

# Indonesian Internet Statistics



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It is difficult to find accurate information about Internet and e-commerce in Indonesia. In global or regional publications, Indonesia is not mentioned at all. As if we don't exist in this planet. Usually people talk about Singapore, Malaysia, China, and India. This report documents various information and statistics related to Internet in Indonesia. The information is obtained from various resources and valid as of May 2001. (Note: some information may already out of date.)

## Internet Service Providers

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In Indonesia, to operate an Internet Service Provider (ISP) you must have a license. There are more than **150 licenses** issued by the Government (Dirjen Postel: Post and Telecommunication<sup>1</sup>). From these 150 licenses, only about **40 ISPs are operating**. Many of them acquire licenses just to go into VoIP (Voice over IP) business (which may be considered illegal in some cases since local voice communication is monopolized by a Government-owned company, PT Telkom<sup>2</sup>). However there is a new trend to open the market. This month (October 2001), VoIP is legal for those who register and put 10 billion rupiah as guarantee.

To get an ISP license you have to send a request letter ("surat permohonan") to "Dirjen Pos & Telekomunikasi – Departemen Perhubungan RI". In this request letter you have to indicate which city (cities) you want to operate your ISP in. Most ISPs are located in Jakarta. Thus, you have a better chance of obtaining a

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.postel.go.id>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.telkom.co.id>

license if your ISP will operate outside Jakarta. To get a nation-wide license is more difficult. Have a look at <http://www.postel.go.id> for more information.

The following list shows top Internet Service Providers (ISPs) based on the number of users as of June 2000 (This number is obtained before Link.net.id<sup>3</sup> and M-Web operate. Link.net.id is a new "free" ISP with estimated more than 100.000 users. M-Web is a new player who bought and consolidated some ISPs):

- 16 % IndosatNet (indosat.net.id)
- 11 % CBN (cbn.net.id)
- 8 % Radnet (rad.net.id)
- 8 % Centrin (centrin.net.id)
- 6 % Indonet (indo.net.id)

Here is a newer list taken from APJII (as of May 2001)

ISP Name	Number of subscribers
LinkNet	100,000
TelkomNet	100,000
IndosatNet	41,000
CBN	35,000
IndoNet	15,000 (Jakarta only)
RadNet	20,000
Centrin	20,000
Dnet	10,000
MegaNet	10,000
Idola	4,000 (mainly corporate users)

Most ISPs are located in Jakarta area. In other parts of Indonesia, only Wasantara net (wasantara.net.id) is available. They have the best coverage. This is possible because Wasantara net is owned by PT Pos (postal office). They leverage on their postal outlets (offices), which are available in many parts of Indonesia.

## **Indonesian Domain Names (.ID)**

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The number of Indonesian domain names (domains ending with ".ID") as of March 2001 is more than **9000 .ID domains**. That number does not include Indonesian sites with gTLD (.com, .net, .org, .edu) domain. (Some people believe that there are more Indonesian sites with gTLD domain than those with the .ID domain.) Registration is available only on third level domain.

IDNIC runs the domain name registration in Indonesia. Contact person of IDNIC (and the .ID domain admin) is Budi Rahardjo (the author of this report). There is no registrar as in gTLD. IDNIC is the registry and at the same time the only registrar. There is a plan (not in the short term) to create an open registry.

Complete and up-to-date information about Indonesian domain is available at IDNIC web site: <http://www.idnic.net.id>

The growth in Indonesian domain name is shown in the following table

Year	Number of new domains	Total domains
<b>1995</b>	87	87
<b>1996</b>	240	327
<b>1997</b>	722	1049
<b>1998</b>	1484	2533
<b>1999</b>	2163	4696
<b>2000</b>	4266	8962
<b>2001 (March)</b>	823	9785

As shown in the above table, the growth is 100% (or doubling) every year. Thus by the end of year 2001 we should have around 16,000 domains.

