informasi publik**									
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai indeks keterbukaan informasi publik	Nilai Indeks Keterbukaan Informasi Publik	Nilai	1 Dokumen	1 Dokumen	35	40	45	50	SETJEN, Kunsi KIP
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah penyelesaian sengketa informasi publik tahun berjalan yang belum diselesaikan	Jumlah register sengketa tahun berjalan terselesaikan	Sengketa	680 tunggakan sengketa	30	92	100	110	120	SETJEN, Kunsi KIP
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah Badan Publik yang Informatif	Jumlah Badan Publik yang masuk dalam kategori informatif	Badan Publik	35	35	40	45	55	60	SETJEN, Kunsi KIP
05 - Dukungan Manajemen						**1.566.370.996**	**1.475.781.407**	**1.865.006.853**	**1.858.562.409**	**1.970.330.461**	SETJEN, ITJEN, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen APTIKA, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBSDMP, 6 BPSDMP, BPPTIK Ses Ditjen IKP, Dit. SDA BAKTI
SS 10	**SP 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas tata kelola birokrasi yang efektif dan efisien**									
IKSS.10.1	IKP.1.1	01-Indeks SPBE (sesuai penilaian MenPAN skala 1-5)	1. (40% Nilai Domain Kebijakan SPBE + 30% Nilai Domain Tata Kelola + 40% Nilai Domain Layanan SPBE) 2. Tahun 2020: menggunakan parameter lama dari permenpan 3. Tahun 2021-2024: menggunakan parameter baru dari permenpan	Nilai	3,71	3,25	3,0	3,4	3,6	3,8	Setjen
IKSS.10.2	IKP.1.2	02-Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi Kemenkominfo	Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB)	Nilai	76.18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Setjen, Itjen, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen APTIKA, Ses BLSDM, Ses Ditjen IKP
IKSS.10.4	IKP.1.3	01-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) Kemenkominfo	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	B (66.99)	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Setjen, Itjen, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen APTIKA, Ses BLSDM, Ses Ditjen IKP
IKSS.10.3	IKP.1.4	04-Nilai Opini Laporan Keuangan di lingkungan Kemenkominfo menurut kriteria	Diukur berdasarkan 3 Kriteria Umum: 1. Kesesuaian terhadap Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah 2. Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku 3. Efektivitas Sistem Pengendalian Pemerintah	Opini	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	Setjen, Itjen, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen APTIKA, Ses BLSDM, Ses Ditjen IKP

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KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKSS.10.2	IKP.1.5	05-Nilai SPIP Kemenkominfo	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Setjen, Itjen, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen APTIKA, Ses BLSDM, Ses Ditjen IKP
	IKSS.10.3	IKP.1.6	06-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Kemenkominfo	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Setjen, Itjen, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen APTIKA, Ses BLSDM, Ses Ditjen IKP
	IKSS.10.2	IKP.1.7	07-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan ke sekretariatan	Hasil survey kepuasaan pengguna layanan ke sekretarintan	Nilai	3.51	3.71	3.71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Setjen, Itjen, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen APTIKA, Ses BLSDM, Ses Ditjen IKP
	IKSS.10.2	IKP.1.8	08-Persentase (%) Realisasi Rencana Penyederhanaan Regulasi Kemenkominfo	Realisasi rencana pencabutan dan penerbitan regulasi Kemenkominfo	%	"Terbit: 15 Cabut: 46"	100% Terbit: 7 Cabut: 10	100% Terbit: 7 Cabut: 14	100% Terbit: 6 Cabut: 13	100% Terbit: 6 Cabut: 10	100% Terbit: 5 Cabut: 9	Setjen
	IKSS.10.5	IKP.1.9	09-Indeks kompetensi pegawai Kemenkominfo	Indeks kompetensi pegawai yang dihitung dari persentase kesesuaian profil kompetensi *real* pegawai dibandingkan dengan standar kompetensi pegawai pada jabatannya	Nilai	85	-	85	85	90	90	Setjen
5.1 Legislasi dan Litigasi							**3.323.695**	**6.554.536**	**6.882.263**	**7.226.376**	**7.587.695**	Setjen, Rokum
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Terlaksananya harmonisasi regulasi dan layanan hukum di lingkungan Kemenkominfo**									
	IKP.1.8	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) Realisasi Rencana Penyederhanaan Regulasi Kemenkominfo	Realisasi rencana pencabutan dan penerbitan regulasi Kemenkominfo	%	"Terbit: 15 Cabut: 46"	100% Terbit: 7 Cabut: 10	100% Terbit: 7 Cabut: 14	100% Terbit: 6 Cabut: 13	100% Terbit: 6 Cabut: 10	100% Terbit: 5 Cabut: 9	Setjen, Rokum
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai Reformasi Birokrasi (RB) Sekretariat Jenderal untuk Area Penataan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan.	Berdasarkan penilaian Itjen Area Penataan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan.	Nilai	3,34	>3,825 (dari bobot 5)	>3.940 (dari bobot 5)	>4,000 (dari bobot 5)	>4,100 (dari bobot 5)	>4,165 (dari bobot 5)	Setjen, Rokum

