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Indonesia
Media and Telecoms Landscape Guide
November 2012

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Introduction

Indonesia is the largest and most populous country in Southeast Asia.

It has become an economic and political powerhouse in the region, with a growing international profile.

This chain of more than 6,000 inhabited islands had an estimated population of 242 million people in 2011, according to the World Bank.

More than half the population lives on the island of Java, where the capital Jakarta is situated.

This large island of 140 million people is one of the most densely populated places on earth.

The overthrow of President Suharto in 1998 ended six decades of authoritarian rule.

It ushered in a new era of democracy, freedom of speech and economic prosperity.

The local media has blossomed in this environment. Over 1,500 private radio stations and more than 500 private television stations have sprung up.

However, the largest and most influential media networks are controlled by powerful business conglomerates controlled by multi-millionaires. Many of these media moguls are also leading politicians.

The heavy handed influence of some media owners over the editorial content of their newspapers and radio and TV stations has become a source of concern to press freedom watchdogs.

Natural disasters

Indonesia remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters

This densely populated country straddles Sunda Banda Arc, one of the most active and turbulent geological fault lines on the planet.

Strong earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and devastating tsunamis strike Indonesia with alarming regularity.

Floods, droughts and landslides are also common.

Humanitarian emergencies occur frequently, sometimes on a massive scale.

A powerful undersea earthquake in 2004 sent massive waves crashing into the west coast of Sumatra. The tsunami killed at least 130,000 people living in seaside communities and made more than 500,000 survivors homeless.

Culture and religion

Nearly nine out of 10 Indonesians are Muslim. More Muslims live in Indonesia than in any other country of the world.

But the country is also home to significant minorities of Christians, Hindus and Buddhists.

The rights and religious freedoms of these religious minorities are guaranteed by the government.

However, the influence of Islamic fundamentalism has increased over the past decade and religiously-inspired violence has become more frequent and increasingly deadly.

Indonesia is ethnically and linguistically diverse, but the country is unified by **Bahasa Indonesia**, the national language.

This variant of Malay is the language of government and business. It is taught in schools and is spoken by nearly everyone.

Despite the country's recent transition to multi-party democracy, a tradition of authoritarian government and high-level corruption still plagues politics, business, the civil service and the judicial system.

The urban middle class is rapidly expanding rapidly, but poverty remains widespread in the countryside and in the slums that surround Indonesia's main cities.

Main regions

The Indonesian archipelago stretches more than 5,000 km across the Equator from Sumatra, close to the Malay peninsular in the Northwest, to Papua, a massive and largely undeveloped island close to Australia in the Southeast.



Indonesia's main geographic regions

Source: www.worldofmaps.net.

The country is frequently considered in terms of seven main geographic regions:

- Sumatra
- Java
- Kalimantan (the Indonesian part of Borneo)
- Sulawesi
- The Lesser Sunda Islands (which include Bali, Lombok, Flores, Sumba and West Timor)
- The Maluku islands (formerly known as the Molucca Islands, these lie between Sulawesi and Papua)
- Western Papua (the eastern half of this large island is occupied by the independent state of Papua New Guinea)

Indonesia is administratively divided into 33 provinces. Each one has its own legislative body and elected governor.

The provinces are sub-divided into 497 districts and 6,651 sub-districts.



The provinces of Indonesia

Source: Nations Online Project

Most of the country enjoys heavy rainfall which produces lush vegetation,

The dry season normally runs from May to September or October, while the rainy season lasts from November to March.

However, in recent years, the timing of rainfall has become increasingly unpredictable. Some parts of the country have suffered droughts.

Much of Indonesia is mountainous with steep hillsides. These are susceptible to landslides in the wet season.

Low lying areas, on the other hand, are often subject to flooding after heavy rainfall.

Population density

Nearly 140 million people - about 60% of Indonesia's entire population - live on the island of Java.

The predominantly Muslim Javanese are Indonesia's largest ethnic group.

Jakarta, a port city on the northwest coast of Java, is one of the biggest urban conglomerations in the world.

According to the 2010 census, Jakarta and its sprawling suburbs had a combined population of 27.9 million.

About 2.5 million people commute daily into central Jakarta, causing immense traffic jams in the city.

Jakarta's fabled wealth has made the city a magnet for people migrating away from the countryside to escape poverty. Millions of migrants have ended up in the city's slums, working as petty traders on the streets.

According to the CIA World Factbook, 44% of Indonesia's population was urban-based in 2010.

Sumatra, with more than 50 million people, is Indonesia's second most populous island.

Sulawesi with 18 million, and Kalimantan with 14 million, occupy third and fourth place respectively.

Sumatra and Kalimantan contain vast, but rapidly disappearing rain forests.

Along with Sulawesi, they have attracted heavy investment in forestry, palm oil plantations, mining and oil and gas production.

The mainly Hindu island of Bali attracts most of Indonesia's tourists – 13 million people arrived at Bali's international airport in 2011.

Economic growth

Rapid economic growth in recent years has seen poverty decline and more Indonesians moving up the social scale to join the urban middle class.

The economy grew 6.4% in 2011 and was continuing to expand at a similar pace in 2012.

Unemployment has declined steadily in recent years and extreme poverty has been greatly reduced.

According to the World Bank, the proportion of Indonesians living in poverty on less than US\$22 per month fell from 18.2% in 2002 to 12.5% in 2011.

Incomes remain low and the distribution of wealth and development within the country remains uneven.

The World Bank noted in 2012 that nearly half the population lived very close to the poverty line.

Gross National Income per capita was \$2,940 in 2011, according to the World Bank

Literacy rates are high and nearly all children go to school.

Nine out of 10 Indonesian adults can read and write.

UNICEF said that in 2010 about two thirds of children who completed their primary education went on to enroll in secondary school.

Recent history

Indonesia was colonized by the Dutch from the 17th century onwards.

The Dutch occupied and administered Indonesia for three centuries, but they were driven out by a Japanese invasion in 1942 during World War Two.

The Netherlands tried unsuccessfully to reassert control over its former colony after Japan surrendered to Allied forces in 1945.

However, Indonesian nationalists, led by the country's first president, Sukarno, unilaterally declared independence the same year.

After failing to reassert colonial rule by military force, the Dutch finally recognized Indonesian independence in 1949 and withdrew.

During its first half century as an independent state, Indonesia was ruled by just two authoritarian presidents.

The country's first head of state was Sukarno, an architect whose political philosophy embraced elements of socialism, nationalism and Islam. He was president for 27 years from independence in 1945 until his overthrow by a military coup in 1967.

Suharto, an army general who was instrumental in Sukarno's removal, took power and ruled for 31 years until his own forced departure in 1998.

Suharto was pressured into resigning by a wave of popular unrest as Indonesia found itself in the grip of an Asia-wide financial crisis.

His removal paved the way for free parliamentary elections in 1999 and a new era of democracy.

Sukarno's daughter, Megawati Sukarnoputri, was appointed president by parliament in 2001. She ruled for three years until her defeat in presidential elections held in 2004.

The 2004 elections brought to power President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Indonesia's current head of state.

The retired army officer, who is widely known by his initials SBY, was re-elected for a second five-year term in 2009.

New presidential elections are due in 2014.

The government introduced a decentralisation policy in 2001.

This was intended to empower local governments to construct infrastructure, promote economic development and address poverty and other issues faced by local communities.

However, in practice decentralisation has given rise to some problems of policy coordination.

Furthermore, corruption remains endemic at all levels of government and the judicial system.

Transparency International www.transparency.org the Berlin-based global corruption watchdog, ranked Indonesia 100th out of the 183 countries listed in its 2011 Corruption Perception Index.

Freedom of expression

The arrival of democracy in Indonesia led to greater freedom of expression and a flourishing and diverse media.

However, conservative Islamic principles are increasingly being asserted in the laws and customs of this officially secular state.

This trend has given rise to fears that the enforcement of Islamic moral codes will lead to stronger curbs on the freedom of expression.

The strongly worded 2008 Pornography Act is a case in point.

This legislation, supported by the Islamic parties in parliament, bans the publication of all types of material deemed to be pornographic.

Critics condemn the law, which provides for penalties of up to 12 years in prison, as draconian and discriminatory.

They say it is open to misinterpretation and could be misused to stifle religious freedom and threaten freedom of expression.

The rising tide of Islamist sentiment has also created informal pressures on the media.

Threats of violence by Islamic hardliners led US pop star Lady Gaga to cancel a sold out concert in Jakarta in June 2012.

An organization calling itself the Islamic Defenders Front had threatened to mobilise 30,000 members to attack the performer at the airport and cause violent unrest during the show.

Separatist rebellions

Since independence, Indonesia has been plagued by separatist movements, particularly in the western half of Papua island.

This was the only part of the Dutch East Indies which returned to Dutch colonial administration at the end of World War Two.

Indonesia attempted to invade the territory in 1961 and assumed full control of it in 1963. Papuan nationalists have been resisting integration into Indonesia since then.

Human rights organisations say human rights abuses, violence and discrimination have continued in the Indonesian administered part of Papua until the present day.

Access to the territory is tightly controlled. Foreign journalists and human rights researchers must obtain special permission to visit the region, but this is seldom granted.

In 2011 two journalists were killed in the province of West Papua. Five others were kidnapped and 18 were assaulted, according to the Paris-based press freedom watchdog **Reporters Sans Frontieres (RSF)** www.rsf.org

Indonesia enjoys a relatively free media at a national level. But government-inspired violence against journalists in Papua prompted RSF to demote Indonesia's ranking in its Press Freedom Index from 117th position in 2010 to 146th (out of 179 countries listed) in 2011-2012.

Before the 2004 tsunami, Indonesia also faced a long-running separatist rebellion in Aceh province at the northern tip of Sumatra.

However, the people of Aceh were hard hit by the tsunami. The local separatist movement Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (GAM) signed a peace agreement with Jakarta shortly afterwards in 2005.

GAM disbanded its armed wing in return for a measure of local autonomy.

This has allowed the former separatists to impose Islamic Sharia law in the province.

The only territory which has successfully managed to secede from Indonesia is the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

Indonesia invaded and annexed East Timor in 1975, nine days after Portugal handed over control of the territory over to a left-wing nationalist movement which immediately declared independence.

Following the Indonesian invasion, East Timorese nationalists launched a guerrilla war against the Indonesian army.

The conflict ended in 1999 when a new pro-democracy government in Jakarta agreed to hold a UN-supervised referendum in East Timor.

The territory voted overwhelmingly for independence.

After a three-year transition period of UN administration, East Timor became an internationally recognised independent state in 2002.

Earthquakes and tsunamis

Sumatra, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands are the areas of Indonesia which run the highest risk of earthquakes and tsunamis.

They sit upon the Sunda Banda Arc, where two of the earth's tectonic plates meet and push against each other.

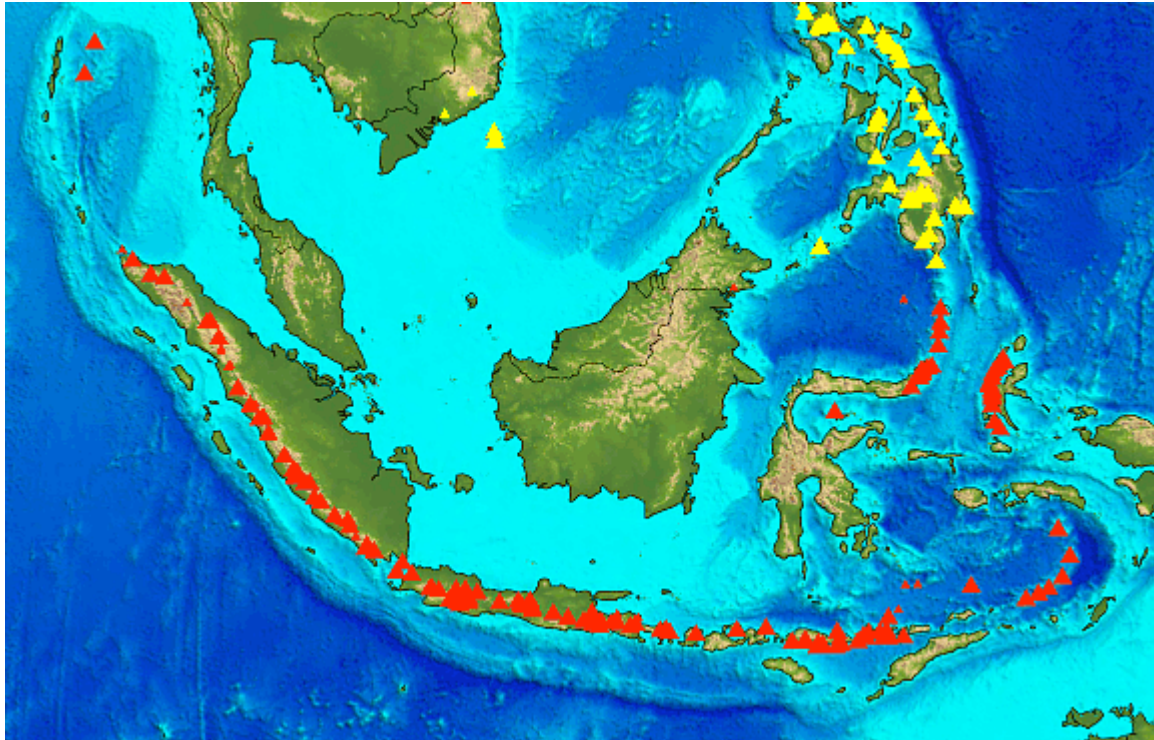
The worst natural disaster to affect Indonesia in over a century occurred in Aceh province in northern Sumatra, on December 26, 2004.

A 9.1 magnitude earthquake beneath the floor of the Indian Ocean triggered a series of tsunamis that reached the coastlines of fourteen countries.

The tsunamis killed 130,000 in Aceh alone and left another 30,000 missing. More than half a million people in the province were displaced from their wrecked homes.

The 2004 tsunami was the worst recorded natural disaster in modern history. It claimed over 230,000 lives across Asia.

The frequency and severity of natural disasters in Indonesia slows development, perpetuates poverty and strains the government's resources.



Volcanoes in Indonesia

The red triangles mark recently active volcanoes in Indonesia. The yellow triangles show volcanoes in other nearby countries.

Source: Global Volcanism Program

Since Indonesia is a geographically fragmented country, disaster response and management can be difficult at the best of times.

In October 2010 three separate natural disasters struck the country in a single month.

On October 6, floods in West Papua killed at least 150 people and left thousands homeless and without food.

On October 25, Mount Merapi, one of Indonesia's most active volcanoes, near the city of Yogyakarta in Java, began erupting. At least 320 people were killed and tens of thousands were evacuated.

And on October 26, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on the sea floor west of Sumatra caused a three-metre high tsunami that washed over the Mentawi islands.

More than 500 people were killed and entire villages in these low-lying offshore islands were destroyed. Relief workers struggled to get aid to the Mentawi islands afterwards because of rough seas.

Flash floods and landslides are common in Indonesia, as are volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

Jakarta suffers flooding each year during the wet season.

Some of the worst recent natural disasters since the 2004 Tsunami include:

- The 2009 Padang earthquake in Sumatra. More than 1,100 people were killed by the 7.9 magnitude quake.
- The 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake, in Java. This measured 6.2 on the Richter scale. It killed more than 5,800 people, injured 36,000 and left more than 1.5 million homeless.

Language and ethnicity

Bahasa Indonesia, based on a standardized form of Malay, was created as a national language in 1945 to unify the sprawling country after independence.

Indonesia has more than 300 ethnic groups who speak more than 700 languages and dialects.

According to the 2000 census, the dominant ethnic groups are the **Javanese** (41.7% of the population) and the **Sundanese** (15.4%). Both are native to the island of Java.

The ethnic **Chinese** are a small but economically important minority. They play a leading role in business and commerce, but have often been subject to persecution.

In 1965, most of the 500,000 people killed during an anti-communist purge by the army were Indonesians of Chinese descent.

The purge was led by Suharto, who was army commander at the time.