The distribution of domains (as of March 2001)

Note: this statistics does not include go.id

<b>Ac.id (academic)</b>	291
<b>Co.id (company)</b>	6115
<b>Mil.id (military)</b>	6
<b>Net.id (provider)</b>	130
<b>Or.id (others)</b>	1571
<b>Sch.id (school)</b>	578
<b>Web.id (web)</b>	1059
<b>War.net.id (warnet, cyber</b>	34

## café / kiosk)

The above statistics suggests that co.id is still the dominant domain in Indonesia. Although, there is a trend that web.id is growing faster.

There are several issues regarding the domain name management in Indonesia. For example, co.id is restricted to companies or trademarks formally registered in Indonesia. Thus, foreign companies cannot register under co.id. They can only register under web.id domain.

The discussions on Indonesian domain name is carried out in a mailing list: [idnic@idnic.net.id](mailto:idnic@idnic.net.id). The discussion in this mailing list is carried out in Bahasa Indonesia.

## Portals

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As in other places in the world, there has been a new trend of portals in Indonesia. The total number of portals in Indonesia is unknown. It seems that new portals are started everyday. A dynamic list of Indonesian Internet portals are available in the Ultimate Indonesian homepage at <http://indonesia.elga.net.id/business/i-driven>

The landscape of portals in Indonesia changed drastically. Some portals went "dead". A big example is Astaga!. It was bought by M-Web, which then became a major player in Indonesia.

Popular portals include (listed alphabetically):

- Astaga! (investment US\$7.5 millions). Bought by M-Web  
<http://www.astaga.com>
- Bolehnet  
<http://www.boleh.net>
- Detik.com. Has many web sites.  
<http://www.detik.com>
- Kompas Cybermedia  
<http://www.kompas.com>
- Lippostar  
<http://www.lippostar.com>
- M-web  
<http://www.m-web.co.id>
- Satunet group (page view around 300.000/day). Bought by M-Web. Now it is part of M-Web.  
<http://www.satunet.com>
- Tempo  
<http://www.tempo.co.id> and <http://www.temponews.com>

## Internet Users

The growth of Internet users in Indonesia is flat compared to other countries in Asia. However the number of user is still growing.

The following information is obtained from

<http://www.insan.co.id/internet-stats.html>

- Number of paid (dialup) subscribers: 600.000 user (last statistics, early 2001, 400.000 users)
- Number of total Internet users (including those behind company, university, institution networks, cybercafe): 2 million users (last statistics, early 2001, predicted the number 1.5 million users)

The following table shows some Asia Pacific countries Internet Users, 2000-2005 (in millions) according to IDC Report, "The Internet Economy in NZ and AP", May 2001. Notice that the number of Indonesian Internet users are larger than that in Singapore. The biggest growth is in India.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	CAGR 00-05
Japan	31.12	45.96	54.02	60.25	66.72	80.72	21.0%
Australia	7.83	9.00	10.19	11.30	11.97	12.47	9.8%
New Zealand	1.44	1.65	1.82	2.01	2.18	2.35	10.2%
South Korea	15.89	22.16	26.48	29.21	31.96	34.15	16.5%
Hongkong	1.76	2.36	2.99	3.67	4.38	4.87	22.6%
PRC	16.93	27.08	39.62	56.32	76.58	100.91	42.9%
Taiwan	5.06	6.56	8.25	9.88	11.72	13.56	21.8%
India	4.47	7.27	11.70	18.73	27.33	37.59	53.1%
Singapore	1.53	1.80	2.05	2.19	2.32	2.41	9.5%
Indonesia	1.75	2.26	2.84	3.51	4.24	5.03	23.6%
Malaysia	2.51	3.25	4.05	4.79	5.58	6.15	19.6%
Philippines	2.88	4.31	6.31	9.06	11.25	12.49	34.1%
Thailand	1.94	2.58	3.37	4.31	5.38	6.56	27.6%
Vietnam	0.27	0.44	0.72	1.10	1.62	2.23	52.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.39</b>	<b>136.69</b>	<b>174.41</b>	<b>216.33</b>	<b>263.22</b>	<b>321.50</b>	<b>27.5%</b>

## Internet Banking

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As with other countries, Internet Banking is becoming a reality in Indonesia. Banks have started their internet banking services. The following is a partial list of Internet Banking in Indonesia.