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.8	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Penyelesaian Penyusunan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan	1. Total Penyusunan Peraturan Perundangan-undangan/Total Penyelesaian Penyusunan Peraturan Perundang-undangan x 100% 2. 2021: 13 RPM (7 Baru dan 6 simplikasi)	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	Setjen, Rokum
IKP.1.8	IKK.1.4	04-Persentase (%) penanganan kasus hukum di lingkungan Kemenkominfo	Total kasus hukum di Kemenkominfo yang berhasil ditangani / Total kasus hukum di Kemenkominfo x 100%	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	Setjen, Rokum
5.2 Pengelolaan Organisasi dan SDM						**6.927.794**	**17.000.001**	**17.850.001**	**18.742.501**	**19.679.627**	Setjen, Rowai
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas tata kelola dan organisasi Kominfo**									
IKP.1.9	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) Penyesaian Manajemen Jabatan Pasca Penyederhanaan Birokrasi	Total realisasi dokumen manajemen jabatan/rencana penyelesaian manajemen jabatan pasca penyederhanaan birokrasi	%		-	100	100	100	100	Setjen, Rowai
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	01-Nilai Reformasi Birokrasi (RB) Kementerian Kominfo untuk Area Manajemen Perubahan, Penguatan Organisasi, Sistem Manajemen SDM, Tata Laksana (indikator Proses bisnis dan prosedur operasional tetap (SOP)	1. Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB) 2. Jika nilai RB dari MenPAN RB belum diterbitkan, maka gunakan hasil Penilaian Mandiri Pelaksanaan Reformasi Birokrasi (PMPRB) Inspektorat	Nilai		26,2	27,2	28,3	29,5	31	Setjen, Rowai
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.3	03-Nilai Reformasi Birokrasi (RB) Lingkungan Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika	1. Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB) 2. Jika nilai RB dari MenPAN RB belum diterbitkan, maka gunakan hasil Penilaian Mandiri Pelaksanaan Reformasi Birokrasi (PMPRB) Inspektorat	Nilai		76,5	78	80	82	84	Setjen, Rowai
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 2**	**01-Meningkatnya Kompetensi SDM Kominfo bidang digital, manajerial dan teknis**									
IKP.1.9	IKK.2.1	01-Persentase (%) SDM Kemenkominfo yang mengikuti pelatihan bidang digital	Jumlah realisasi SDM Kemenkominfo yang mengikuti program pelatihan bidang digital / Total rencana pelatihan SDM Kominfo yang harus mengikuti x 100%	%	90	20	90	90	90	90	Setjen, Rowai
IKP.1.9	IKK.2.2	02-Persentase (%) SDM Kemenkominfo yang mengikuti pelatihan bidang manajerial/administrasi	Jumlah realisasi SDM Kemenkominfo yang mengikuti program pelatihan bidang manajerial dan administasi / Total rencana pegawai yang harus mengikuti pelatihan bidang manajerial dan adm x 100%	%	90	10	90	90	90	90	Setjen, Rowai
IKP.1.9	IKK.2.3	03-Persentase (%) kebutuhan SDM yang terpenuhi berdasarkan kriteria kompetensi	Total realisasi pemenuhan SDM yang dipenuhi / Total kebutuhan SDM sesuai peta jabatan x 100%	%	10	25	35	45	55	65	Setjen, Rowai
IKP.1.9	IKK.2.4	01-Persentase (%) penerapan pola karir terhadap total pegawai	Persentase proses karier pegawai yang dilakukan dibandingkan dengan pola karier yang disusun	%	N/A	-	3	5	10	15	Setjen, Rowai