When Suharto became president two years later, the ethnic Chinese were forced to play down their cultural identity. Many were forced to take Indonesian names and the use of **Mandarin Chinese** was banned.

The 1997 financial crisis in Asia helped to trigger anti-government protests and riots in that eventually led to the downfall of Suharto.

But much of the street violence which accompanies these protests was directed at members of the ethnic Chinese business community.

Chinese women were raped and businesses owned by Chinese Indonesians were burnt down. Hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese fled the country at this point, along with many foreign residents.

Since Suharto's overthrow, the ethnic Chinese have felt freer to reassert their cultural identity.

President B.J. Habibie, Suharto's immediate successor, outlawed terms that discriminated against ethnic Chinese.

Presidents Abdurrahman Wahid and Megawati Sukarnoputri who followed after him also scrapped many anti-Chinese laws.

In the 2000 census, only, 0.9% of the population identified themselves as being ethnically Chinese.

But the proportion of Indonesians claiming Chinese descent rose dramatically to 3.7% in the 2010 census as people felt less afraid to assert their true cultural identity.

The Indonesian government officially recognizes six religions: Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism.

Indonesian citizens are required to be registered as a member of one of these religious communities.

According to the 2010 census, 87.2% of respondents classify themselves as Muslim. The majority of Indonesian Muslims follow the Sunni branch of Islam, with Shia and Ahmadiya Muslims accounting for 1% and 0.5% respectively.

7.0% of the population said they were Protestant in the 2010 census and 2.9% identified themselves as Catholic. 1.7% said they were Hindu, and 0.7% Buddhist.

The constitution refers to belief in one God, but does not mention any specific religion.

Religious intolerance

Tension between Indonesia's different religious communities has become more visible, frequent and violent in recent years.

Religious minorities such as Christians and Shia and Ahmadiya Muslims are the groups that suffer most from religiously motivated violence.

Islamist militants are most often the perpetrators.

The Setara Institute for Democracy and Peace www.setara-institute.org, an NGO that monitors violations of human rights and political freedoms, recorded 129 violations against freedom of religion/belief in the first six months of 2012.

These incidents ranged from the forced closure of houses of worship to mob killings.

One case that generated particular outrage was an attack by 1,500 Islamist militants on a group of Ahmadiyah Muslims in West Java in February, 2011.

This incident was caught on a video camera and uploaded to YouTube.

Twelve men were subsequently charged with disturbing public order, incitement and assault. They were sentenced to between three and six months imprisonment

No-one was prosecuted for the murder or manslaughter of three people who died in the attack.

The most deadly religious conflict in recent times occurred in the Maluku Islands in southeastern Indonesia.

Between 1999 and 2002 at least 5,000 people were killed in fighting between Christians and Muslims in the Maluku Islands and more than half a million were displaced, according to the International Crisis Group.

Inter-communal tensions remain close to the surface in this remote but volatile region.

A string of terror attacks over the past decade have been blamed on Islamist militants linked to al-Qaeda.

The most deadly of these was an attack on a night club in Bali by two suicide bombers of the Jemaah Islamiyah Islamist group in 2002.

After the double explosion, 202 people lay dead. A further 240 were injured in the attack.

Indonesia at a glance

Population	242 million (World Bank estimate 2011)
Population growth rate	1.5% per annum (2010 census)
Languages	Bahasa Indonesia (official language) Javanese and Sundanese are the first languages of most people on the island of Java
Main religions	Muslim 87.2%, Protestant 7.0%, Roman Catholic 2.9%, Hindu 1.7%, Buddhist 0.7% (2010 census)
Main ethnic groups	Javanese (41%) Sundanese (15%) Chinese (3.7%)
Population	242 million (World Bank estimate 2011)
Life expectancy	69.4 years (UN Human Development Report 2011)
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	\$2,940 (World Bank 2011)
Ranking in UN Human Development Index 2011	124 th (out of 187)
Adult literacy rate	92.6 % (UNESCO 2009)
Mobile phone lines	236.8 million (ITU 2011)
Mobile phones per 100 inhabitants	97.7 (ITU 2011)
Percentage of population using the internet	18% (ITU 2011)
Ranking in Reporters Sans Frontieres 2011-2012 Press Freedom Index	146th out of 179 countries

Media Overview

Indonesia's media is dynamic, robust and extremely noisy.

Television is the dominant source of news and entertainment.

Radio audiences are declining.

Today, radio only constitutes an information lifeline in remote rural areas beyond the reach of a free-to-air terrestrial TV signal.

According to the government statistics bureau *Badan Pusat Statistik* (BPS) www.bps.go.id, 90.3% of all Indonesians over the age of 10 watched television in 2009.

The same report said only 23.5% of the population listened to the radio.

The number of Indonesians who regularly read a newspaper is lower still.

BPS said only 18.9% of Indonesians read a newspaper or magazine in 2009.

Three years later, a survey of the Indonesian print media by the global consumer research organisation Nielsen in the third quarter of 2012 indicated that newspaper penetration in the population aged 10 and over had fallen to 13.3%.

Nearly all Indonesian households with access to a TV signal have at least one television set.

Indonesia's national media uses **Bahasa Indonesia**, the official national language, but regional radio and TV stations often broadcast in local languages.

Nearly all the country's main newspapers and magazines are published in Bahasa Indonesia.

However, Jakarta boasts two dailies published in **English**, aimed mainly at foreign residents – the **Jakarta Post** www.thejakartapost.com and the **Jakarta Globe** www.thejakartaglobe.com.

There are also at least two daily newspapers published in **Mandarin Chinese** which serve Indonesia's ethnic Chinese community.

Almost every adult has a mobile phone. Urban middle class citizens are increasingly buying smart phones with internet access.

18% of the population had access to the internet in 2011, according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

In the main towns it is common for cafes and restaurants to offer free wi-fi.

Limits to media freedom

Private radio and TV stations have flourished since the overthrow of former President Suharto in 1998 and the repeal of repressive media laws.

But some limits on press freedom remain.

Censorship and the suppression of criticism by the government has been replaced by more nuanced influences on journalists.

Reporters and editors are now constrained by the commercial and political interests of the owners of Indonesia's large media conglomerates. These powerful men control all of the country's most important radio and TV stations and newspapers.

Journalists also resort to self-censorship to avoid prosecution for defamation in Indonesia's notoriously corrupt courts.

Libel and defamation are still criminal offences, punishable by imprisonment.

In some parts of Indonesia that are still troubled by political violence, such as Papua, the threat of journalists being intimidated, beaten up or killed for what they say and write is still very real.

Two international press freedom watchdogs, the Center for International Media Assistance <http://cima.ned.org> and Reporters Sans Frontieres (RSF) www.rsf.org, both classify Indonesia's media as "Partly Free."

In 2011 two journalists were killed in the province of West Papua. Five others were kidnapped and 18 were assaulted, according to RSF.

These incidents prompted RSF to demote Indonesia's ranking in its Press Freedom Index from 117th position in 2010 to 146th out of the 179 countries listed in 2011-2012.

The private media began to flourish during the latter part of the Suharto era (1967-1998).

However, the independent newspapers and privately owned radio and TV stations established during this period were only allowed limited freedom by the government.

Some media outlets which incurred official displeasure were shut down temporarily, others permanently.

The lid on press freedom was finally lifted a year after Suharto's overthrow.

President Abdurrahman Wahid, one of Suharto's immediate successors as interim head of state, abolished the Information Ministry in 1999.

Until then, it had been the main instrument of government control over the media.

The new era of democratic freedom led to a boom in the establishment of privately owned newspapers and radio and TV stations.

Main media channels

Free-to-air terrestrial television is the most popular channel for receiving news, information and entertainment in Indonesia's towns and cities.

Over 90% of Indonesian households have a TV set, according to research by Audiencescapes, www.audiencescapes.org, a subsidiary of the US media research organization Intermedia.

Cable and satellite TV audiences are also growing among the relatively affluent urban middle class.

A 2011 report by the Ford Foundation and Arizona State University, entitled *@CrossRoads: Democratization and Corporatization of Media in Indonesia* <http://participatorymedia.lab.asu.edu/?p=171>, said that in 2009, 15% of households had satellite television and 3% had cable TV.

However, radio is still an important medium for reaching communities in remote rural areas with limited access to television or none at all.

Commuters stuck in the traffic jams of Indonesia's main cities also tune in into the radio. Drive time radio shows command large audiences.

Newspapers are widely read in large towns, but are seldom found in the countryside.

Many city dwellers now read newspapers online instead of buying a paper in the street. After years of steady growth, newspaper readership in Indonesia now appears to be declining.

The mobile revolution is changing the way in which Indonesians send and receive information.

Smart phones have become popular in the main cities. They have enabled an increasing number of people to use internet-based applications for communication on the move.

Social media such as Facebook and Twitter have become extremely popular.

Nearly every adult has a mobile phone. In fact many have two or more SIM cards connected to different networks to take advantage of lower call tariffs within the same network and to maximize their chances of getting a signal.

According to the ITU, Indonesia had 237 million active mobile phone lines at the end of 2011. This gave a mobile penetration rate of 98%.

It is difficult to say with precision how many radio and TV stations exist to serve Indonesia's 242 million inhabitants.

Many broadcasters operate without a government license.

In 2010, the Jakarta Globe newspaper reported there were more than 2,000 radio stations and 115 television stations in Indonesia. It also said that the country had around 1,000 newspapers and magazines.

More recently, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (*Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia*) (KPI) www.kpi.go.id, which licenses radio and TV stations, produced quite different figures.

The KPI said that in July 2012, there were 1,512 authorized radio stations and 508 licensed television stations in the country, although it admitted that not all the TV stations were on air.

There is no official body that monitors the print media and audits newspaper circulation figures, but private market research agencies such as Nielsen and MARS do conduct regular media audience surveys for advertisers.

What is certain is that media ownership has become highly concentrated in the hands of half a dozen large multi-media groups and this process of consolidation is continuing.

Many of Indonesia's most influential media groups form part of larger business conglomerates with interests in finance and industry.

Some are headed by powerful millionaires with political ambitions.

The owners of **Visi Media Asia** and **Media Group**, two major players in Indonesian television and online news, are both leaders of political parties and aspiring candidates in the 2014 presidential election.

The owner of the **Jawa Pos Group**, Indonesia's largest newspaper publishing company, is a minister in the government.

Connections between money, politics and the media are endemic in Indonesia.

The owners of large media groups have an air of celebrity about them. The general public is aware of their political and religious affiliations and their other business interests.

Leading national media

There are 10 privately-owned television channels that broadcast from terrestrial transmitters in most of Indonesia's main cities and one state-owned national television network - **Televesi Republik Indonesia (TVRI)** www.tvri.co.id.

TVRI is the only television network with genuine nationwide coverage. This makes it particularly influential in rural areas. TVRI is often the only free-to-air TV channel that people in the countryside can receive.

More than a third of the national TV audience has been captured by three channels which belong to the powerful **Media Nusantara Citra (NMC)** media group.

These are:

- **RCTI** www.rcti.tv Indonesia's most widely watched TV. It offers a steady diet of soap operas. RCTI has a 17% share of the national free-to-air TV audience, according to research by the Hong Kong-based consultancy Media Partners Asia (MPA) in 2011. It claims to reach a potential audience of 190 million people across Indonesia.
- **MNCTV** www.mnctv.com This entertainment channel was known at TPI until 2010. It mostly broadcasts variety shows. MNCTV had an audience share of 12% in 2011, according to MPA.
- **Global TV** www.globaltv.co.id This channel aimed mainly at younger viewers commanded 8% of Indonesia's national TV audience in 2011, according to MPA.

Two channels belonging to the **EMTEK** media group command a further 26% of the national TV audience:

- **SCTV** www.sctv.co.id This popular channels carries a lot of soap operas and runs a close second to RCTI in terms of audience share. MPA said SCTV controlled 16% of Indonesia's TV audience in 2011.

- **Indosiar** www.indosiar.com This recently acquired channel had a 10% audience share in 2011, according to MPA.

CT Corp www.ctcorpora.com follows close behind in third place with a 24% share of the national commercial TV audience, according to MPA.

The group also owns www.Detik.com, the most popular internet news portal in Indonesia.

CT Corp's two national television networks are:

- **Trans TV** www.transtv.co.id This channel was in 2001. It immediately gained a reputation for aggressive news reporting and attracted strong audiences for music concerts broadcast live from its car park on Saturday nights. According to MPA, Trans TV was Indonesia's third most popular commercial TV network in 2011, with an audience share of 14%.
- **Trans 7** www.trans7.co.id This channel shows a wide variety of music programmes, sports, cartoons, dramas and Muslim religious programmes, interspersed with news bulletins. It commands a 10% share of the national television audience, according to MPA.

Both CT Corp TV channels show a lot of family-friendly dramas as well as news and information programs.

The two other national commercial TV stations are 24-hour news channels with close ties to leading politicians:

- **TVOne** www.tvonenews.tv owned by **Visi Media Asia** group, targets the lower and middle classes. It had a 5% audience share in 2011, according to MPA. Visi Media Asia is owned by Abdurizal Bakrie, Chairman of the Golkar party, who plans to run for president in 2014
- **Metro TV** <http://metrotvnews.com> appeals more affluent and educated viewers. It had a 3% audience share in 2011, according to MPA. Metro TV is owned by Surya Paloh, who broke away from Golkar to found the Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) party in 2011. He also plans to run for president in 2014.

State radio – **Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI)** www.rri.co.id - enjoys wider geographic coverage than any other radio station in the country.

For this reason, RRI, like its state television counterpart TVRI, commands a large rural audience.

Under Suharto, state radio and TV were used as propaganda machines by the government.

However, since 1998 they have undergone fundamental reform. RRI and TVRI now act as public service broadcasters geared towards informing and entertaining local communities throughout Indonesia.

Both carry advertising, but the bulk of their money comes from public funding.

Although state radio and television remain popular in remote rural areas, where limited media choice is available, they command lower nationwide audiences than Indonesia's main commercial radio and TV networks.

The largest private radio networks are:

- **KBR68H** www.kbr68h.com, a radio news agency owned by the **Tempo** media group. It supplies news bulletins and current affairs programming by satellite to about 900 radio stations across Indonesia.
- **Sindo Radio** www.sindoradio.com, a nationwide network of 19 radio stations which forms part of the powerful **MNC** media group. It broadcasts from major cities in **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi** and **Kalimantan**.
- **Sonora Radio Network** www.sonora-network.com a music and entertainment radio network that broadcasts from 14 locations in **Java, Sumatra** and **Kalimantan**.
- **Elshinta FM** www.elshinta.com a **Jakarta**-based news and current affairs radio network that is popular with educated Indonesians and the professional classes. It broadcasts directly from eight cities in **Java** and **Sumatra**. Many of its programmes are relayed by partner radio stations in 38 other cities across Indonesia. Elshinta FM forms part of the **EMTEK** media group.
- **CPP Radionet**, a regional network of about 40 radio stations, based **Malang, East Java**. Most of its radio stations are in Central Java.

Newspapers

Newspapers are less widely used as a source of news and information than television or radio. But they remain important for setting the news agenda and shaping public opinion.

Newspaper sales are concentrated in the main cities. There was a boom in the circulation of leading newspapers following the overthrow of Suharto in 1998 and the lifting of curbs on press freedom.

But recent media audience surveys indicate that fewer Indonesians have been reading newspapers since 2010.

The fall in the readership of printed newspapers appears to be linked to the fact that many educated urban Indonesians with access to the internet now read newspapers online instead.

2012 survey data from the market research organisation Nielsen shows a sharp fall in the readership of many leading newspapers.