- Bank Bali
- Bank BCA: Their site is <http://Klikbca.com>
- Bank Niaga
- Bank Papan was the first to implement Internet Banking. However, we have not heard anything from them.
- Citibank: internet banking for corporate (not retail)

## Cyberlaws

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The lack and unclear status of Indonesian cyberlaw was one of the frequently asked questions. Cyberlaw is progressing in Indonesia. There are several initiatives. One initiative is spearheaded by Dirjen Postel with the Faculty of Law, Universitas Pajajaran (UNPAD, Bandung) and Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB). Another initiative is carried out by Deperindag (Trade and Industry) and Universitas Indonesia (UI). We hope that by the end of year 2001, there will be a Cyberlaw in Indonesia.

Legal cases related to the Internet have started. One case is in domain name dispute between Mustika Ratu (who owns [mustika-ratu.com](http://mustika-ratu.com)) and Chandra Sugiono (who owned [mustikaratu.com](http://mustikaratu.com)). Another case is unauthorized use of a dialup account by two internet cafes in Bandung. We are still expecting the results. Carding (unauthorized use of credit cards) has been reported but none has gone to the court.

## Other related statistics

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### *Asia-Pacific IT market*

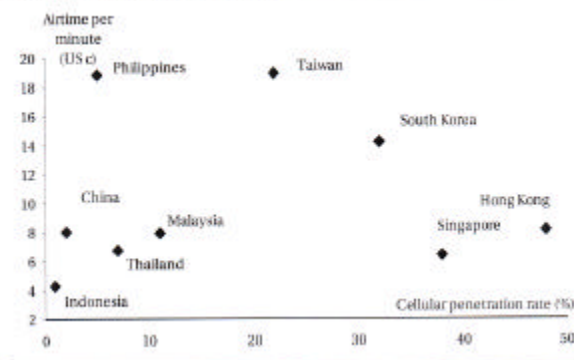
Country	2000	2001	Growth
<b>PRC</b>	16,028	19,946	24.4%
<b>Australia</b>	13,808	12,831	-7.1%
<b>South Korea</b>	12,335	10,030	-18.7%
<b>Taiwan</b>	5010	4658	-7.0%
<b>India</b>	4172	4553	9.1%
<b>Singapore</b>	3377	3375	-0.1%

<b>Hong Kong</b>	3107	2859	-8.0%
<b>Malaysia</b>	1990	2182	9.6%
<b>New Zealand</b>	1817	1900	4.6%
<b>Thailand</b>	1307	1415	8.3%
<b>Philippines</b>	969	1021	5.4%
<b>Others</b>	912	892	-2.2%
<b>Indonesia</b>	881	858	-2.6%
<b>Vietnam</b>	278	320	15.3%
<b>AP ex. Japan</b>	65,991	66,840	1.3%

Source: IDC Oct 2001

## Telecommunications

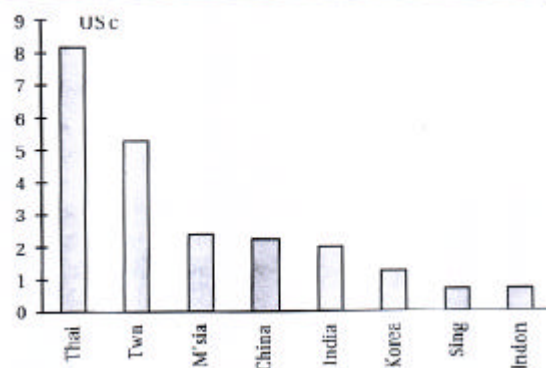
Airtime Tariffs vs Penetration Rate



The success of Internet depends on telecommunication infrastructure. It is unfortunate that in many parts of Indonesia telcos infrastructure is still poor. Teleco is monopolized by Government (through PT Telkom and PT Indosat). The government is planning to open this in the years to come.