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.9	IKK.2.5	05-Jumlah rancangan peraturan MenPan yang diusulkan untuk pembentukan jabatan fungsional baru bidang TIK	1. Total rencana pembentukan jabatan fungsional baru bidang TIK 2. 2021: IPI (Inspektur Pos dan Informatika, Analis Penyelenggaraan Telekomunikasi, Pengendali Sistem dan Data	RPM MenPan	N/A	-	3	3	4	4	Setjen, Rowai
IKP.1.9	IKK.2.6	06-Indeks Profesionalisme Pegawai	Capaian tahapan implementasi manajemen SDM berbasis kinerja	Nilai	N/A	-	3	3,5	3,5	4	Setjen, Rowai
5.3 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum Sekretariat Jenderal						**212.805.894**	**249.561.581**	**268.117.467**	**281.523.339**	**296.214.507**	Setjen, Rokeu (PJ), Roum, Kuasi Dewan Pers, Kuasi KIP, Kuasi KPI
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas pengelolaan keuangan, BMN dan Umum Sekretariat Jenderal**									
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Kemenkominfo	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Setjen, Rokeu
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.2	02-Jumlah Laporan Barang Milik Negara Kementerian Kominfo yang dapat diselesaikan tepat waktu dan sesuai dengan SIMAK BMN	Total Laporan Barang Milik Negara Kementerian Kominfo yang dapat diselesaikan tepat waktu dan sesuai dengan SIMAK BMN	Laporan	N/A	3	12	12	12	12	Setjen, Rokeu
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.3	03-Jumlah laporan keuangan Kementerian Kominfo yang dapat diselesaikan tepat waktu dan sesuai Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah (SAP)	Total laporan keuangan Kementerian Kominfo yang dapat diselesaikan tepat waktu dan sesuai Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah (SAP)	Laporan	N/A	16	44	44	44	44	Setjen, Rokeu
IKP.1.4	IKK.1.4	04-Persentase (%) batas tertinggi temuan realisasi anggaran SETJEN berdasarkan hasil pengawasan BPK	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Setjen, Rokeu
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.5	05-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan keuangan	Hasil survey kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan keuangan	Nilai	75.88	80	82	85	85	85	Setjen, Rokeu

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.6	06-Nilai SPIP Sekretariat Jenderal	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Setjen, Rokeu
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.7	07-Level pematangan (Maturitas) ULP (skala 1-5)	Hasil penilaian indeks ULP	Nilai	2	2	2	3	3	4	Setjen, Roum
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.8	08-Persentase (%) capaian realisasi rencana BMN	Realisasi pengadaan BMN / RK BMN per tahunnya x 100%	%	N/A	80	100	100	100	100	Setjen, Roum
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.9	09-Persentase (%) terlaksananya renovasi sarana dan prasarana	Total terlaksananya renovasi sarana dan prasarana / Total rencana renovasi sarana dan prasarana x 100%	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Setjen, Roum
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.10	10-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan Umum	Hasil survey kepuasan terhadap seluruh pegawai terhadap layanan biro umum	Nilai	3.51	3,71	3,71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Setjen, Roum
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 2**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Sekretariat KIP yang Bersih dan Efisien**									
IKP.1.7	IKK.2.1	01-Indeks Kepuasan Layanan Administrasi Sekretariat Komisi Informasi Pusat	1. Hasil survey kepuasan terhadap seluruh pegawai terhadap layanan Kesektariat KIP 2. Pengukuran oleh Biro Umum	Nilai	N/A	-	3,71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Setjen, Kuasi Set KIP
IKP.1.6	IKK.2.2	02-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran KIP.	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam nasi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Setjen, Kuasi Set KIP
IKP.1.4	IKK.2.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Realisasi Anggaran Sekretariat Komisi Informasi Pusat Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK dan Itjen.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Setjen, Kuasi Set KIP
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 3**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Sekretariat KPI yang Bersih dan Efisien**									

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.7	IKK.3.1	01-Indeks Kepuasan Layanan Administrasi Sekretariat Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia	1. Hasil survey kepuasan terhadap seluruh pegawai terhadap layanan Kesektariat KPI 2. Pengukuran oleh Biro Umum	Nilai	N/A	-	3,71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Setjen, Kuasi Set KPI
IKP.1.6	IKK.3.2	02-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran KPI	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Setjen, Kuasi Set KPI
IKP.1.4	IKK.3.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Realisasi Anggaran Sekretariat Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK dan Itjen.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Setjen, Kuasi Set KPI
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 4**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Sekretariat Dewan Pers yang Bersih dan Efisien**									
IKP.1.7	IKK.4.1	01-Indeks Kepuasan Layanan Administrasi Sekretariat Dewan Pers	1. Hasil survey kepuasan terhadap seluruh pegawai terhadap layanan Kesektariat Dewan Pers 2. Pengukuran oleh Biro Umum	Nilai	4	-	3,71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Setjen, Kuasi Set. Dewan Pers
IKP.1.6	IKK.4.2	02-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Dewan Pers	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Setjen, Kuasi Set. Dewan Pers
IKP.1.4	IKK.4.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Realisasi Anggaran Sekretariat Dewan Pers Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK dan Itjen.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Setjen, Kuasi Set. Dewan Pers