The largest and most influential national daily newspapers are:

- **Kompas** www.kompas.com This is Indonesia's most influential daily newspaper. It prints about 500,000 copies each day, most of which are sold in the greater Jakarta area. Kompas claims a daily readership of 1.85 million, but independent surveys suggest a figure nearer 1.2 million is more realistic. The newspaper is owned by the **Kompas Gramedia Group**
- **Pos Kota** www.poskotanews.com This down-market **Jakarta** tabloid is aimed mainly at urban blue collar readers. It carries a steady diet of crime and human interest stories written in plain language. Nielsen estimated that Pos Kota had a daily readership of 568,000 in the third quarter of 2012.
- **Jawa Pos** www.jawapos.com This daily newspaper is published in **Surabaya** in eastern Java by **Jawa Pos National Network**, the largest print media group in Indonesia. The Jawa Pos has a print run of 400,000 and is read by about 1.2 million people. It is the leading newspaper in East Java and claims to be the most widely read newspaper in the whole of Indonesia.
- **Seputar Indonesia** www.seputar-indonesia.com. This **Jakarta**-based daily newspaper forms part of Indonesia's large and influential **NMC** media group. It claimed sales of 254,000 in 2010 and a readership of 626,000. However, the Nielsen newspaper readership survey for the third quarter of 2012 indicated that Seputar Indonesia's readership had slumped to just 178,000 after suffering a sharp fall in the preceding 12 months. NMC owns three of Indonesia's most popular TV stations.
- **Koran Tempo** <http://koran.tempo.co> This newspaper is owned by the **Tempo** media group and enjoys a strong reputation for independent and in-depth reporting. It claims a daily print run of 240,000, but the Nielsen Q3 2012 media audience survey suggested that the newspaper had only 99,000 readers nationwide. The Tempo group also publishes the popular weekly current affairs magazine **Malajah Tempo** and owns the radio news agency **KBR68H**.

- **Media Indonesia** www.mediaindonesia.com This Jakarta daily is owned by **Media Group**, which also owns the 24-hour news channel **Metro TV**. It is owned by Surya Paloh, founder and leader of the Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) political party. Nielsen's Q3 2012 survey indicated that Media Indonesia's readership had fallen to 92,000.

Malajah Tempo is the most influential weekly magazine in Indonesia.

This news and current affairs magazine owned by the **Tempo** group was re-launched in 1998 after being shut down by the Suharto government in 1994. It has a print run of 180,000.

Community radio

There are about 600 community radio stations in Indonesia, but their broadcast coverage area is restricted by law to 2.5 km radius of a single FM transmitter.

Community radio stations are important for keeping people informed about local issues in many rural areas.

But not all of them are village-based broadcasters.

Campus radio stations run by colleges and universities in towns and cities have the status of community radio stations.

Some community stations serve close-knit neighbourhoods in large cities.

Community radio stations have limited options for raising money to sustain their operations.

They are not allowed to carry advertising or sell air time for sponsored programmes. Neither can they receive funding from foreign organizations.

Where community stations do exist they tend to have a loyal following. They often organize local events off-air.

Indonesia also has about 30 community TV stations. These operate under similar constraints to their radio counterparts.

Community radio and television stations focus very much on local issues, particularly agriculture, culture, religion and social issues.

In theory, they provide a platform for local people to voice their views and opinions on issues that concern their immediate neighbourhood.

However, voicing a personal opinion in public does not come naturally to many Indonesians who lived through the Suharto regime.

Online Media

Indonesia's growing middle class has been quick to take to the internet, increasingly via smart phones and other mobile devices.

The most popular online news websites are:

- **Detik.com** www.detik.com, Indonesia's most visited news website. It is owned by **CT Corp**, which also owns two national TV networks.
- **Vivanews** www.viva.co.id, owned by the **Visi Media Asia** group which also operates the news TV channel **TVOne** and the TV entertainment channel **ANTV**.
- **Okezone** www.okezone.com the news portal of the **MNC** media group, which owns three of Indonesia's largest TV networks.
- **Kompas.com** www.kompas.com, the online version of **Kompas** daily newspaper.

Main media groups

The largest and most influential media groups in Indonesia include the following:

- **MNC Group (*Media Nusantara Citra*)** www.mnc.co.id is the biggest player in Indonesian television. It owns three of the country's largest television networks – **RCTI**, **MNC TV** and **Global TV**. Together, they control 37% of the national television audience, according to research in 2011 by the Hong Kong-based consultancy Media Partners Asia (MPA). MNC also owns the **Sindo** regional broadcasting network. Sindo operates 21 regional TV stations and a chain of 16 radio stations. In addition, MNC owns the daily national newspaper **Seputar Indonesia** and the news website **Okezone** www.okezone.com. These media are 'synergized' – sharing resources, facilities, and content. MNC also owns a stable of weekly newspapers and magazines. The group is controlled by Hary Tanoesoedibjo, a prominent Chinese-Indonesian businessman. He is also a senior figure in the recently formed National Democratic Party (NasDem).
- **EMTEK (*Elang Mahkota Teknologi*)** www.emtek.co.id is the second largest player in Indonesian television. It owns two national TV networks; **SCTV** and **Indosiar**. Together these controlled 26% of the national commercial television audience in 2011, according to MPA research. Emtek said in 2012 that its TV channels had 160 million viewers in 240 towns and cities across Indonesia. Emtek also owns the **Elshinta** radio network, which focuses on news and current affairs.

- **CT Corp** www.ctcorpora.com owns two nationwide commercial television networks - **Trans TV** and **Trans 7**. Together, they shared 24% of the national commercial TV audience in 2011, according to MPA. The group also owns www.Detik.com, the most popular web news portal in Indonesia.
- **Visi MediaAsia** www.vivagroup.co.id owns two national television stations; **TVOne**, a 24-hour news channel, and **ANTV**, an entertainment station. Together, they command 12% of the national television audience, according to MPA. Visi Media Asia also operates the popular online news portal www.Vivanews.com. The group is owned by Aburizal Bakrie, Chairman of the Golkar party.
- **Jawa Pos National Network** www.jawapos.com is the largest print media group in Indonesia. Its flagship is the **Jawa Pos** daily newspaper published in the Javanese city of **Surabaya**. The group owns more than 140 regional daily newspapers across the country, as well as a network of 22 local television stations and several magazines. Its newspapers and television stations mainly carry local news and programming that is sensitive to local issues and culture. The Jawa Pos Group is owned by Dahlan Iskan, a well-known former journalist, who is currently the Minister for State-Owned Enterprises.
- **Kompas Gramedia Group** www.kompasgramedia.com owns Indonesia's most influential daily newspaper **Kompas**, the business daily **Kontan** and a network of 24 regional newspapers under the **Tribun** brand. In 2011 the group launched a television production company called **KompasTV**. This partners with other television stations to broadcast its programmes. Kompas Gramedia Group is owned by Jakob Oetama, a former journalist. His flagship daily Kompas has earned a solid reputation for reliable and independent reporting.
- **Tempo Group** www.tempo.co owns the national daily **Koran Tempo**, the weekly current affairs magazine **Majalah Tempo** and the radio news agency **KBR68H**. The latter supplies news to about 900 radio stations across Indonesia. Tempo is one of Indonesia's most respected media groups with a reputation for in-depth and unbiased reporting.

The government news agency **Antara** www.antaraneews.com provides an online news service to the local and international media in **Bahasa Indonesia** and **English**. It is widely used by the provincial media.

Media legislation

Indonesia's media is by and large free to report what it wants and the standard of journalism is generally high.

However, journalists still practice a degree of self-censorship especially when it comes to reporting on prominent figures in national life.

They live with the constant fear of prosecution for defamation. This is still a criminal offence in Indonesia, punishable by imprisonment as well as fines.

The 1999 Press Law stipulated that the government could not censor the media or close down media outlets. It also guaranteed the right of journalists to seek information and publish it.

However, powerful media owners have to some extent replaced the government as a restrictive influence on independent reporting

Journalists are sometimes required to give undeserved space to 'positive', stories that concern issues favoured by their proprietors.

They are meanwhile encouraged to avoid negative coverage of their owner's business and political interests.

Endy Bayuni, Chief Editor of the Jakarta Post, said in his 2008 book *Reporting Indonesia*,:

"What has changed now is that the enemies of press freedom are no longer coming from the government, but are coming from individual politicians, individual businessmen or powerful political groups who are not happy about the way they are being portrayed in the media."

The fear of prosecution for defamation by businessmen and politicians is heightened by corruption in the judicial system.

In recent years, the government has also passed a number of laws that have been criticised by press freedom watchdogs and human and civil rights groups regard for threatening free speech and press freedom.

The most recent of these is the Law on State Intelligence, passed in October 2011.

Critics say it contains vague language that could be used to prosecute anyone who leaks information that is deemed to be a "state secret."

The 2008 Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Law) has also attracted criticism from press freedom watchdogs, including Freedom House www.freedomhouse.org

This Washington-based organisation classifies Indonesia's internet status as "partly free," citing restrictions on access, limitations on content and documented violations of users' rights.

Freedom House said in a 2011 report:

“In 2009 and 2010, there were several incidents in which platforms for user-generated content were blocked, at least eight individuals have faced prosecution for comments made online, and the government has considered implementing regulations that would require ISPs to filter certain content, including information of political consequence.”

One case that brought the ITE Law and Indonesia’s harsh defamation laws to international attention was that of Prita Mulyasari.

Prita, a middle class housewife, was accused of defaming a private hospital in a private email sent to family and friends in 2009.

She was acquitted at her original trial, but the verdict was overturned on appeal by the Supreme Court in 2011.

The Supreme Court convicted Prita of internet defamation and handed her a suspended six-month prison sentence. It also fined her 204 million Rupiah (US\$ 20,500).

The 2008 Pornography Act was intended to protect the public from pornography, but it too is very ambiguous in its wording.

The act, defines pornography as:

"pictures, sketches, photos, writing, voice, sound, moving picture, animation, cartoons, conversation, gestures, or other communications shown in public with salacious content or sexual exploitation that violate the moral values of society"

Many artists and minority groups have argued that this wide-ranging definition of what can potentially be prosecuted as pornography threatens freedom of expression.

Reporters Sans Frontieres (RSF) remarked in a 2011 report on Indonesia:

“A corrupt judiciary that is too easily influenced by politicians and pressure groups and government attempts to control the media and Internet have prevented the development of a freer press.”

According to RSF, journalists covering corruption, environmental issues, industry, corruption and religious and cultural intolerance run the highest risk of persecution.

Media Groups

Media Nusantara Citra (MNC Group) www.mnc.co.id

Media Nusantara Citra, also known as the MNC Group, is Indonesia's largest and most influential media conglomerate.

It owns three of the country's 10 national commercial television networks – **RCTI**, **MNCTV** and **Global TV**.

Together they command approximately 37% of the national television audience, according to research by the Hong Kong-based consultancy Media Partners Asia (MPA) in 2011.

RCTI is Indonesia's most popular TV channel. It claims to reach a potential audience of 190 million people across the country.

MNC also owns the **Sindo** networks of regional TV and radio stations.

SindoTV operates a chain of 21 content-producing local TV stations across Indonesia.

Sindo Radio meanwhile operates a network of 16 regional radio stations.

MNC also owns the Jakarta daily newspaper **Seputar Indonesia** (also known as **Koran Sindo**). It claimed daily sales of 254,000 in 2010 and a readership of 626,000.

However, a survey of Indonesian newspaper readership conducted by the global consumer research group Nielsen in 2012 suggested that Seputar Indonesia's readership had fallen drastically.

Nielsen estimated the newspaper's readership at 178,000 in the third quarter of 2012, down from 427,000 a year earlier.

In addition, MNC owns a stable of weekly magazines and newspapers.

All these media are 'synergized' – sharing resources, facilities, and content.

MNC group news is available online through the popular **Okezone** website www.okezone.com

MNC also owns three separate pay-TV services. These distribute a mix of Indonesian and foreign TV channels by satellite and cable.

The pay-TV services: **Indovision**, **Okevision** and **Top TV** offer a selection of MNC cable channels on different themes such as news, music, business, sport, films, fashion, drama, comedy, children's programmes, and Islam, in addition to the group's free-to-air TV channels.

MNC is owned by Hary Tanoesoedibjo, a prominent Indonesian businessman.

Hary is one of the richest men in Indonesia with a net worth of US\$1.3 billion according to Forbes magazine.

He founded the holding company **Bhakti Investama** in 1989.

MNC forms part of its media and communications wing, which is called **Global Mediacom**.

Hary is a leading figure in the recently formed National Democratic Party (NasDem).

This movement, which broke away from the Golkar party in 2011, is led by another media magnate, Surya Paloh, the owner of **Media Group**.

In recent times Hary has been involved in a number of legal battles, most notably with Siti Hardijanti Rukmana, Suharto's eldest daughter, over the ownership of MNC TV.

The station was founded by Suharto's daughter in 1991 as Televisi Pendidikan Indonesia (TPI), but Hary acquired a majority stake in the business in 2005 and subsequently renamed it.

Hary has business interests in financial services, energy and natural resources, as well as the media.

Emtek www.emtek.co.id

Elang Mahkota Teknologi – which is generally known by its acronym Emtek, is the second largest player in Indonesian television after MNC.

Its two national networks are **SCTV**, established 1993, and **Indosiar**, acquired in 2011. Together, these two channels control 26% of the national commercial television audience, according to MPA research in 2011.

Emtek also owns the radio news and current affairs network, **Elshinta** and the television production company **Screenplay Produksi**. The latter produces programmes for the group's own TV stations.

In November 2011, the group launched a digital pay-TV service called **NexMedia**.

This uses a terrestrial transmitter to broadcast 35 channels to **Jakarta** and its satellite cities of Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi.

Subscribers require a decoder. Monthly fees range from US\$3 to \$8, according to the package of channels selected.

Emtek was founded in 1983 by the Sariaatmadja family, which still owns a majority shareholding. Eddy K. Sariaatmadja serves as Emtek President.

The group, which is now listed on Jakarta stock exchange, also has interests in IT services, telecommunications and banking.

CT Corp www.ctcorpora.com

CT Corp owns two national television networks - **Trans TV** and **Trans 7** – as well as www.Detik.com, the most popular web news portal in Indonesia.

Together, Trans TV and Trans 7 hold a 24% share of the national commercial television market, according to MPA research in 2011. Both channels show a lot of family-friendly dramas as well as news and information programs.

Detik.com covers a broad spectrum of news, plus celebrity gossip, technology news and a wide range of sports. Its soccer and automotive sections are very comprehensive.

Detik.com publishes an electronic daily newspaper and weekly magazine, both of which can be downloaded.

Most of the site's visitors are middle class men.

CT Corp acquired Detik.com in 2011. Fears were voiced at the time that the group might interfere with the web portal's editorial independence by using it to promote CT Corp's own wide range of business interests.

This does not seem to have happened.

CT Corp was founded by businessman Chairul Tanjung in 2001 as Para Group.

It has interests in banking, insurance and retailing and entertainment, as well as the media.

Para Group changed its name to CT Corp in 2011, adopting its founder's initials. Chairul Tanjung still serves as group chairman.

He is Chairman of the National Economic Committee (KEN), a body of experts which advises the government, but he is not closely associated with any particular political party.

Jawa Pos National Network www.jawapos.com www.jpnn.com

The Jawa Pos National Network is the largest newspaper publishing group in Indonesia. It also owns a network of regional TV stations.

Unlike most of Indonesia's large media groups, it is not based in the capital Jakarta. The company's headquarters is in **Surabaya**, a city of three million people in eastern Java.

Its flagship newspaper is the **Jawa Pos** www.jawapos.com, a regional daily published in Surabaya.

Jawa Pos is the dominant newspaper in East Java. It has a daily print run of 400,000 and claims a daily readership of 1.2 million.

The Jawa Pos group owns more than 140 regional daily newspapers across Indonesia and a stable of magazines.

In addition, it has built up a network of 22 regional television stations.

The Jawa Pos group has a good reputation for fair and balanced reporting.

Its media outlets focus on reporting local and regional issues, rather than national news and international affairs.

In 2001 the group launched **MKtv** (Court TV), which broadcasts online from the Constitutional Court in **Jakarta**.

The Jawa Pos is owned by Dahlan Iskan is a former journalist, who is currently the Minister for State Enterprises.

He previously served as head of the state power utility Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN).

The Jawa Pos Group has diversified from media into power generation, paper making and property. The conglomerate owns its own newsprint factory.