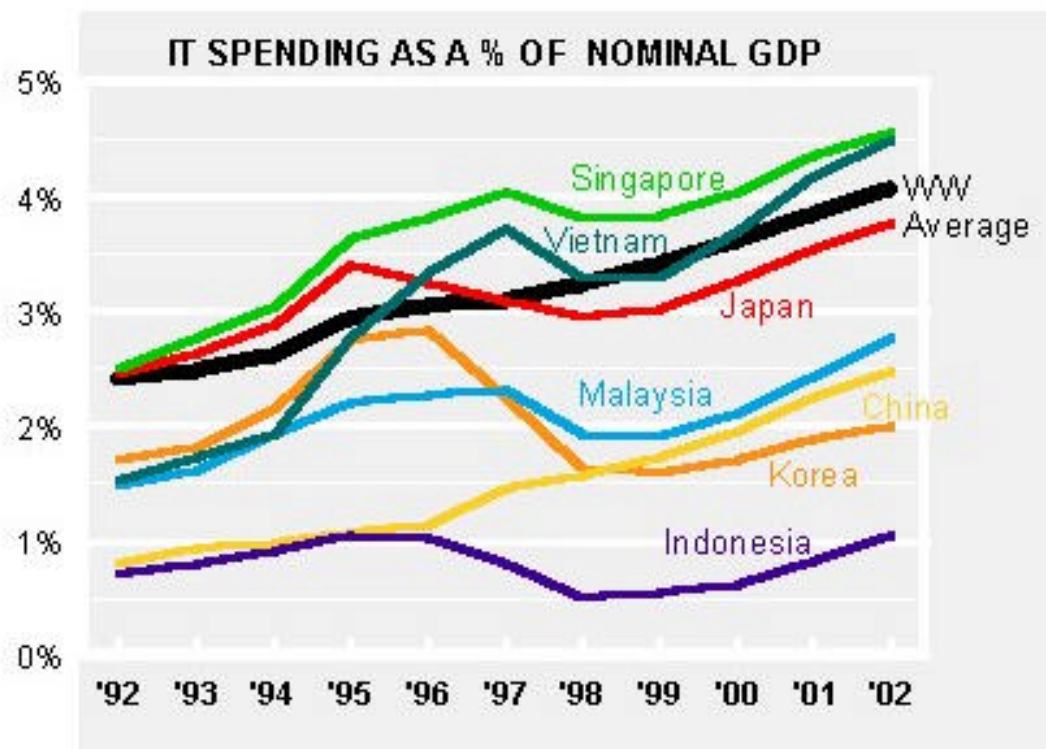
Teledensity in Indonesia is around 2% (outside Jakarta area, which is probably much higher than the rest of the country). Telecommunication cost is the lowest (see figure on the left side).

Regional Local Fixed Line Tariffs



### **Market size of Indonesian Telecommunication Segment**

Sector	Market Size 1998 (in billion US\$)	Market Size 2003	Aver age growth (1998 - 2003)	Total Market 2003
Local	418.5	849.7	15%	19.6%
SLJJ (long distance)	507.3	1,116.0	17%	25.8%
SLI (international)	253.6	443.9	12%	10.3%
Wireless	317.1	1,762.8	41%	40.8%
ISP	12.7	152.2	67%	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,509.2</b>	<b>4,324.7</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>100%</b>



### **About PT Insan Infonesia**

PT Insan Infonesia is one of the first Indonesian Internet consultants. It is used to be called, PT Insan Komunikasi. Personnels in PT Insan Infonesia have been involved with the development of Internet in Indonesia. Currently PT Insan Infonesia joined forces with AITI investment in a company called, PT INDO CISC. Most of PT Insan Komunikasi's projects are now acquired by PT INDO CISC (see <http://www.indocisc.com>)



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Feel free to send corrections and updates to us.

## Revisions

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This document was started in mid 2000. It has gone through numerous revisions, which is documented in this section. The revision is written in reverse order.

Version 1.7. October 2001. Updated with Asia-Pacific IT market statistics, more information of VoIP, and Cyberlaw.

Version 1.6. August 2001. Updated with Indonesian Telecommunication market size and information on Internet Banking.

Version 1.5. July 2001. Updated with information on AP Internet Users, 2000-2005. Work is now carried / supported by PT Indocisc.

Version 1.4. May 2001. Updated with information on the number of ISP subscribers.

Version 1.3. April 2001. Updated with information on getting ISP license in Indonesia.

Version 1.2. March 2001. Major update (minor version update).

Version 1.1. November 2000. Started the distribution.