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
5.4 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum Inspektorat Jenderal							**26.613.904**	**26.933.884**	**28.395.209**	**29.929.600**	**31.540.711**	Itjen, Ses Itjen
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Inspektorat Jenderal yang Bersih dan Efisien**									
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi Itjen	Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB)	Nilai	76.18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Itjen, Ses Itjen
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) Itjen	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Itjen, Ses Itjen
	IKP.1.4	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK atas LK Itjen Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Itjen, Ses Itjen
	IKP.1.6	IKK.1.4	04-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Itjen	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Itjen, Ses Itjen
	IKP.1.5	IKK.1.5	05-Nilai SPIP Itjen	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Itjen, Ses Itjen
	IKP.1.7	IKK.1.6	06-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan Dukungan Manajemen Itjen	Hasil survey kepuasaan pengguna layanan kesekretariatan Itjen, pengukuran dilakukan oleh Biro Umum	Nilai	N/A	-	3.71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Itjen, Ses Itjen
5.5 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum Ditjen SDPPI							**552.835.064**	**605.258.868**	**605.161.207**	**645.977.247**	**689.469.885**	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, UPT Balmon / Loka/ Posmon, BBPPTI

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Terwujudnya harmonisasi regulasi untuk mendukung peningkatan konektivitas pita lebar**									
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Jumlah Penyelesaian regulasi terkait spektrum frekuensi yang mendukung peningkatan konektivitas broadband	Regulasi yang ditetapkan dalam mendukung peningkatan konektivitas pita lebar	RPM	N/A	1	1	2	2	2	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 2**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Ditjen SDPPI yang Bersih dan Efisien**									
IKP.1.2	IKK.2.1	01-Nilai Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi SDPPI	Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB)	Nilai	76.18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, UPT Balmon/ Loka/ Posmon, BBPPTI
IKP.1.3	IKK.2.2	02-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) Ditjen SDPPI	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, UPT Balmon/ Loka/ Posmon, BBPPTI
IKP.1.4	IKK.2.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK atas LK Ditjen SDPPI Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, UPT Balmon/ Loka/ Posmon, BBPPTI
IKP.1.6	IKK.2.4	04-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Ditjen SDPPI	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, UPT Balmon/ Loka/ Posmon, BBPPTI
IKP.1.5	IKK.2.5	05-Nilai SPIP Ditjen SDPPI	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, UPT Balmon/ Loka/ Posmon, BBPPTI

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.1.9	IKK.2.6	01-Peningkatan Kompetensi SDM Ditjen SDPPI	Jumlah SDM Ditjen SDPPI yang diberikan pelatihan / Jumlah SDM Ditjen SDPPI x 100% (min. 20 JP/tahun)	Pegawai	N/A	-	100	100	100	100	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI, UPT Balmon/ Loka/ Posmon, BBPPTI
	IKP.1.7	IKK.2.7	08-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan Dukungan Manajemen Ditjen SDPPI	Hasil survey kepuasaan pengguna layanan kesekretariatan Ditjen SDPPI, pengkuran dilakukan oleh Biro Umum	Nilai	N/A	-	3.71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Ditjen SDPPI, Ses Ditjen SDPPI
5.6 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum Ditjen PPI							**151.055.881**	**145.042.338**	**147.152.229**	**153.089.905**	**162.244.402**	Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen PPI
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Ditjen PPI yang Bersih dan Efisien**									
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi PPI	Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB)	Nilai	76.18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen PPI
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) Ditjen PPI	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen PPI
	IKP.1.4	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK atas LK Ditjen PPI Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen PPI
	IKP.1.6	IKK.1.4	04-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Ditjen PPI	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen PPI
	IKP.1.5	IKK.1.5	05-Nilai SPIP Ditjen PPI	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen PPI

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	BASELINE	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.6	06-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan Dukungan Manajemen Ditjen PPI	Hasil survey kepuasaan pengguna layanan kesekretariatan Ditjen PPI, pengukuran dilakukan oleh Biro Umum	Nilai	N/A	-	3,71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Ditjen PPI, Ses Ditjen PPI
5.7 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum Ditjen APTIKA						**55.920.404**	**69.469.167**	**72.442.624**	**81.514.007**	**90.339.705**	Ditjen APTIKA, Ses Ditjen APTIKA
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Ditjen APTIKA yang Bersih dan Efisien**									
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi APTIKA	Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB)	Nilai	76.18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Ditjen APTIKA, Ses Ditjen APTIKA
IKP.1.3	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) Ditjen APTIKA	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Ditjen APTIKA, Ses Ditjen APTIKA
IKP.1.4	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK atas LK Ditjen APTIKA Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen APTIKA, Ses Ditjen APTIKA
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.4	04-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Ditjen APTIKA	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Ditjen APTIKA, Ses Ditjen APTIKA
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.5	05-Nilai SPIP Ditjen APTIKA	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Ditjen APTIKA, Ses Ditjen APTIKA
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.6	06-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan Dukungan Manajemen Ditjen APTIKA	Hasil survey kepuasaan pengguna layanan kesekretariatan Ditjen APTIKA	Nilai	N/A	-	3.71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Ditjen APTIKA, Ses Ditjen APTIKA
5.8 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum Ditjen IKP						**105.316.574**	**88.983.891**	**90.562.642**	**94.610.774**	**99.341.314**	Ditjen IKP, Ses Ditjen IKP, Muspen, Monpers
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola Ditjen IKP yang Bersih dan Efisien**									