Nangroe Aceh Darussalam

- 01. Metro Aceh
- 02. Rakyat Aceh

Sumatera Utara

- 03. Sumut Pos
- 04. Pos Metro Medan
- 05. Metro Siantar
- 06. Metro Asahan
- 07. Metro Tapanuli

Riau & Kepulauan Riau

- 08. Riau Pos
- 09. Pekanbaru Pos
- 10. Pekanbaru MX
- 11. Dumai Pos
- 12. Batam Pos
- 13. Pos Metro Batam
- 14. Tanjungpinang Pos

Sumatera Barat

- 15. Padang Ekspres
- 16. Posmetro Padang

Jambi

- 17. Jambi Independent
- 18. Jambi Ekspres
- 19. Posmetro Jambi
- 20. Radar Bute
- 21. Bungo Pos
- 22. Radar Tanjab
- 23. Jambi Star
- 24. Radar Sarko
- 25. Sarolangun Ekspres
- 26. Kerinci Pos
- 27. Radar Kerinci

Sumatera Selatan

- 28. Sumatera Ekspres
- 29. Palembang Pos
- 30. Radar Palembang
- 31. Linggau Pos
- 32. Prabumulih Pos
- 33. Oku Ekspres
- 34. Lahat Pos
- 35. Harian Banyuasin
- 36. Palembang Ekspres
- 37. Enim Ekspres
- 38. Ogan Ekspres

Bengkulu

- 39. Rakyat Bengkulu
- 40. Bengkulu Ekspres
- 41. Radar Selatan
- 42. Radar Pat Petulai

Bangka Belitung

- 43. Bangka Belitung Pos

Lampung

- 44. Radar Lampung
- 45. Rakyat Lampung
- 46. Radar Metro
- 47. Radar Tuba
- 48. Radar Lampung Tengah

Jawa Barat

- 64. Radar Bandung
- 65. Radar Cirebon
- 66. Radar Tasikmalaya
- 67. Radar Bogor
- 68. Pasundan Ekspres
- 69. Radar Karawang
- 70. Radar Bekasi
- 71. Bandung Ekspres
- 72. Karawang Ekspres
- 73. Radar Sukabumi
- 74. Radar Indramayu
- 75. Radar kuningan
- 76. Radar Majalengka

Jawa Tengah

- 77. Radar Semarang
- 78. Radar Solo
- 79. Harian Meteor
- 80. Radar Tegal
- 81. Radar Banyumas
- 82. Radar Kudus
- 83. Radar Pekalongan

Yogyakarta

- 84. Radar Jogja

Jawa Timur

- 85. Jawa Pos
- 86. Radar Surabaya
- 87. Radar Mojokerto
- 88. Radar Malang
- 89. Malang Pos
- 90. Radar Bromo
- 91. Radar Banyuwangi
- 92. Radar Tulungagung
- 93. Radar Bojonegoro
- 94. Radar Jember
- 95. Radar Kediri
- 96. Radar Madiun
- 97. Radar Madura
- 98. Harian Bangsa
- 99. Rek Ayo Rek
- 159. Memorandum

Bali & Nusa Tenggara

- 100. Radar Bali
- 101. Lombok Post
- 102. Timor Express
- 103. Pontianak Pos
- 104. Harian Equator
- 105. Metro Pontianak
- 106. Kun Dian Ri Bao
- 107. Kapuas Pos
- 108. Metro Singkawang
- 109. Metro Ketapang

Kalimantan Tengah

- 110. Kalteng Pos
- 111. Radar Sampit

Sulawesi Tengah

- 123. Radar Sulteng
- 124. Luwuk Pos

Sulawesi Barat

- 125. Radar Sulbar

Sulawesi Tenggara

- 126. Kendari Pos
- 127. Kendari Ekspres

Sulawesi Selatan

- 128. Fajar
- 129. Berita Kota Makassar
- 130. Pare Pos
- 131. Palopo Pos
- 132. Ujungpandang Ekspres
- 133. Radar Bau Bau
- 134. Radar Bulukumba
- 135. Radar Bone

Maluku Utara

- 136. Malut Post

Maluku

- 137. Ambon Ekspres
- 138. Radar Ambon

Papua Barat

- 139. Radar Sorong

Papua

- 140. Cendrawasih Pos
- 141. Radar Timika

Majalah & Tabloid

- 142. Nyata
- 143. Posmo
- 144. Koki
- 145. Ototrend
- 146. Agrobis
- 147. Komputek
- 148. Nurani
- 149. Zigma
- 150. Gloria
- 151. Mentari
- 152. Liberty
- 153. Selera
- 154. Cantik
- 155. Ultima
- 156. Otomodify
- 157. Agrobis Burung
- 158. Omega
- 160. Mentari Putra Harapan

Jaringan TV

- 161. JTV
- 162. Jak TV
- 163. SBO TV
- 164. Riau TV
- 165. Banten TV
- 166. Bogor TV

49. Radar Lampung Barat		167. Padang TV
50. Radar Lampung Selatan		168. Batam TV
51. Radar Tanggamus	Kalimantan Timur	169. Pal TV
52. Radar Kotabumi	112. Kaltim Post	170. Pont TV
Jakarta	113. Metro Balikpapan	171. Fajar TV
53. Indopos	114. Samarinda Pos	172. Simpanglima TV
54. Rakyat Merdeka	115. Radar Tarakan	173. Malioboro TV
55. Lampu Hijau	Kalimantan Selatan	174. Padjadjaran TV
56. Non Stop	116. Radar Banjarmasin	175. CB Channel
57. Guo Ji Ri Bao	Sulawesi Utara	176. Radar TV
58. Indonesia Bisnis Today	117. Manado Pos	177. Jambi TV
Banten	118. Posko Manado	178. Balikpapan TV
59. Satelit News	119. Tribun Sulut	179. Banjarmasin TV
60. Tansel Pos	120. Radar Kotabunan	180. Samarinda TV
61. Tangerang Ekspres		181. Radar Cirebon TV
62. Radar Banten	Gorontalo	182. Triarga TV
63. Banten Raya Pos	121. Gorontalo Pos	
	122. Tribun Gorontalo	

Jawa Pos Group newspapers, magazines and TV stations

Source: Java Pos National Network website

Kompas Gramedia Group www.kompasgramedia.com

Kompas Gramedia Group is the second largest newspaper publishing companies in Indonesia. It also has interests in radio and TV.

The group owns **Kompas**, Indonesia's most influential daily broadsheet newspaper, the business daily **Kontan** and the **Tribun** group of 24 regional daily newspapers.

Kompas prints approximately 500,000 copies each day, two thirds of which are sold in the greater Jakarta area. The newspaper has a strong reputation for reliable and independent reporting.

Kompas claims to have 1.85 million readers nationwide. However, Nielsen's Q3 2012 media survey indicated a readership of only 1.24 million.

Kompas Gramedia also owns the **Sonora Radio** network of 14 stations. These include **Eltira FM** in **Yogyakarta**, and **Motion FM** in **Jakarta**.

The group's most recent media venture is **Kompas TV**, a television production company. It partners with a group of already established television stations to broadcast its programmes.

Kompas Gramedia was founded by two journalists, Jakob Oetama, and PK Ojong, in 1965.

It has been long associated with the Roman Catholic Church.

Kompas newspaper has earned a solid reputation as an independent newspaper with reliable reporting.

Kompas Gramedia Group's other interests, include hotels, public relations, a university, a bookstore chain, a book publishing company and paper manufacturing.

Visi MediaAsia www.vivagroup.co.id

Visi Media Asia, which is also known as the Viva media group, owns two national television networks; **TVOne** and **ANTV**.

Together, they command 12% of the national television audience, according to research in 2011 by the Hong-based consultancy Media Partners Asia (MPA).

Visi Media Asia also owns the popular online news portal www.vivanews.com.

ANTV is an entertainment channel which is beamed out from 32 transmitters around the country.

TVOne is a 24-hour news channel with a nationwide network of 31 transmitters.

Visi Media Asia claimed in its 2011 annual report that together these two stations reach a potential audience of 143 million people.

The media group is a subsidiary of the Bakrie Group, one of the largest business conglomerates in Indonesia. It has investments include coal mining, palm oil, telecommunications and property. It is constantly in the headlines.

The Bakrie group is chaired by Aburizal Bakrie, the son of its founder. He is a prominent politician and one of the wealthiest men in Indonesia.

Bakrie has declared his aim to run for president in 2014 as the candidate of the Golkar Party, the former ruling party under Suharto.

Bakrie served in government from 2004 to 2009 as Coordinating Minister for Economy and Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare during the first term of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

In 2009 he was elected chairman of Golkar, Suharto's former party, which is a coalition partner of the current head of state.

The Bakrie Group's media outlets have been frequently criticised for biased reporting in favour of Bakrie's own business and political interests.

Tempo Group www.tempo.co

Tempo Inti Media (Tempo Group) publishes the national daily newspaper **Koran Tempo**.

It also owns **KBR68H**, a news agency that supplies about 900 radio stations across Indonesia with several hours of news and current affairs programming each day.

KBRH68H also supplies news to radio stations in other countries in Southeast Asia.

Koran Tempo newspaper has a strong reputation for independent in-depth reporting.

It claims to print about 240,000 copies per day.

However, the Nielsen Q3 2012 survey of Indonesian newspapers indicated that Koran Tempo had an overall readership of just 99,000, down sharply from 169,000 a year earlier.

The Tempo media group also publishes the weekly news and current affairs magazine **Majalah Tempo**. It is widely respected for its investigative reporting, which often delves into controversial issues.

Majalah Tempo prints 180,000 copies a week and claims to have 600,000 regular readers. It is published in **Bahasa Indonesia**, but since 2000 the magazine has also produced an **English** edition.

The magazine was shut down by former President Suharto in 1994, but resumed publication in 1998 after his overthrow.

Majalah Tempo was founded by the poet and current affairs critic Goenawan Mohamad and the journalist Yusril Djalinus in 1971 and formed the nucleus of the Tempo group.

It launched KBR68H in 1999 and the daily newspaper Koran Tempo in 2001.

The group's television subsidiary **TempoTV** creates documentary and infotainment style programmes for distribution to existing Indonesian television stations.

Mahaka Media www.mahakamedia.com

The Mahaka Media group owns a daily newspaper, a pay-TV station and a book publishing company which are all targeted at religiously devout Muslims.

The group also owns several other media outlets which cater for a diverse range of niche audiences.

These include **Harian Indonesia Sin Chew**, a **Chinese** language daily newspaper with a circulation of around 30,000, and **JAK TV**, a local television station in **Jakarta**.

Mahaka Media's flagship is **Harian Republika**, a daily newspaper which looks at the news from a moderate Muslim perspective. It claims to be Indonesia's largest Muslim daily.

The group also owns **Alif TV**, a pay-TV channel that caters specifically for the Muslim community.

In addition, Mahaka Media operates five radio stations, including **Gen FM**, a popular music station in the capital.

Mahaka Media was founded in 1993 to publish **Harian Republika**.

The majority shareholder is Beyond Media, a company owned by Erick Thohir, a wealthy Indonesian businessman.

Thohir is also a director of **Visi Media Asia**, the media group headed by Aburizal Bakrie which owns the national TV channels **TVOne** and **ANTV** and the Vivane news internet news portal.

Media Group

Media Group owns the national television news channel **MetroTV** and the newspapers **Media Indonesia**, **Lampung Post** and **Borneo News**.

It is owned by Surya Dharma Paloh, a prominent businessman and politician.

Paloh was a senior figure in the Golkar party before defecting in 2011 to found the rival Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) party.

Paloh was chairman Nasdem party in late 2012 and was planning to run for president in 2014 against rival media mogul Aburizal Bakrie, the official candidate of Golkar.

Media Group's newspapers and TV stations have been criticized for consistently slanting their news coverage in favour of Paloh.

The group's other business interests include a luxury hotel, an air charter company and a publishing company.

Radio overview

Radio audiences have declined sharply in recent years as Indonesians have migrated to television instead.

In 2003, half the population listened to the radio, according to the government statistics bureau Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS).

By 2009 – just six years later – less than a quarter of the population was listening in on a regular basis, it noted.

Nevertheless, radio remains an important source of news and information in rural areas and in remote island communities which are poorly served by other media.

In the cities, commuters stuck in rush hour traffic listen avidly to drive-time radio programmes for music, news and traffic updates.

And where community radios exist in rural villages, college campuses and city suburbs, they provide a useful platform for discussion, as well as a source of local information.

There are about 300 active community radio stations in Indonesia, according to Jaringan Radio Komunitas Indonesia (JKRI) <http://web.jrkijatim.com>, the Indonesian Community Radio Association.

Other estimates put the total number of community radio stations much higher, at between 500 and 800.

There are no accurate figures for the overall number of radio stations in Indonesia because many of them – possibly several hundred – operate without an official licence.

The government broadcasting commission **Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia (KPI)**, which issues radio and television licences, said in July 2012 that there were 1,512 authorised radio stations on air in the country.

About 85% of Indonesia's land area is covered by the broadcast signal of a radio station, according to 2011 report on the Indonesian media by the Ford Foundation and Arizona State University entitled "*@crossroads: democratization and corporatization of media in Indonesia*" <http://participatorymedia.lab.asu.edu/?p=171>.

The only radio network with broad geographic coverage of the entire nation is state-run **Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI)** www.rri.co.id.

Its flagship station is the nationwide news and current affairs service **Jaringan Berita Nasional**, better known as **Pro 3**.

RRI also operates three other nationwide radio services and 68 regional radio stations across Indonesia.

The regional stations mix networked programming from Jakarta in **Bahasa Indonesia** with locally produced output. Much of the latter consists of programmes in local languages.

RRI has offices and studios in all of Indonesia's 33 provinces.

It is widely listened to by civil servants and military personnel serving in remote parts of Indonesia as well as people in rural areas who cannot pick up any other radio station.

But where a choice of listening exists, RRI's share of the available radio audience tends to be quite small.

The main private radio networks with broad national reach are:

- **KBR68H** www.kbrh68h.com This radio news agency based in **Jakarta** provides news and current affairs programming by satellite to more than 900 radio stations across Indonesia. It forms part of the **Tempo** media group, which owns the daily newspaper **Koran Tempo** and the popular weekly current affairs magazine **Majalah Tempo**
- **Sindo Radio** www.sindoradio.com is a news and current affairs network of 19 FM stations that broadcast from major cities on Indonesia's four main islands – **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi** and **Kalimantan**. It belongs to the **MNC Group**, which also operates Indonesia's most popular TV channels.
- **Elshinta FM** www.elshinta.com This talk radio station based in **Jakarta** broadcasts directly in eight cities across Indonesia, but its programmes are also relayed by a further 38 radio stations. Elshinta FM belongs to the **EMTEK** media group, which also owns two nationwide TV channels.
- **Sonora Radio Network** www.sonora-network.com a music and entertainment radio network that broadcasts from 14 locations in **Java, Sumatra** and **Kalimantan**. It is owned by the powerful **MNC** media group.

CPP Radionet www.pasfm.com is a major regional player on the island of **Java**. This network of about 40 local FM stations is based at **Malang** in East Java.

The **Bali Post** group www.balipost.com meanwhile operates several radio stations on the island of **Bali**, as well as a couple on the neighbouring island of **Lombok** and nearby eastern **Java**.

Music radio stations are extremely popular in Indonesia.

So are stations that broadcast light entertainment, such as comedy programmes, and talk shows on general lifestyle topics.

There is also strong demand for news, current affairs and documentaries.

Many radio stations extend the geographic range of their audiences by streaming on the internet.

Even some rural community stations are available online. This enables migrants who have sought their fortune in Indonesia's big cities to keep in touch with life back home.

But radio is still losing ground to television.

According to the government statistics bureau BPS, only 23.5% of the population over 10 years old listened to the radio in 2009.

That marked a sharp decrease from 40.3% in 2006 and 50.3% in 2003.

The peak periods for radio listening are the early morning and evening.

Women who stay at home to look after children and perform household chores make up a large proportion of the daytime audience.