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi Ditjen IKP	Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB)	Nilai	76.18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Ditjen IKP, Ses Ditjen IKP, Muspen, Monpers
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) Ditjen IKP	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Ditjen IKP, Ses Ditjen IKP, Muspen, Monpers
	IKP.1.4	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK atas LK Ditjen IKP Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ditjen IKP, Ses Ditjen IKP, Muspen, Monpers
	IKP.1.6	IKK.1.4	04-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran Ditjen IKP	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	N/A	86	86	87	87	88	Ditjen IKP, Ses Ditjen IKP, Muspen, Monpers
	IKP.1.5	IKK.1.5	05-Nilai SPIP Ditjen IKP	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3,098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Ditjen IKP, Ses Ditjen IKP, Muspen, Monpers
	IKP.1.7	IKK.1.6	06-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan Dukungan Manajemen Ditjen IKP	Hasil survey kepuasaan pengguna layanan kesekretariatan Ditjen IKP, pengukuran dilakukan Biro Umum	Nilai	N/A	-	3.71	3,74	3,75	3,8	Ditjen IKP, Ses Ditjen IKP, Muspen, Monpers
5.9 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum BLSDM							**114.045.225**	**134.380.060**	**489.329.955**	**399.994.375**	**420.775.247**	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBPSDM, 6 BBPSDM, BBPTIK
	Program S SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Tata Kelola BLSDM yang Bersih dan Efisien**									

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai Indeks Reformasi Birokrasi BLSDM	Bandingkan antara target kinerja nilai RB dengan hasil evaluasi RB dari MenPAN RB)	Nilai	76,18	76,5	78	80	82	84	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBPSDM, 6 BBPSDM, BBPTIK
IKP.1.3	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai Akuntabilitas Kinerja (AKIP) BLSDM	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBPSDM, 6 BBPSDM, BBPTIK
IKP.1.4	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Batas Tertinggi Temuan Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK atas LK BLSDM Berdasarkan Hasil Pengawasan BPK.	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	0,08	1	1	1	1	1	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBPSDM, 6 BBPSDM, BBPTIK
IKP.1.6	IKK.1.4	04-Nilai Kinerja Anggaran BLSDM	Nilai Kinerja Anggaran merupakan penilaian atas kinerja anggaran yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian keuangan dengan gabungan nilai SMART (60%) dan IKPA (40%). a. IKPA terdiri dari 4 aspek pelaksanaan anggaran yaitu : kesesuaian antar perencanaan dan pelaksanaan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, efektivitas pelaksanaan kegiatan dan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan. b. SMART merupakan pencapaian kinerja atas penggunaan anggaran yang tertuang dalam tusi kerja berupa keluaran dari kegiatan atau program dan hasil dari program dengan kuantitas dan kualitas yang terukur.	Nilai	"93.59 (Nilai IKPA) (Nilai SMART 95,07) (Nilai kinerja anggaran (SMART(60%)+IKPA (40%) = 94,5)"	86	86	87	87	88	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBPSDM, 6 BBPSDM, BBPTIK
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.5	05-Nilai SPIP Balitbang SDM	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5) Penilaian SPIP eselon 1 oleh APIP dan BPKP hanya sebagai pemeriksa	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBPSDM, 6 BBPSDM, BBPTIK
IKP.1.7	IKK.1.6	06-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan Dukungan Manajemen BLSDM	Hasil survey kepuasaan pengguna layanan kesekretariatan BLSDM, pengukuran dilakukan biro umum	Nilai	N/A	-	3.71	3,74	3,75	3,8	BLSDM, Ses BLSDM, 2 BBPSDM, 6 BBPSDM, BBPTIK
5.10 Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN dan Umum BAKTI						**2.047.157**	**1.972.649**	**2.071.282**	**2.174.845**	**2.283.588**	BAKTI, Dit. SDA

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas manajemen keuangan dan BMN yang tertib dan sesuai peraturan perundangan BAKTI**									
	IKP.1.7	IKK.1.1	01-Indeks kepuasan pegawai terhadap layanan keuangan BAKTI	Total layanan operasional internal	layanan		1	1	1	1	1	BAKTI, Dit. SDA
5.11 Pengelolaan Akuntabilitas Kinerja							**9.894.736**	**42.000.000**	**44.100.000**	**46.305.000**	**48.620.250**	Setjen, Biro Perencanaan
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya Kualitas Perencanaan dan penganggaran di lingkungan Kementerian Kominfo**									
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai akuntabilitas kinerja (AKIP) Kemenkominfo	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	B (66.99)	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Setjen, Biro Perencanaan
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai akuntabilitas kinerja (AKIP) Sekretariat Jenderal	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Setjen, Biro Perencanaan
	IKP.1.3	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) rencana kerjasama yang ditindaklanjuti	Total dokumen kerjasama yang ditindaklanjuti/total dokumen yang direncanakan x 100%	%	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Setjen, Biro Perencanaan
5.12 Pengelolaan Sistem Informasi dan Teknologi							**14.234.249**	**28.518.851**	**29.944.794**	**31.442.033**	**33.014.135**	Setjen, PDSI
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Terwujudnya transformasi digital layanan administrasi *(smart administration)* di Kementerian Kominfo**									
	IKP.1.1	IKK.1.1	01-Indeks SPBE (sesuai penilaian MenPAN skala 1-5)	1. (40% Nilai Domain Kebijakan SPBE + 30% Nilai Domain Tata Kelola + 40% Nilai Domain Layanan SPBE) 2. Tahun 2020: menggunakan parameter lama dari permenpan 3. Tahun 2021-2024: menggunakan parameter baru dari permenpan	Nilai	3,71	3,25	3,0	3,4	3,6	3,8	Setjen, PDSI
	IKP.1.1	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) penerapan Kemenkominfo *Smart Services (Smart Application, Smart Data, Smart Services)*	Dasar Perhitungan dengan *scope Infrastructure* : *1. Smart Apps* *2. Smart Data* *3. Smart Services*	%	N/A	N/A	20	35	65	90	Setjen, PDSI
	IKP.1.1	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) Peningkatan Kapasitas Infrastruktur.	Dihitung berdasarkan *trend* kebutuhan dari data tahun sebelumnya ditambahkan permintaan perencanaan kebutuhan satuan kerja	%	N/A	25	75	80	85	90	Setjen, PDSI
	IKP.1.1	IKK.1.4	01-Persentase (%) ketersediaan infrastruktur TI Kemenkominfo	Realisasi ketersediaan infrastruktur TI per tahun	%	N/A	60	65	70	80	90	Setjen, PDSI

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN			SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	IKP.1.1	IKK.1.5	05-Persentase (%) Tingkat SLA layanan PDSI	Realisasi tingkat ketersediaan layanan (SLA) PDSI	%	98	80	80	85	90	95	Setjen, PDSI
5.13 Pengelolaan Komunikasi dan Informasi Publik Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika							**306.726.247**	**40.000.000**	**42.000.000**	**44.100.000**	**46.305.000**	Setjen, Biro Humas
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas pengelolaan informasi terkait Kementerian Kominfo**									
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai indeks persepsi publik terhadap program kementerian kominfo (skala 1-5)	Hasil penilaian survey yang dilakukan pihak eksternal yaitu *Markplus*, 100 kuesioner + *in depth interview*	Nilai	4.69	0	4	4	4	4	Setjen, Biro Humas
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	02-Nilai Peneringkatan PPID Kominfo oleh Komisi Informasi Pusat (KIP)	1. Hasil survey dari KIP 2. (30% Verifikasi *Self Assesment Questionnaire* + 30% Verifikasi Lanjutan Acak + 40% Visitasi) x 100	Nilai	96,17	95	95	96	96	97	Setjen, Biro Humas
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.3	03-Nilai Reformasi Birokrasi (RB) Kementerian Kominfo Tahun 2019 untuk Area Penataan Tata Laksana (indikator Keterbukaan Informasi Publik).	Terdapat 4 Indikator Keterbukaan Informasi Publik: 1. Informasi Publik Secara Berkala 2. Informasi Serta Merta 3. Informasi Setiap Saat 4. Permintaan Informasi	Nilai	N/A	0,38 (dari bobot 0,5)	0,40	0,44	0,46	0,5	Setjen, Biro Humas
5.14 Pengelolaan Administrasi dan Kerjasama Internasional							**1.843.259**	**7.999.999**	**8.400.000**	**8.819.999**	**9.260.998**	Setjen, PUSKI
	Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Meningkatnya kualitas program/proyek prioritas bidang kominfo dengan dukungan kerja sama multilateral, regional, dan bilateral bidang TIK**									
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.1	01-Persentase (%) kerja sama internasional bidang Kominfo mendukung kebijakan atau program prioritas	1. Total kerjasama internasional yang secara langsung mendukung perencanaan atau capaian program prioritas Kominfo / total kerjasama internasional yang dilakukan x 100% 2. 100% (Seluruh Program Prioritas Kementerian)	%	N/A	50	80	85	90	95	Setjen, PUSKI
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) kerja sama internasional bidang Kominfo baru yang berhasil diinisiasi	Total realisasi kerjasama yang berhasil diinisiasi / total target kerjasama x 100%	%	N/A	0	20	40	60	80	Setjen, PUSKI
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.3	03-Persentase (%) usulan dan partisipasi Indonesia pada proyek bidang Kominfo di organisasi internasional	Total proyek usulan pada kerjasama internasional melalui proposal yang terealisasikan / total target proyek usulan pada kerjasama internasional yang diajukan x 100%	%	(rata-rata per tahun) dari 3 tahun terakhir 11	27	71	86	86	86	Setjen, PUSKI
	IKP.1.2	IKK.1.4	04-Persentase (%) proposal bidang TIK yang diterima pada organisasi internasional	1. Total diterimanya proposal Indonesia pada sidang atau kerjasama internasional / total target proposal Indonesia pada sidang atau kerjasama internasional yang diajukan x 100%	%	(rata-rata per tahun) dari 3 tahun terakhir 18	40	55	70	80	85	Setjen, PUSKI