Many commuters listen to the radio while driving to work in the early morning and going home in the evening, either while driving their own car or motorbike or while travelling on public transport. In large congested cities such as Jakarta, these daily journeys can last several hours

History of radio in Indonesia

For most of the 20th century radio was simply an information and proganda tool of the government.

Under Dutch colonial rule and during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia in World War Two, radio was used to promote the interests of the occupying power.

In 1945, shortly after the Japanese surrender to allied forces, Indonesia's spontaneous proclamation of independence was broadcast to the entire nation by radio.

State-run RRI was established a month later.

It was the only radio station in Indonesia until 1966 and largely functioned as a government propaganda machine.

Private commercial radio stations began to appear without official authorization in the late 1960s and were finally given legal status in 1970.

This was the year in which the government issued licences to private broadcasters.

However, under the Suharto regime, private radio stations were tightly controlled by the authorities.

They were not allowed to produce their own news programmes or undertake independent reporting. They were obliged to relay the news bulletins of RRI instead.

But independent radio stations, producing their own news and current affairs programmes, began to flourish following the fall of President Suharto in 1998 as Indonesia began its transition to full democracy.

Hundreds of new privately owned radio stations were launched and RRI was transformed from a government mouthpiece into a largely independent public service broadcaster.

The 2002 Broadcasting Law defined the role of RRI by saying it “has an independent, neutral, non-commercial character and functions to provide services in the people’s interest.”

Community radio

Where community radio stations exist, they tend to be popular.

According to the JKRI there were 286 active community radio stations in Indonesia in mid-2012.

The overwhelming majority – 247 - were located on the island of Java.

The JKRI recorded a further 38 in West Nusa Tenggara province, which comprises the islands of **Lombok** and **Sumbawa**, and one in **Papua**, but none in the rest of Indonesia.

However, there is evidence that a large number of community stations also exist on Indonesia’s other main islands, such as **Sumatra**, **Kalimantan** and **Sulawesi**.

@Crossroads, the 2011 report on Indonesian media by the Ford Foundation and Arizona State University, estimated there were about 700 community radio stations in Indonesia.

Other estimates have put the total number as high as 800.

By law, the broadcast range of all community radio stations is limited to a 2.5-km radius from the transmitter.

According to the JKRI, this is to prevent direct competition with commercial stations and to prevent the broad diffusion of content that may be considered provocative by neighbouring communities.

In Indonesia diverse ethnic and religious groups often live in close proximity to each other.

Community radio stations are mainly staffed by volunteers. These must receive training in broadcasting technique before the KPI will license the station to start broadcasting.

The KPI's regional offices hold training sessions for the community radio staff.

The JKRI also offers training.

The annual fee for a community radio license is 18,000 rupiah – less than two US dollars. But every 10 years, these small radio stations have to pay a hefty equipment certification fee of 12 million rupiah (about \$1,240).

The JKRI is trying to get this reduced.

Community radio stations generally broadcast for just a few hours each day. Some rebroadcast programmes produced by other community stations.

Community radios provide news and information about local life and a forum for people to voice their opinions about local issues.

The local economy, culture and religion, are popular subjects for discussion.

Community stations that serve small urban communities in large cities such as in Jakarta and Yogyakarta also dwell extensively on general lifestyle topics.

Listeners mostly communicate with the stations via SMS.

Many community radio stations are streamed online. This enables migrant workers who have moved to the cities to keep in touch with life back home and send messages. These usually take the form of a simple greeting, but individuals who are in trouble have been known to ask for help from people in their home village via its community radio station.

Community radio stations are mostly funded by contributions from their listeners. Fund raising events may sometimes be held to support the station.

Community broadcasters are not permitted to carry commercial advertising, sell air time for sponsored programming or receive funding from foreign organisations.

Radio Networks

Radio Republik Indonesia www.rri.co.id

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) is the state-owned national broadcaster. It is the only radio network in Indonesia with comprehensive nationwide coverage.

Its main audience consists of people in remote rural communities who cannot receive any other national radio station and civil servants and military personnel serving in remote islands.

RRI has offices and studios in all 33 provinces.

It operates four national radio services as well as a network of 68 regional stations.

RRI also runs an external service called **Voice of Indonesia**.

State radio broadcasts news, talk shows, and educational and current affairs programmes.

It makes a point of distributing relevant and practical information (such as crop prices) for rural communities.

RRI also broadcasts Indonesian pop music.

Few urban Indonesians still listen to RRI because they have a wide choice of other stations to tune into for news and entertainment.

But the network remains popular in rural areas and among soldiers, medical professionals and civil servants assigned to remote islands and border areas.

RRI's flagship radio service is **Jaringan Berita Nasional** (the National News Network) which is better known as **Pro 3**

Pro 3 broadcasts from Jakarta on 88.8 FM and 999 AM and is transmitted to FM relay stations across Indonesia by satellite.

The station broadcasts mainly in **Bahasa Indonesia**, but it also carries one hour of news and commentary each day in **English**.

The English programmes are broadcast in the early morning and evening.

RRI also runs three other national radio services from its headquarters in Jakarta.

These are:

- **Pro 1 Pusat Pemberdayaan Masyarakat** (Community Empowerment Centre). This service, aimed mainly at 25 to 50 year-olds carries talk shows and phone-ins. It focuses on cultural, educational and entertainment programming. Pro 1 is on air for 19 hours per day.
- **Pro 2 Pusat Kreativitas Anak Muda** (Youth Creativity Centre) This service targets a youth audience aged 12 to 25 with a mixture of news, music and educational and entertainment programmes
- **Pro 4 Pusat Kebudayaan Indonesia** (Indonesia Cultural Centre) is the newest RRI station and is only broadcast in selected areas of the country. Pro 4 promotes contemporary Indonesian culture. According to RRI, it was on air in October 2012 in the following locations:

Jakarta

Yogyakarta

Semarang (Central Java)

Surabaya (East Java).

Bandung (West Java)

Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan)

Denpasar (Bali)

Jayapura (Papua)

Makassar (South Sulawesi)

Manado (North Sulawesi)

Medan (North Sumatra)

Palembang (South Sumatra)

Pekanbaru (Riau)

RRI's 68 regional stations relay Pro 3's national news programmes, as well as a selection of other programmes in **Bahasa Indonesia** produced in Jakarta.

They also produce and broadcast several hours of their own programming each day. These local programming segments are often broadcast in local languages.

RRI's external service, Voice of Indonesia, broadcasts on Short Wave and online in several languages. These include **Bahasa Indonesia, English** and **Mandarin Chinese**.

RRI was established in 1945 one month after Indonesian independence was declared.

For several decades it dominated Indonesian radio and served as a government tool for disseminating political propaganda.

However, since 1998, RRI has undergone fundamental reform.

It has been transformed from a government mouth piece into a public service broadcaster that particularly targets remote communities and rural areas.

The 2002 Broadcasting law stated that RRI “has an independent, neutral, non-commercial character and functions to provide services in the people’s interest.”

RRI’s flagship station **Pro 3** is broadcast nationwide on FM from the following locations:

Java

Jakarta FM 88.8
 Jakarta AM 999
 Bandung FM 97.6 (West Java)
 Cirebon FM 94.8 (West Java)
 Surakarta FM 95.1 (Central Java)
 Semarang FM 90.6 (Central Java)
 Purwokerto FM 107.3 (Central Java)
 Semarang FM 90.6 (Central Java)
 Purwokerto FM 107.3 (Central Java)
 Malang FM 105.3 (East Java)
 Bogor FM 107.1 (West Java)
 Madiun FM 104 (East Java)
 Surabaya FM 106.3 (East Java)
 DI Yogyakarta FM 102.9 (DI Yogyakarta)
 Sumenep FM 93 (East Java)
 Jember FM 87.9 (East Java)

Sumatra

Banda Aceh FM 92.6 (Aceh)
 Lhokseumawe FM 95.2 (Aceh)
 Meulaboh FM 88.7 (Aceh)
 Sibolga FM 103 (North Sumatra)
 Medan FM 88.8 (North Sumatra)
 Gunung Sitoli FM 90.3 (North Sumatra)
 Bukittinggi FM 90.5 (West Sumatra)
 Padang FM 88.4 (West Sumatra)
 Jambi FM 94.4 (Jambi)
 Palembang FM 97.1 (South Sumatra)
 Bandar Lampung FM 87.7 (Lampung)
 Bengkulu FM 90.9 (Bengkulu)
 Riau Sungailiat FM 97.2 (Bangka-Belitung)
 Pekanbaru FM 91.2 (Riau)
 Tanjung Pinang FM 101.2 (Riau)
 Natuna FM 104.0 (Riau Islands)

Sulawesi

Manado FM 104.4 (North Sulawesi)
 Tahuna FM 98.7 (North Sulawesi)
 Gorontalo FM 96.7 (Gorontalo)
 Tolitoli FM 94.5 (Central Sulawesi)
 Palu FM 92.4 (Central Sulawesi)
 Kendari FM 90.8 (Southeast Sulawesi)
 Makassar FM 106.3 (South Sulawesi)

Kalimantan

Banjarmasin FM 92.5 (South Kalimantan)
 Tarakan FM 88.8 (East Kalimantan)
 Pontianak FM 88.8 (West Kalimantan)
 Sintang FM 102.5 (West Kalimantan)
 Samarinda FM 93.5 (East Kalimantan)
 Entikong FM 100,2 (West Kalimantan)
 Palangkaraya FM 95.9 (Central Kalimantan)

Lesser Sunda Islands

Denpasar FM 95.3 (Bali)
 Singaraja FM 102 (Bali)
 Ende FM 92.2 (East Nusa Tenggara)
 Mataram FM 93.5 (West Nusa Tenggara)
 Kupang FM 94.4 (East Nusa Tenggara)

Maluku Islands

Ambon FM 102.0 (Maluku Islands)
 Tual FM 97.6 (Maluku Islands)
 Ternate FM 104.1 (North Maluku Islands)

Papua

Jayapura FM 105 (Papua)
 Manokwari FM 93.5 (West Papua)
 Biak FM 92.5 (Papua)
 Fakfak FM 97.2 (West Papua)
 Merauke FM 105 (Papua)
 Wamena FM 94.7 (Papua)
 Sorong FM 95.1 (West Papua)
 Nabire FM 94.4 (Papua)
 Serui FM 94.8 (Papua)

RRI Director of Programmes - Awanda Erna,
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RRI Program and Production Directorate Headquarters
 Tel: +62 21 345 5381
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 E-mail: bidkim@gmail.com

RRI Head office
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Tel: +62 21 384 9091

Address: RRI, Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 4-5, Jakarta Pusat 10110,
DKI Jakarta

KBR68H www.kbr68h.com

KBR68H, is a radio news agency based in Jakarta. It claims to provide news and current affairs programming to more than 900 local radio stations across Indonesia.

KBR68H produces news bulletins, talk shows and features on topical issues, including religious tolerance, civil and human rights, democracy, environment, and law.

These programmes are relayed by satellite to the agency's partner stations.

KBR68H also sends its programming via the internet to overseas radio stations in nine other Asian countries. These include; Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Singapore and Australia.

The news organization produces several hours of radio programming per day.

Its output can be heard in **Jakarta** on **Green Radio 89.2 FM** www.greenradio.fm. This radio station is owned by KBR68H's parent company, the **Tempo** media group.

Tempo also owns the Jakarta-based daily newspaper **Koran Tempo** and **Malajah Tempo**, a popular weekly news and current affairs magazine.

KBR68H encourages listeners to participate in its programmes via a toll free telephone number. People can call in to pose questions and make comments.

Its weekly current affairs programme, *Asia Calling*, is produced in both **Bahasa Indonesia** and **English**.

In 2012, this programme was relayed by 76 radio stations in Indonesia and by dozens of foreign radio partners.

KBR68H works closely with NGOs which promote human rights and multiculturalism.

The organisation helped to rebuild radio stations in Aceh in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami. It also provided frequent updates about relief operations and established a missing persons bulletin.

KBR68H was established 1999. It has won several international awards for its reporting and its media training initiatives.

A partial list of more than 600 KBRH68H partner stations is available on page www.kbr68h.com/jaringan/297-indonesia/22251 of the radio news agency's website.

The following partial list shows the number of KBR68H partner stations by island and province.

Java:

DKI Jakarta - 5
West Java - 46
Central Java – 73
Yogyakarta – 17
East Java – 62
Banten – 14

Sumatra

Aceh - 37
North Sumatera - 31
West Sumatera - 29
Riau - 15
Kepulauan Riau - 4
South Sumatera - 22
Jambi - 17
Bengkulu - 10
Lampung - 16
Bangka Belitung – 9

Sulawesi

North Sulawesi - 23
Central Sulawesi - 21
Southeast Sulawesi - 15
South Sulawesi - 26
Gorontalo - 4
West Sulawesi - 3

Kalimantan

West Kalimantan - 18
Central Kalimantan - 20
East Kalimantan - 16
South Kalimantan - 17

Lesser Sunda Islands

Bali - 11
West Nusa Tenggara - 17
East Nusa Tenggara - 20

Maluku Islands

Maluku - 8

North Maluku - 10

Papua

Papua - 19

Papua Barat - 9

Source: KBR68H website.

Managing Director KBR68H - Tosca Santoso

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Address: KBR68H, Jalan Utan Kayu 68H, Jakarta 13120

Sindo Radio www.sindoradio.com

Sindo Radio is the largest radio network of **Media Nusantara Citra** – the powerful **NMC** media group.

It operates a chain of 19 talk radio FM stations in major cities on Indonesia's four main islands – **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi** and **Kalimantan**.

Sindo Radio targets adults in the middle and upper socio-economic groups.

It carries a lot of news and current affairs programming, with extensive coverage of politics, business and social affairs.

Sindo Radio's flagship productions are *Polemik*, a two-hour current affairs discussion programme that goes out on Saturday mornings at 09.00, and *Young on Top*, a programme which interviews young entrepreneurs on Tuesday evenings at 19.00.

Sindo Radio has a sister network of regional television stations called **Sindo TV**. This broadcasts from 18 cities across Indonesia.

A news portal called www.sindonews.com completes the Sindo media group.

All three media outlets share the same network of regional correspondents.

Other radio brands in the MNC media group include **Global Radio, Radio Dangdut** and **V-Radio**. These are described in detail below.

Together, the different MNC radio brands claim to reach around 30 million listeners.

MNC's other media interests include three national commercial television stations - **RCTI**, **MNCTV** and **GlobalTV** – and the daily newspaper **Seputar Indonesia**.

Each Sindo Radio station is branded SindoRadio, followed by its FM frequency and the name of the city where it is based.

The following stations were on air in September 2012:

Java

104.6 FM Jakarta
97.0 FM Yogyakarta
104.7 FM Surabaya (East Java)
89.8 FM Semarang (Central Java)
91.3 FM Bandung (West Java)

Sumatra

91.2 FM Prabumulih (South Sumatra)
104.2 FM Pekanbaru (Riau)
87.6 FM Palembang (South Sumatra)
90.0 FM Lubuk Linggau (South Sumatra)
98.4 FM Lahat (South Sumatra)
100.5 FM Dumai (Riau)
97.2 FM Baturaja (South Sumatra)
95.1 FM Medan (North Sumatra)
92.5 FM Jambi (Jambi)

Sulawesi

92.4 FM Kendari (Southeast Sulawesi)
93.9 FM Makassar (South Sulawesi)
95.3 FM Manado (North Sulawesi)

Kalimantan

95.7 FM Pontianak (West Kalimantan)
103.9 FM Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan)

Director of Programmes - Donny Joun Tatipang
Email: tatipangdoddy@gmail.com
Tel: +62 21-3923555

News Desk
Email: redaksi@sindoradio.com

Address: Sindo Radio, MNC Tower, Lt. 2, Jalan Kebon Sirih No. 17, Jakarta, 10340

Elshinta FM www.elshinta.com

Elshinta FM is a **Jakarta** news and current affairs radio station that is popular with educated Indonesians in the professional classes.

Elshinta is widely trusted and relied upon for up-to-date news. It also carries phone-in shows and traffic reports.

It broadcasts directly from eight cities in **Java** and **Sumatra**.