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
5.15 Pengelolaan Resiko, Pengendalian dan Pengawasan Internal						**2.780.913**	**12.105.582**	**12.597.180**	**13.112.408**	**13.653.397**	Sek. Inspektorat Jenderal, Inspektorat I, Inspektorat II, Inspektorat III, Inspektorat IV
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 1**	**01-Peningkatan kualitas pengawasan pada Ditjen SDPPI**									
IKP.1.5	IKK.1.1	01-Nilai SPIP pada Ditjen SDPPI	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5)	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Itjen, Inspektorat I
IKP.1.4	IKK.1.2	02-Persentase (%) batas tertinggi temuan realisasi anggaran Ditjen SDPPI berdasarkan pengawasan BPK	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	Itjen, Inspektorat I
IKP.1.3	IKK.1.3	03-Nilai AKIP pada Ditjen SDPPI	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Itjen, Inspektorat I
IKP.1.2	IKK.1.4	04-Nilai implementasi reformasi birokrasi (RB) pada ditjen SDPPI	Nilai komponen pengungkit + nilai kompenen hasil	Nilai	76,18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Itjen, Inspektorat I
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 2**	**02-Peningkatan kualitas pengawasan pada Ditjen PPI, Itjen dan BAKTI**									
IKP.1.5	IKK.2.1	01-Nilai SPIP pada Ditjen PPI, Itjen dan BAKTI	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5)	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Itjen, Inspektorat II
IKP.1.4	IKK.2.2	02-Persentase (%) batas tertinggi temuan realisasi anggaran Ditjen PPI, Itjen dan BAKTI berdasarkan pengawasan BPK	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	Itjen, Inspektorat II
IKP.1.3	IKK.2.3	03-Nilai AKIP pada Ditjen PPI, Itjen dan BAKTI	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Itjen, Inspektorat II
IKP.1.2	IKK.2.4	04-Nilai implementasi reformasi birokrasi (RB) pada Ditjen PPI, Itjen dan BAKTI	Nilai komponen pengungkit + nilai kompenen hasil	Nilai	76,18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Itjen, Inspektorat II