Many of Elshinta's programmes are relayed by partner radio stations in 38 other cities across Indonesia. This gives the station a good nationwide reach.

Elshinta FM forms part of the **Emtek** media group, which also owns **SCTV** and **Indosiar**, two of Indonesia's 10 national commercial television stations.

The radio station works closely with several international broadcasters, including **Voice of America (VOA)**, **BBC**, **Radio Australia**, **China Radio International (CRI)**, **Radio Netherlands**, the Malaysian station **RTM** and **MediaCorp** of Singapore.

Elshinta FM broadcasts in the following cities:

Jakarta 90.0 FM
Bandung 89.3 FM (West Java)
Tegal 99.9 FM (Central Java)
Semarang 91.0 FM (Central Java)
Surabaya 97.6 FM (East Java)
Medan 93.2 FM (North Sumatra)
Lampung 88.5 FM (Lampung)
Palembang 103.7 FM (South Sumatra)

It also has relay partners in the following 38 locations:

Java

Solo (Central Java)
Blora (Central Java)
Ciamis (West Java)
Cirebon (West Java)
Purworejo (Central Java)
Malang (East Java)
Batu Malang (East Java)

Sumatra

Jambi (Jambi)
Padang (West Sumatra)
Bukit Tinggi (West Sumatra)
Lubuk Sikaping (West Sumatra)
Meulabon (Aceh)
Pematang Siantar (North Sumatra)
Banda Aceh (Aceh)
Selat Panjang (Riau)
Batam (Riau)
Dumai (Riau)
Pekan Baru (Riau)
Tembilahan (Riau)
Tanjung Pinang (Riau)

Sulawesi

Palu (Central Sulawesi)
Ampana (Central Sulawesi)
Manado (North Sulawesi)
Bitung (North Sulawesi)
Talau Islands (North Sulawesi)

Kalimantan

Tarakan (East Kalimantan)
Hulu (South Kalimantan)
Samarinda (East Kalimantan)

Lesser Sunda Islands

Bali (Bali)
Mataram (West Nusa Tenggara)
Bima (West Nusa Tenggara)
Taliwang (East Nusa Tenggara)

Maluku Islands

Ambon (Maluku)
Ternate (North Maluku)
Tidore (North Maluku)

Papua**Biak** (Papua)**Sorong** (West Papua)**Nabire** (Papua)

Network Manager – Eddy Harsono

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Address: Elshinta FM, Jl. Joglo Raya No. 70, Jakarta 11640

Sonora Radio Network www.sonora-network.com

Sonora is a music and entertainment radio network that broadcasts from 14 cities in **Java**, **Sumatra** and **Kalimantan**.

It also carries some talk shows and phone-in programmes on general lifestyle topics.

The network targets people aged 30 to 50 in the lower to middle socio-economic brackets.

Sonora Radio forms part of **Kompas Gramedia Group**, Indonesia's largest newspaper publishing company.

This also owns **Motion FM**, a popular music station which targets young adults in **Jakarta**, and **Elitra FM**, a similar station in **Yogyakarta**.

Kompas Gramedia Group also owns **Kompas TV**, a television production company.

Sonora Radio Network operates the following stations:

Java:**Sonora FM Jakarta****Ria FM Solo** (Central Java)**Sonora Semarang** (Central Java)**Sonora Surabaya** (East Java)**Sonora Yogyakarta****Raka FM Bandung** (West Java)**DB Radio Cirebon** (West Java)**Sumasli FM Purwokerto** (Central Java)**Sumatra****Sonora Palembang** (South Sumatra)**Sonora Bangka** (Bangka Belitung)**Serambi FM** (Aceh)

Kalimantan

Bpost FM Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan)

Garantung FM Palangkaraya (Central Kalimantan)

Sonora-Pontianak (West Kalimantan)

Network Director of Programmes - Yohannes Yudistira

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Email: radio@sonora.co.id

Address: Sonora Radio, Gedung Perintis Lt 5, Jl. Kebahagiaan 4-14, Jakarta 11140

CPP Radionet

CPP Radionet is Indonesia's largest regional radio network.

The company, based in **Malang**, East Java, operates about 40 radio stations on the island of Java and one each in **Sulawesi** and **Kalimantan**.

CPP Radionet owns several radio brands.

Most of its outlets are popular music stations aimed at young people.

However **Pas FM** www.pasfm.com is a business news and current affairs network with stations in:

- **Jakarta** (92.4FM)
- **Surabaya** (104.3FM) (East Java)
- **Semarang** (106FM) (Central Java)
- **Solo** (90.9) (Central Java)

It targets professionals, business owners, and students.

Pas FM claims to have nearly three million listeners. Half are in Jakarta.

On Sundays, the station carries programming in **Mandarin Chinese**.

Other radio brands of CPP RadioNet which broadcast from multiple locations include:

- **Pop FM** <http://965popfm.com>
- **Best FM**
- **Yasika FM**

Best FM is the only CPP Radio Network brand that has a presence outside Java. It operates stations in **Balikpapan** in **Kalimantan** and **Palu**, in **Sulawesi**.

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 Email: victorkilo@indo.net.id

Address: CPP Radionet, Gajah Mada Tower Level 26, Jl. Gajah Mada No. 19-26, Jakarta Barat, 10130

Radio Dangdut Indonesia www.radiodangdutindonesia.com

Radio Dangdut Indonesia (RDI) is a popular music radio station that broadcasts from 17 locations on **Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan** and **Bali**.

It plays Dangdut music, a popular genre of Indonesian music, and targets listeners in the middle and lower socio-economic groups.

The station belongs to **Media Nusantara Citra** – the powerful **NMC** media group.

Radio Dangdut claims a national audience of three million people.

It broadcasts on FM in the interior under the following local names:

Java

RDI Cilegon 92.9 FM (Banten)
RDI Bandung 99.60 FM (West Java)
RDI Semarang 91.80 FM (Central Java)
RDI Solo 99.9 FM (Central Java)
RDI Tegal 104.6 FM (Central Java)
RDI Pekalongan 89.7 FM (Central Java)
RDI Kediri 92.3 FM (East Java)
RDI Banyuwangi 97.2 FM (East Java)
RDI Jogjakarta 87.9 FM

Sumatra

RDI Pekanbaru 93.5 FM (Riau)
RDI Lampung 104.3 FM (Lampung)
RDI Padang 101.8 FM (West Sumatra)
RDI Medan 96.7 FM (North Sumatra)
RDI Palembang 106.7 FM (South Sumatra)

Kalimantan

RDI Banjarmasin 104.3 FM (South Kalimantan)

Bali

RDI Bali 100.7 FM (Bali)

Sales and Marketing Director MNC Radio Networks – Vicky Irawan
Tel: +62 21 392 3555
Email: vicky.irawan@mncnetworks.com

Address: Radio Dangdut Indonesia, MNC Tower, Lt. 2, Jalan Kebon Sirih No.17, Jakarta 10340

Global Radio www.theglobalradio.com

Global Radio is a Top 40 music radio station in **Jakarta** (88.4FM) and **Bandung** (89.7FM) that targets 20 to 35 year olds.

It broadcasts mostly music and light entertainment, and quiz shows.

The station belongs to **Media Nusantara Citra** – the powerful **MNC** media group.

Global Radio attracts around 1.6 million listeners per day, according to MNC's 2011 annual report.

Director of Programmes - Charissa Leviandari
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Email: program@theglobalradio.com

Address: Global Radio, MNC Tower, Lt. 2, Jalan Kebon Sirih No. 17, Jakarta, 10340

V-Radio www.vradiofm.com

V-Radio 106.6 FM is an easy listening radio station in **Jakarta** which targets affluent women in the 25 to 40 age bracket.

It carries easy listening music, talk shows and news for women. The talk shows revolve around lifestyle issues such as cooking, fashion, motherhood and health.

V-Radio forms part of **Media Nusantara Citra** – the powerful **NMC** media group.

Director of Programmes - Grace Surya
Tel: +62 21 392 3555 (Hunting)
Station mob: +62 811 122 1066
Email: yourvoice@vradiofm.com

Address: V-Radio, MNC TOWER Lt. 2, Jalan Kebon Sirih No. 17 Jakarta, 10340

Mahaka Media Group (MMG) www.mahakamedia.com

Mahaka Media Group (MMG) owns and operates five radio brands that broadcast music and entertainment to urban listeners in the middle to upper socio-economic bracket.

MMG is a Jakarta-based media, marketing and advertising company, which also owns pay-TV stations and two daily newspapers in the capital.

Two of its main outlets, the daily newspaper **Harian Republika** and the television station **Alif TV** target devout Muslims.

The group's radio stations are:

Prambors radio <http://pramborsfm.com>

Prambors is a Jakarta-based network of eight popular music and entertainment stations aimed at young adults in the 15 to 29 age group.

Besides music, Prambors also carries light entertainment programmes comedy shows, quizzes and radio dramas.

Prambors broadcasts from the following locations:

Jakarta 102.2FM
Yogyakarta 95.8FM
Bandung 98.4 FM (West Java)
Surabaya 89.3 FM (West Java)
Semarang 102.0 FM (Central Java)
Solo 99.2 FM (Central Java)
Makassar 105.1 FM (South Sulawesi)
Medan 97.5 FM (North Sumatra)

Director of Programmes - Niken Puspitawangi

Tel: +62 21 7202238

Email: puspitawangi@gmail.com
info@pramborsfm.com

Address: Prambors Jakarta, Jl. Adityawarman no.71, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta

Smart FM <http://radiosmartfm.com>

Smart FM is a radio network catering for educated professionals Indonesians in the middle and upper socio-economic bracket.

The news and talk show station is based in **Jakarta**, but it also has relay stations on air in 10 other cities across Indonesia.

Smart FM's programmes and interactive talk shows cover business, entrepreneurship, finance, as well as health, education and ifestyle topics. The station relays news from the **BBC's Indonesia** service.

Radio Smart FM broadcasts in:

Java

Jakarta 95.9 FM

Semarang (Central Java)

Surabaya 88.9 FM (East Java)

Sumatra

Palembang 101.8 FM (South Sumatra)

Medan 101.8 FM (North Sumatra)

Pekanbaru 98.3 FM (Riau)

Sulawesi

Manado 101.2 FM (North Sulawesi)

Makassar 101.1 FM (South Sulawesi)

Kalimantan

Banjarmasin 101.1 FM (South Kalimantan)

Balikpapan 97.8 FM (East Kalimantan)

Smart FM President Director - Fachry Mohamad

Tel: +62 21 398 33 777

E-mail. program@radiosmartfm.com

Address: Smart FM, Jl. Imam Bonjol 61 Gedung Graha Mandiri Lt. 2. Jakarta, 10310

Delta FM www.deltafm.net

Delta FM is a music and entertainment network aimed at middle class professionals between the age 30 and 40. It mostly broadcasts music, light entertainment and chat shows.

Delta FM operates radio stations in the following six cities:

Jakarta 99.1 FM;

Surabaya 96.8 FM (East Java)

Bandung 94.4 FM (West Java)

Makassar 99.2 FM (South Sulawesi)

Manado 99.3 FM (North Sulawesi)

Medan 105.8FM (North Sumatra)

All Delta FM stations carry the same networked breakfast show *'Farhan and Asri'* from 06.00 to 10.00 each morning.

Director of Programmes- Leli Kamal
Office: +62 21 7223522
Email: lelikamaldeltafm@gmail.com
redaksi@deltafmjakarta.com

Address: Delta FM, Jl. Borobudur No. 9 Menteng, Jakarta

MRA Group www.mra.co.id

The MRA Group owns five radio networks which target middle and upper class city dwellers in selected cities on **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi** and **Bali**.

The company also owns hotels, distributes luxury cars and hi-fi systems and owns several food and beverage businesses.

Assistant Group Marketing Communications Manager MRA Broadcast Media
- Karina Amanda Soegarda
Tel: +62 21 3144760 ext 383
E-mail: kartina@mramedia.com

Address: MRA Group, Pt Mugi Rekso Abadi, Permata Plaza 8th floor, Jl. MH Thamrin No. 57, Jakarta 10350

Hard Rock FM www.hardrockfm.com

This is a lifestyle and entertainment station targeting affluent 20 to 30 year-olds. It broadcasts in:

Jakarta 87.6 FM
Bandung 87.7 FM (West Java)
Surabaya 89.7 FM (East Java)
Bali 87.8 FM (Bali)

I-Radio www.iradiofm.com

I-Radio broadcasts Indonesian music. It targets middle class 20 to 35-year olds. The station broadcasts in:

Jakarta 89.6 FM
Yogyakarta 88.7FM
Bandung 105.1 FM (West Java)
Medan 98.3 FM (North Sumatra)
Makassar 96.0FM (South Sulawesi)

Trax FM www.traxonsky.com

Trax FM is a pop-culture and entertainment station for well-to-do 15 to 25 year-olds. It broadcasts in:

Jakarta 101.4FM
Semarang 90.2FM (Central Java)

Brava 103.8 FM www.bravaradio.com

Brava FM is a **Jakarta** station that plays “oldies” music and broadcasts talk shows which discuss lifestyle and work issues relevant to professionals.

It targets business people and well-to-do city dwellers over the age of 30.

Brava FM’s news bulletins focus on national and international news, particularly in the area of business and politics.

Cosmopolitan 90.4FM www.cosmopolitanfm.com

Cosmopolitan FM targets middle and upper class women in **Jakarta** aged between 28 and 38.

Its programming focuses on health and beauty, lifestyle, entertainment and celebrity news and personal finance.

Ramako Group www.ramakogroup.com

The Ramako Radio Group operates three radio stations in **Jakarta** and two in **Batam** in the Riau Islands, just south of **Singapore**.

All were established in the late 1980s. They tend to have a loyal audience.

Ramako Group Marketing Department
 Tel: +62 21 525 7892,
 +62 21 573 6219
 +62 21 573 8008

Address: Ramako Group, Jl. Empu Sendok no.12 - Jakarta 12110

Mustang 88.0 FM www.mustangfm.com

Mustang FM is a popular music station in **Jakarta** that targets young people aged 15 to 25.

It plays a wide variety of music and is one of the best-known radio brands in capital.

The station targets young middle class people and uses a mix of **Bahasa Indonesia** and **English**.

It belongs to the **Ramako Group**.

Batam 100.7 FM www.batamfm.com

Batam FM broadcasts from **Batam** in the Riau Islands. The station can be heard clearly in **Singapore**, 30 km to the north.

It's breakfast programme, *Hello Batam*, from 06.30 to 09.00 is an interactive talk show where people call or text in their questions and comments regarding issues in Batam, a major port and manufacturing city.

In the afternoon, selected questions that were presented in the morning's show are answered by a relevant person from 16.00 to 17.00.

Batam FM belongs to the **Ramako Group**.

Lite 105.8 FM www.litefmjakarta.com

Lite FM is an easy listening music station in **Jakarta**. It plays foreign and Indonesian hits from the 1970s, 80s and 90s.

It belongs to the **Ramako Group**.

Kis 95.1 FM www.kisfmjakarta.com

Kis FM is a **Jakarta** radio station that plays popular music targeted at the 25 to 35 age group. Its play list includes a lot of hits from the 1990s.

It belongs to the **Ramako Group**.

Zoo 101.6 FM www.zoofmbatam.com

Zoo FM is a pop music station that broadcasts from **Batam**, a major port and manufacturing centre in the Riau Islands, just south of **Singapore**.

It targets listeners aged 15 to 40.

The station belongs to the **Ramako Group**.

Global FM <http://radioglobalfmbali.com>

Global FM is the main radio brand of the **Bali Post** www.balipost.co.id media group.

It operates music, news and current affairs stations in the following three locations:

Denpasar 96.5 FM (Bali)

Yogyakarta 106.9 FM (Java)

Lombok Island 96.6 FM (West Nusa Tenggara)

Each station operates independently, but follows a similar format.

Global FM mostly plays easy listening Indonesian music, including a lot of Balinese music and well as some foreign music.

It relays news from the **BBC Indonesia** service and shares reporting staff with the **Bali Post** daily newspaper.