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 3**	**03-Peningkatan kualitas pengawasan pada Ditjen IKP dan BLSDM**									
IKP.1.5	IKK.3.1	01-Nilai SPIP pada Ditjen IKP dan BLSDM	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5)	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Itjen, Inspektorat III
IKP.1.4	IKK.3.2	02-Persentase (%) batas tertinggi temuan realisasi anggaran Ditjen IKP dan BLSDM berdasarkan pengawasan BPK	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	Itjen, Inspektorat III
IKP.1.3	IKK.3.3	03-Nilai AKIP pada Ditjen IKP dan BLSDM	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Itjen, Inspektorat III
IKP.1.2	IKK.3.4	04-Nilai implementasi reformasi birokrasi (RB) pada Ditjen IKP dan BLSDM	Nilai komponen pengungkit + nilai kompenen hasil	Nilai	76,18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Itjen, Inspektorat III
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 4**	**04-Peningkatan kualitas pengawasan pada Ditjen APTIKA dan Setjen**									
IKP.1.5	IKK.4.1	01-Nilai SPIP pada Ditjen APTIKA dan Setjen	Diukur berdasarkan 5 kategori fokus maturitas: 1. Belum ada (Level 0) 2. Rintisan (Level 1) 3. Berkembang (Level 2) 4. Terdefinisi (Level 3) 5. Terkelola dan Terukur (Level 4) 6. Optimum (Level 5)	Nilai	3.098	3,20	3,35	3,5	3,65	3,80	Itjen, Inspektorat IV
IKP.1.4	IKK.4.2	02-Persentase (%) batas tertinggi temuan realisasi anggaran Ditjen APTIKA dan Setjen berdasarkan pengawasan BPK	Survey dan pemeriksaan BPK 1 % dari alokasi anggaran = batas maksimal nilai temuan yang ditolerir BPK (semakin kecil semakin baik nilainya)	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	Itjen, Inspektorat IV
IKP.1.3	IKK.4.3	03-Nilai AKIP pada Ditjen APTIKA dan Setjen	(30% Perencanaan Kinerja + 25% Pengukuran Kinerja + 15% Pelaporan Nilai Kinerja + 10% Evaluasi Internal + 20% Capaian Kinerja) x 100	Nilai	66,99	67	68,5	70,5	72,5	75	Itjen, Inspektorat IV
IKP.1.2	IKK.4.4	04-Nilai implementasi reformasi birokrasi (RB) pada Ditjen APTIKA dan Setjen	Nilai komponen pengungkit + nilai kompenen hasil	Nilai	76,18	76,5	78	80	82	84	Itjen, Inspektorat IV
Program 5 SP 1	**SK 5**	**05-Meningkatnya kualitas tata kelola dan layanan pengawasan Internal**									

Lampiran 2. Matriks Kinerja dan Pendanaan Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika

KODE PROGRAM / KODE KEGIATAN		SASARAN PROGRAM / INDIKATOR KINERJA PROGRAM / SASARAN KEGIATAN / INDIKATOR KINERJA KEGIATAN	MANUAL PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR	SATUAN	*BASELINE*	TARGET					UNIT ORGANISASI PELAKSANA
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
IKP.1.7	IKK.5.1	01-Indeks kepuasan terhadap layanan pengawasan internal (skala 1 - 4)	hasil survey kepuasan terhadap layanan pengawasan internal	Nilai	2.55 dari 3.00	3,2 dari 4	3,3 dari 4	3,4 dari 4	3,5 dari 4	3,6 dari 4	Itjen, Ses Itjen
IKP.1.5	IKK.5.2	02-Persentase (%) Implementasi *Continuous Audit and Continuous Monitoring* (CACM) di lingkungan Kementerian Kominfo	Implementasi *Continuous Audit and Continuous Monitoring* (CACM) di lingkungan Kementerian Kominfo dengan *milestone* sbb: 1. Desain Sistem CACM (50%) 2. Integrasi Sistem (75%) 3. Implementasi (pengembangan *continuous audit*) (80%) --> fokus implementasi perencanaan 4. implementasi (pengembangan *continous monitoring*) (90%) --> fokus implementasi pelaksanaan dan pengukuran 5. Implementasi Penuh CACM (100%) --> fokus implementasi pelaporan (dari poin 3 dan 4)	%	N/A	50	75	80	90	100	Itjen, Ses Itjen

Lampiran 3. Matriks Kerangka Regulasi

No.	Arah Kerangka Regulasi dan/atau Kebutuhan Regulasi	Urgensi Pembentukan Berdasarkan Evaluasi Regulasi Eksisting, Kajian dan Penelitian	Unit Penanggung Jawab	Unit Terkait/Institusi	Target Penyelesaian
1.	RUU Omnibus Law Cipta Lapangan Kerja	Mendukung RUU *omnibus law* cipta lapangan kerja melalui penyesuaian peraturan yang ada dalam domain Kemkominfo	Setjen	SDPPI, PPI	2020
2.	Undang - Undang Perlindungan Data Pribadi	Mengesahkan Rancangan Undang-Undang perlindungan data pribadi untuk menjamin tata kelola aplikasi teknologi informatika yang aman	APTIKA	-	2021
3.	Revisi Undang - Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002	Melakukan revisi terhadap undang-undang tentang penyiaran untuk mendukung implementasi *analog switch off*	PPI	SDPPI	2022
4.	Revisi Undang - Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 1999	Melakukan revisi terhadap undang-undang tentang telekomunikasi untuk menyesuaikan dengan tren industri telekomunikasi serta mempersiapkan kesiapan industri telekomunikasi di masa mendatang	PPI	SDPPI	2022
5.	Revisi Undang – Undang nomor 38 tahun 2009	Melakukan revisi undang – undang tentang pos untuk menyesuaikan dengan perkembangan ekosistem pos yang ada di Indonesia saat ini	PPI	-	2024

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