The radio network targets 20 to 40 year-olds in the middle to upper income groups.

The Bali Post group launched Global FM a month before the general elections of June 1999, the first free multi-party elections held in Indonesia.

The Bali Post also owns several other local radio stations.

These include:

- **Radio 96.1 Genta Bali**, a cultural radio station in **Denpasar**, the capital of **Bali** which mostly broadcasts in **Balinese**.
- **Swib Besakih 106.8 FM**, a local station in the **Besakih** regency of **Bali** which broadcasts in **Balinese**
- **Singaraja FM**, a music station with broadcasts in Balinese from **Singaraja**, the main town in northern Bali.
- **Fajar FM Banyuwangi**, which broadcasts to the **Banyuwangi** regency in **East Java**.

Global Bali FM Program Director - Jana Yudi

Tel: +62 361 812 994

Email: info@radioglobalfmbali.com
globalfmbali@yahoo.com

Address: Global FM Bali, Jl. Running Denpasar Bali Gilimanuk KM 27

JAK FM <http://101jakfm.com>

Jak FM is a popular music station in **Jakarta** that plays a mix of local and foreign popular music, interspersed with news bulletins.

It broadcasts on 101.0 FM and is popular among students and young middle class professionals.

The station targets university-educated urbanites in the 25 to 34 age group.

Jak FM plays a mix of music from the 1990s and current top 40 hits.

It belongs to the **Mahaka Media Group (MMG)**.

Director of Programmes - Pati Perkasa

Mob: +62 812 103 2356

Tel: +62 21-837 07171

SMS Studio: +62811898101

Email: pati.perkasa@gmail.com

gap_grinder@yahoo.co.uk

Address: Jak FM, Menara Imperium Lt. P7, Metropolitan Kuningan Super Blok Kav. No. 1, Jl. HR Rasuna Said, Jakarta 12980

Gen FM <http://www.987genfm.com>

Gen FM is one of the most popular music and entertainment radio stations in **Jakarta** among young adults.

It broadcasts local and foreign music and light-hearted talk shows on 98.7FM.

The station features lots of interviews with local comedians and entertainers.

It belongs to the **Mahaka Media Group**.

Director of Programmes - Christie Augusta

Mob: +62 856 700 6704

Email: Christie@987genfm.com

Address: Gen FM, Menara Imperium Lt. P7, Metropolitan Kuningan Super Blok Kav. No. 1 Jl. HR Rasuna Said, Jakarta 12980

U-FM www.u-fm.com

U-FM is a lifestyle radio station for women that broadcasts in **Jakarta** (94.7FM) and **Bandung** (104.3 FM).

Its programmes focus on current lifestyle trends and entertainment.

The station also plays popular international and Indonesian music.

In 2007, U-FM claimed to have an audience of about 279,000 people in Jakarta. Almost 90% of this audience consisted of women between 20 and 35 years old. They were mostly career women interested in health and beauty.

The station is owned by the **Femina Group**, which also publishes women's magazines. Femina is also involved in events management and marketing.

Director of Programmes - Fifi Karamoy

Tel: +62 21 831 7619

On Air SMS: +62 812 121 2947

Email: fifikaramoy@yahoo.com

ufmradio@gmail.com

Address: U-FM, Jl. H.R. RasunaSaid Blok Bkav.32-33. Jakarta 12910

FeMale Radio www.femaleradio.com

FeMale Radio is a light entertainment and lifestyle radio station that carries programmes about music, parenting, careers, health, and food.

Its target audience is middle and upper class women aged 25 to 35.

FeMale Radio broadcasts in the following three cities in **Java**:

Jakarta 97.9 FM

Yogyakarta 103.7 FM

Semarang 96.1 FM (Central Java)

Program Director - Qonita Aksan

Tel: +62217202370 (Office)

Email: qonita.aksan@gmail.com

female@femaleradio.com

Address: FeMale Radio Jakarta, Jl. Adityawarman No.71, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12160

Television overview

Over the past decade, television has become the dominant source of news, information and entertainment in Indonesia, particularly in urban areas where half the population lives.

In 2009 more than 90% of Indonesian households had at least one TV set, according to Audiencescapes www.audiencescapes.org, a subsidiary of the US-based media research organisation Intermedia.

Most of Indonesia's adult population watches the news on television at least once a week, according to Audiencescapes research.

National TV audiences are dominated by 10 major privately owned commercial TV networks.

The only other nationwide TV broadcaster is the state-run television network **Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI)** www.tvri.co.id. This picks up most of its audience in the more remote parts of the country which the commercial networks fail to reach.

Indonesia also has a plethora of local TV stations, some of which are community-owned.

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, *Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Pusat* (KPI) www.kpi.go.id, said in July 2012 that it had issued 508 licenses to television stations, although it admitted that not all of them were on air

The largest commercial TV broadcasters claim to reach anywhere from 70% to 80% of Indonesia's population.

But their coverage is focused on the most heavily populated areas of the country's four largest islands; **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi and Kalimantan**.

That still leaves many of Indonesia's 6,000 other inhabited islands uncovered.

TVRI has the most extensive geographic coverage of any television network in Indonesia and tries to fill in the gaps. It has 19 regional studios that produce local programming.

There is very little frequency space left for new private television stations to occupy in the most densely populated areas of Indonesia.

This situation has led two large media groups, **Kompas Gramedia** www.kompasgramedia.com and **Tempo** www.tempo.co, to invest in TV programme production instead.

These two media conglomerates rely on partnerships with existing free-to-air TV stations owned by third parties to put their programmes on air.

Popular TV channels

Television viewing in Indonesia is dominated by three large media groups:

- **Media Nusantara Citra (MNC)** www.mnc.co.id owns three national TV channels which together attract more than a third of the national TV audience. They are **RCTI**, the market leader, **MNCTV** and **Global TV**. MNC also owns the **Sindo TV** network of 18 regional stations.
- **Emtek** www.emtek.co.id owns two of Indonesia's leading national TV channels. These are **SCTV**, which vies closely with RCTI for the top spot, and **Indosiar**. The EMTEK channels attract more than a quarter of all viewers of national free-to-air TV channels.
- **CT Corp** www.ctcorpora.com CT Corp owns two national television networks - **Trans TV** and **Trans 7** – as well as Detik.com, the most popular web news portal in Indonesia. Together, Trans TV and Trans 7 attract nearly a quarter of the national commercial television audience. Both show a lot of family-friendly dramas as well as news and information programmes.

Between them, MNC, Emtek and CT Corp own seven of Indonesia's 10 most popular commercial TV channels.

According to research by the Hong Kong-based media consultancy Media Partners Asia www.media-partners-asia.com in 2011, these channels attract 87% of the audience of all the privately owned commercial TV stations that broadcast nationwide.

RCTI was the first privately-owned commercial free-to-air TV station in Indonesia. It began broadcasting in 1989.

SCTV was launched soon afterwards in 1990.

These two stations are dominated by soap operas – known in Indonesia as *sinetrons* – and light entertainment shows.

They constitute the mainstay of middle-aged middle-class television viewing throughout Indonesia.

The top 10 commercial TV networks also include two news channels. Both are owned by wealthy politicians and business magnates with presidential ambitions:

TVOne, belongs to the **Visi Media Asia** group and targets the lower and middle socio-economic bracket.

It is owned by Abdurizal Bakrie, one of the wealthiest men in Indonesia and chairman of the Golkar party, which forms part of the ruling coalition.

MetroTV, meanwhile caters to educated and professional Indonesians in the middle and upper socio-economic brackets. It belongs to **Media Group**, which also owns several newspapers.

Media Group is owned by Surya Dharma Paloh. He was a senior figure in Golkar before defecting in 2011 to found the rival Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) party.

Paloh and Bakrie have both announced their intention to stand as candidates in the 2014 presidential elections.

The following table shows Indonesia's leading commercial TV broadcasters by audience share.

Station	Group	Audience share 2011	Rank	Content
RCTI	MNC Group	17%	1	Soap operas, comedy
SCTV	EMTEK	16%	2	Soap operas, drama
TransTV	CT Group	14%	3	Soap operas, comedy
MNCTV	MNC Group	12%	4	Religious, drama, music
Indosiar	EMTEK	10%	5	Soap operas, drama, reality show
Trans7	CT Group	10%	6	Sports, reality shows, news
GlobalTV	MNC Group	8%	7	Cartoons, sport, music, imported movies
ANTV	Visi Media	7%	8	Lifestyle, family entertainment, sport
TVOne	Visi Media	5%	9	News, Sports
MetroTV	Media Group	3%	10	News, talkshow, documentaries

Indonesia's 10 most popular commercial TV channels

Source: Media Partners Asia (MPA) 2011

The most significant regional television network in Indonesia is operated by the state broadcaster **TVRI**.

TVRI has regional studios which produce and broadcast local programming in the following cities:

Java
Bandung
Bogor
Semarang
Surabaya
Yogyakarta
Malang

Sumatra
Banda Aceh
Medan
Bandar Lampung
Palembang
Padang
Pekanbaru
Tanjung Pinang
Bintan
Batam (Batam Island)

Sulawesi
Makassar

Kalimantan
Pontianak
Banjarmasin

Bali
Denpasar

The **Jawa Pos** www.jpnn.com media group owns a network of 22 regional TV stations in **Java** and **Sumatra**. Group Chief Executive Dahlan Iskan has announced plans to open 20 more regional stations.

MNC's **Sindo TV** network operates 18 regional stations on **Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Batam** and **Bali**.

Viewing habits

Television is very much a focal point for social gatherings in Indonesia.

People mostly watch television at home with their family.

They also watch TV on the streets at *warungs* (informal shops and restaurants) where people gather at lunchtime and dinnertime and often late into the night.

In poor and remote rural areas, each village normally has a shared television set, which the community gathers round to watch in the evenings.

During the Islamic Holy Month of Ramadan, when people fast by day, many people stay up all night to feast and watch TV.

Late night TV advertising rates peak during Ramadan as a result of the large number of people who stay awake all night, eating, talking and watching television.

TV programming

Soap operas – both local and imported – game shows and live music shows constitute the core offering of Indonesian television.

TVRI and other stations that show some regional programming also air traditional cultural performances such as puppet shows known as *wayang* and Javanese opera.

Children tend to watch cartoons and educational programmes.

Adults in the lower to middle socio-economic bracket watch soap operas, variety shows, live music shows and locally produced reality TV shows.

Indonesia has an unprecedented number of local talent shows, including Indonesian Idol. These showcase performers of both Indonesian and Western popular music.

Many affluent Indonesians subscribe to cable TV. This gives them access to a wide range of local and foreign channels.

Daytime television is dominated by soap operas and talk shows which cater for housewives, domestic workers, and teenagers.

The evening attracts a more diverse TV audience with a larger male component.

At night, many people tune in to light entertainment shows, drama series, reality television programmes and game shows.

Locally produced soap operas follow the daily ups and downs of families and communities in Jakarta and rural villages. They deal extensively with love issues and usually try to convey an underlying moral message.

These moral messages are delivered most strongly during Ramadan when every national TV channel is dominated by an Islamic mini-series.

Television viewing peaks at night, between 18.00 and 23.00, according to audience research by the global market research company Nielsen in 2011.

The hour from 20.00 to 21.00 normally attracts the largest daily audience..

According to Audiencescapes, www.audiencescapes.org, a subsidiary of the US based media research organization Intermedia, most Indonesian watch the news on television at least once a week.

The Indonesian word for soap opera is *sinetron*, an acronym formed from the Bahasa Indonesia words *sinema electronic*.

RCTI and **SCTV**, the country's two most popular channels, both broadcast a steady diet of *sinetrons*. Many of Indonesia's top celebrities made their names by playing in them.

Imported soap operas from other Asian countries and Latin America are also popular. These are dubbed into **Bahasa Indonesia**.

Many regional TV stations broadcast news and local some programming in local languages.

Most TV stations play the Muslim call to prayer in the evening.

Almost all national commercial television stations also show Islamic religious programmes. These feature leading religious figures who give lectures about Islamic teachings and various aspects of Muslim life.

Such religious programmes shows sometimes feature a live audience whose members are encouraged to ask questions.

TV stations whose owners include notable Christians also run Christian religious programmes.

Variety shows, hosted by a presenter who introduces musical acts, comedians or magicians, are also popular.

All national broadcasters also show the occasional Western blockbuster film with subtitles in Bahasa Indonesia.

These are heavily censored. Scenes with kissing (even between married couples) or sex are usually omitted. The bodies of women dressed in scanty clothing are often blurred.

However, scenes depicting violence are seldom cut.

Pay TV

The expansion of the middle class as a result of strong economic growth of recent years has stimulated the demand for pay TV.

This is mainly distributed by satellite. **Jakarta** is the only city in Indonesia with an extensive cable TV network.

There were approximately two million pay TV subscribers in Indonesia in 2011, according to the satellite communications information website www.satellitemarkets.com.

MPA predicted in March 2012 that 5.5 million homes would be connected to cable television by 2016.

In 2012 subscription packages ranged in cost between 30,000 and 350,000 rupiah (US\$3 and \$36) per month.

The main pay TV providers are Indovision, Okevision, Top TV, Telkom Vision and First Media.

Typically, pay TV subscribers have access to a mixed package of local and international channels.

These often include international news channels such as the BBC World, SKY, Al-Jazeera and Channel News Asia.

Some of Indonesia's largest media groups, such as MNC, produce channels that are exclusively broadcast on pay-TV networks.

Community TV

There are around 30 community television stations operating across Indonesia, but like their radio counterparts, they have a very limited geographic reach.

Community TV stations are only allowed by law to broadcast within a 2.5 km radius of their transmitter.

In September 2012, *Asosiasi Televisi Komunitas Indonesia* (ATVKI) <http://atvki.or.id>, the Indonesian Community Television Association, had 29 member stations. Most of them were located in Java.

Each community TV station is only supposed to broadcast to the population of one administrative sub-district.

The programmes broadcast by these stations focus on issues relevant to people living in the immediate vicinity.

Popular subjects include the local economy, agriculture, social issues, the environment, religion, and culture. Some stations exchange programmes.

Most community TV stations are only on air for a few hours per week.

Some have a regular broadcasting schedule. Others only broadcast sporadically. Some are off air for long periods between transmissions.

For example, Grabag TV in Magelang, Central Java, broadcasts for six hours per week.

The station, founded in 2001, is on air from 14.00 to 16.00 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Its programmes focus on farming, business issues relevant to the local community and education.

Community TV stations, like their radio counterparts, have become a place where local people can air their views and opinions.

One community station in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, set up a camera in a public space so that people could record comments, opinions and concerns, which were later broadcast.

Television Networks

TVRI www.tvri.co.id

Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI) is a government-owned nationwide television network.

It has the widest geographic coverage of any TV network in Indonesia and caters specifically for communities living in remote and outlying areas of the country.

According to the 2011 report by the Ford Foundation and Arizona State University @Crossroads, *Democratization and Corporization of the Media in Indonesia* <http://participatorymedia.lab.asu.edu/?p=171>, TVRI commanded 1.4% of the national television audience in 2007.

TVRI enjoyed an official monopoly on television broadcasting in Indonesia from its establishment in 1962 until the launch of the first private commercial channel in 1989.

Since then, TVRI has been abandoned by the vast majority of urban viewers. Most now prefer to watch privately owned commercial TV stations, which offer a more entertainment-focused diet of programming.

However, TVRI remains influential in rural areas and remote islands where it is often the only free-to-air TV channel available.

For decades, TVRI served as a propaganda tool of the government.

In 1996, for example, the network suspended normal programming for three days in order to give special coverage to the funeral of President Suharto's second wife.

Since the fall of Suharto in 1998, TVRI has been transformed into an independent public service broadcaster which is much less attached to the government's political agenda.

Broadcasting Act 32, 2002 established TVRI as a Public Broadcasting Institution with a mandate to remain neutral and independent.

TVRI raises some revenue from TV advertising, but it is mainly financed by the government

It broadcasts nationwide in **Bahasa Indonesia**, but other languages are used for local programming by some of its regional stations.

Unlike most commercial TV stations, TVRI focuses heavily on news, current affairs and education, rather than entertainment.

TVRI has 27 regional stations which produce and broadcast local programming.

These are:

Java:

Jakarta

Yogyakarta

Bandung (West Java)

Demak (Central Java)

Surabaya (East Java)

Sumatra:

Jambi (Jambi)

Banda Aceh (Aceh)

Rumbai Pekanbaru (Riau)

Medan (North Sumatra)

Panjang Padang (West Sumatra)

Palembang (South Sumatra)

Bengkulu (Bengkulu)

Bandar Lampung (Lampung)

Kalimantan

Pontianak (West Kalimantan)

Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan)

Palangka Raya (Central Kalimantan)

Samarinda (East Kalimantan)

Sulawesi

Manado (North Sulawesi)

Makassar (South Sulawesi)

Kendari (Southeast Sulawesi)

Palu (Central Sulawesi)

Gorontalo (Gorontalo)

Bali

Denpasar (Bali)

Lombok

Mataram (West Nusa Tenggara)

West Timor

Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara)

Maluku

Maluku (Maluku Islands)

Papua

Jayapura (Papua)

These regional stations broadcast four hours of local programming in the afternoon and early evening between 15.00 and 19.00.

They also supply news to TVRI's national network.

TVRI airs public service announcements on behalf of government departments such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Information and the National Family Planning Coordinating Agency (BKKBN).

It also works with NGOs.

According to data published by the Technical Directorate of Transmission, TVRI broadcasts from 378 terrestrial transmitters located in 26 of Indonesia's 33 provinces.

However, the government department said in 2012 that 71 of these transmitters were not working.

TVRI publishes a full list of transmitter locations on its website.

Although TVRI's terrestrial broadcasting coverage is patchy, especially in mountainous areas of the country, the network reaches all parts of Indonesia through by satellite.

TVRI's tendency to attract higher audiences in remote areas of Indonesia was illustrated by a survey of television viewers which the state broadcaster conducted in **Palangka Raya** in Central Kalimantan province in October 2011.

This compared TVRI's ratings with those of the 10 national commercial TV networks.

The survey showed that TVRI's national programming ranked fifth in terms of viewer preferences, whereas TVRI's local programming for Central Kalimantan province ranked ninth.

Viewers criticized TVRI for the poor quality of its sound and picture.

They also demanded more broadcasts in local languages and programming that was more attuned to the needs and wants of the local community.

A similar survey in West Nusa Tenggara province showed TVRI coming seventh in viewer preferences.

Here too, viewers also demanded more programming that dealt with local issues that really interested people, such as culture and history.

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Secretariat Office

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Broadcasting and Events Programme:

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International Relationships

Tel: +62 21 570 4720/40 ext. 2013

Address: TVRI, Jl. Gerbang Pemuda Senayan Gelora Tanah Abang Jakarta
Pusat DKI Jakarta

Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) www.mnc.co.id

The MNC Group is Indonesia's largest television broadcaster.

This powerful media conglomerate operates three national free-to-air networks, which together attract more than a third of Indonesia's television viewers.

In addition, NTC owns the **Sindo TV** network of 18 regional stations and three pay-TV services.

Its flagship channel is **RCTI**, which broadcasts a steady diet of soap operas and entertainment programmes.

RCTI was Indonesia's most watched TV channel in 2011, according to research by the Hong-Kong based consultancy Media Partners Asia (MPA). It commanded a 17% share of the national TV audience.

MNC's main TV networks are:

RCTI www.rcti.tv

RCTI is Indonesia's most popular TV channel. It mainly broadcasts soap operas and entertainment shows.

According to the MNC Group 2011 annual report, RTCI broadcasts from 48 transmitters across Indonesia and reaches more than 190 million potential viewers.

This means it can be seen by around 80% of the country's population.

According to MPA research in 2011, RCTI commands a 17% share of the total audience for Indonesia's 10 national TV networks.

That puts RCTI slightly ahead of its nearest rival, Emtek's **SCTV**, which offers a similar mix of programming.

RCTI shows a lot of locally produced and imported soap operas. It also has religious programmes, news, talk shows, and talent shows.

Foreign blockbuster films are usually shown late at night.

Every morning RCTI carries a two-hour music and chat show, called *Dahsyat*. It features interviews with special guests and a live audience. The programme is very popular among young adults.

RCTI starts the day with a 90-minute news magazine programme at 04.30. This is followed by two 30-minute news programmes at 12.00 and 16.30.

All of them are branded *Seputar Indonesia*. This is also the name of MNC Group's daily newspaper.

RCTI (*Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia*) was the first privately owned commercial national television station to go on air in Indonesia. It was launched in 1989.

Editor in chief at RCTI - Arief Suditomo

Tel: +62 21 530 3540

+62 21 530 3550

Email: webmaster@rcti.tv

Address: RCTI, Jl. Raya Perjuangan Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta 11530

MNCTV www.mnctv.com

MNC TV is an entertainment-focused TV channel with a different mix of programming to RCTI.

Like RCTI, it shows a lot of soap operas and drama series. But MNCTV also carries game shows, reality TV shows, performances of Indonesian Dangdut music and football matches.

MNCTV had a 12% share of the national commercial television audience in 2011, according to MPA.

The channel was founded by Siti Hadyani "Tutut" Rukmana, the eldest daughter of former president Suharto in 1991 and was formerly known as TPI.

MNC Group acquired a majority stake in the channel in 2001 and changed its

name to MNC TV in 2010. The name change occurred in the midst of a legal dispute between MNC and the channel's former owner.

According to the MNC Group's 2011 annual report, MNCTV has 34 relay stations in 24 provinces, giving it a potential audience of 185 million viewers.

Editor in chief - Ray Wijaya
Mob: +62 8888 411 231
Tel: +62 21 841 2473-83

Address: MNC TV, Plaza, Lt. 2. Jl Kebon Sirih Kav 17-19, Jakarta Pusat 10340

Global TV www.globaltv.co.id

Global TV is a national television channel aimed primarily at a youth audience. It is popular amongst young families.

According to MPA, Global TV had an 8% share of the national commercial television audience in 2011.

The channel carries a lot of cartoons, children's shows and light entertainment programmes targeted primarily at women.

The latter include cookery programmes, sit-coms, celebrity gossip programmes and music shows, aimed at female daytime viewers.

Global TV shares the rights to broadcast major football matches, including Indonesian and English Premier League games, with its MNC Group sister station MNCTV.

Global TV carries two main news programmes each day.

Indonesia Bicara, a lunchtime current affairs show, goes out at 12.00.

The main evening news programme, *Global Malam*, begins at midnight.

According to the MNC Group's 2011 annual report, Global TV broadcasts from 39 relay stations across Indonesia, reaching 72% of the population.

Global TV began broadcasting in 2001.

Editor in chief - Arya Mahendra Sinulingga
Tel: +62 21 5292 1115
Email: webmaster@globaltv.co.id

Address: Global TV, Jalan HR Rasuna Said Blok X-2 Kav. 5 Jakarta 12950

SindoTV www.sindotv.com

Sindo TV is MNC Group's regional television network.

It operates 18 local free-to-air stations in **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Batam** and **Bali**.

Sindo TV targets a wide range of viewers of all socio-economic and age groups.

About 10% of the programming broadcast by each station is locally produced.

This mostly consists of news programmes and talk shows.

The remaining 90% of programming is drawn from NMC Group's three national TV networks; **RCTI, MNC TV** and **Global TV**.

Sindo TV operates stations in the following cities:

Java

Bandung - IMTV,
Cirebon - Dian TV
Tasikmalaya - TAZ TV
Purwokerto - BMS TV
Semarang - PRO TV
Magelang - MGTV
Surabaya - MHTV,

Sumatra

Medan - Deli TV
Padang - Minang TV
Palembang - Sky TV
Bandar Lampung - Lampung TV

Batam

Batam - Urban TV

Sulawesi

Makassar - SUN TV
Gorontalo - Sindo TV
 Kendari - Sindo TV

Kalimantan

Pontianak – KCTV
Samarinda - Kaltim TV

Bali

Denpasar – BMC TV

Sindo TV operates in close collaboration with NMC's **Sindo Radio** network of 19 regional FM radio stations and the web portal www.sindonews.com.

All three share the same news gathering teams and news content.

Tel: + 62 21 392 5252

Address: Sindo TV, MNC Plaza Podium 2, Jl. Kebon Sirih 17 - 19 Jakarta 10340

Emtek www.emtek.co.id

Elang Mahkota Teknologi (Emtek) owns two of Indonesia's most popular commercial television channels.

Its flagship station **SCTV** vies with MNC Group's RCTI for the position of national market leader.

EMTEK's second national channel, **Indosiar**, acquired in 2011, commands a smaller audience.

The group also runs **O Channel**, a lifestyle and entertainment TV station that broadcasts to the city of **Jakarta**, and several pay-TV channels.

EMTEK's TV production company **Screenplay Produksi** was established in 2010 to provide programming for the entire group.

SCTV www.sctv.co.id

SCTV is one of Indonesia's most popular commercial television stations.

The programme schedule is dominated by soap operas, but SCTV also carries live music and variety shows.

MPA research in 2011 gave SCTV a 16% market share of national commercial TV viewing.

That put it just behind the market leader, MNC Group's **RCTI**, on 17%.

SCTV's news programme *Liputan 6* is aired four times a day.

The station has 47 transmitters and claims to reach a potential audience of 180 million people in 240 towns and cities across Indonesia.

SCTV is popular amongst middle-aged middle class Indonesians.

The station was launched in 1990.

President Director - Sutanto Hartantno

Editor in chief - Putut Husodo

Tel: +62 21 2793 5555 ext. 1253 or 1216

Email : putut.husodo@sctv.co.id

Address: SCTV, PT. Surya Citra Televisi, SCTV Tower – Senayan City, 17th Floor, Jl. Asia Afrika Lot 19, Jakarta 10270

Indosiar www.indosiar.com

Emtek acquired an 85% stake in the national commercial TV station Indosiar in July 2011. It carries a lot of locally produced and imported soap operas.

According to MPA research in 2011, Indosiar ranks fifth amongst Indonesia's national commercial TV channels, with a 10% market share

The station claims to reach a potential audience of more than 150 million people in 180 towns and cities across Indonesia.

Indosiar's 2011 annual report said the network had 22 relay stations spread across **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, West Timor, Bali, the Bangka Belitung islands, Batam, Ambon and Papua.**

The channel broadcasts a 60-minute news programme, *Fokus*, three times per day in the morning, afternoon and late evening

Jaringan Televisi Indosiar

Indosiar Station Network



Indosiar network of TV relay stations

Source: Indosiar 2011 annual report

News Manager - Indria Purnama Hadi
Tel: +62 21 567-2222,
Email: indriaphadi@indosiar.com

Address: Indosiar, National Television Broadcasting Station, Jl. Damai No. 11,
Daan Mogot, Jakarta 11510

O Channel www.ochanneltv.com

O Channel is a lifestyle, entertainment and home shopping channel. It caters for the more affluent inhabitants of **Jakarta** and its immediate surroundings.

Its programmes focus on fashion, lifestyle, music, celebrity gossip and home shopping.

O channel broadcasts 15 minutes of local Jakarta news twice a day, once in the morning and once at midnight.

The content for these programmes is sourced from its EMTEK sister station SCTV. It is co-located in the same building.

Programmes Manager - Tunjung Saksono
Email: tj@ochanneltv.com
Tel: +62 21 7278 2200

Address: O Channel, SCTV Tower, Senayan City, 16th Floor, Jl. Asia Afrika Lot 19, Jakarta 10270

CT Corp www.ctcorpora.com

CT Corp owns two national television networks - **Trans TV** and **Trans 7** – as well as www.Detik.com, the most popular web news portal in Indonesia.

Together, Trans TV and Trans 7 hold a 24% share of the national commercial television market, according to a 2011 study by Media Partners Asia (MPA).

Both channels show a lot of family-friendly dramas as well as news and information programmes.

Detik.com covers a broad spectrum of news, plus celebrity gossip, technology news and a wide range of sports. Its soccer and automotive sections are very comprehensive.

CT Corp is a diversified business conglomerate headed by entrepreneur Chairul Tanjung. It also has interests in banking, retail and aviation. CT Corp is the largest shareholder in the Indonesia national airline Garuda.

Trans TV www.transtv.co.id

Trans TV, an acronym of *Televisi Transformasi Indonesia*, went on air in December 1991, just two years after the fall of President Suharto.

It immediately gained a national reputation for its aggressive news reporting and live music performances.

Trans TV created a sensation by broadcasting live concerts by major Indonesian music groups held in its car park on Saturday nights.

According to MPA, Trans TV was Indonesia's third most popular commercial TV network in 2011, with an audience share of 14%.

The station broadcasts a mixture of reality TV, drama series, variety shows, quiz shows, children's programmes and religious programming.

It also shows a large number of Western drama and reality TV series.

The channel attracts viewers from the lower to middle socio-economic groups.

Its main news programme, *Reportase*, is aired four times a day.

Reportase Investigasi (Investigative Report) is an investigative programme broadcast every Saturday and Sunday. It has strong focus on social issues.

The station has 33 relay transmitters across Indonesia.

President Director - Wishnutama Kusubandio

News desk

Tel: +62 21 791 84559

Email: public.relations@transtv.co.id

Address: Trans TV, Menara Bank Mega lantai 20, Jln. Kapten P Tendean Kav 12-14 A, Jakarta 12790

Trans 7 www.trans7.co.id

Trans 7 is a national commercial TV network that shows a wide variety of music programmes, sports, cartoons, dramas and Muslim religious programmes, interspersed with news bulletins.

The channel commands a 10% share of the national television audience, according to research by MPA in 2011.

It has 26 transmission sites across Indonesia.

Trans 7's news programme *Redaksi* is broadcast four times a day from Monday to Friday in the morning, noon, afternoon and evening.

In late 2012, the channel carried no less than four celebrity gossip shows on daytime TV to appeal to housewives.

Trans7 shows a wide variety of sports and educational programming for children, including an Indonesian adaptation of Sesame Street.

Its live music concerts are still popular among young people.

Trans7 was originally launched in 2000 by the Kompas Gramedia Group in partnership with the media mogul and politician Abdirazul Bakrie.

Trans Corp acquired a 49% stake in the company in 2006.

Director - Atiek Nur Wahyuni
Tel: +62 21 7917 7000 ext. 2077
Email: atiek@trans7.co.id

Address: Trans 7, Menara Bank Mega lantai 20, Jln. Kapten P Tendean Kav 12-14 A, Jakarta 12790

Visi Media Asia (Viva Group) <http://vivagroup.co.id>

Visi Media Asia, which is also known as the Viva media group, owns two national television networks; **ANTV** and **TVOne**.

Together, they command 12% of the national television audience, according to MPA research in 2011.

The group also operates the popular online news portal **Vivanews**.

ANTV is an entertainment channel which is beamed out from 32 transmitters around the country.

TVOne is a 24-hour news channel.

The group claimed in its 2011 annual report that together these two stations reach a potential audience of 143 million people.

Visi Media Asia is a subsidiary of the Bakrie Group, one of the largest business conglomerates in Indonesia.

It is chaired by Aburizal Bakrie, a prominent politician and one of the wealthiest men in Indonesia.

Bakrie has declared his aim to run for president in 2014 as the candidate of the Golkar Party, the former ruling party under Suharto.

In 2009 he was elected chairman of Golkar, which is a coalition partner of the current head of state, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

The Bakrie Group's media outlets have been frequently criticised for biased reporting in favour of Abdurizal Bakrie's own business and political interests.

ANTV www.an.tv

ANTV is nationwide family viewing station that focuses on variety shows, cartoons, films news and sport.

ANTV targets all ages and social-economic brackets. About 50% of its programming is produced in-house.

According to MPA research in 2011, ANTV had a 7% share of the national commercial TV audience in 2011.

The station broadcasts from 32 transmitter sites in **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Batam, Papua, Ambon, Lombok** and **Bali**.

ANTV holds the exclusive rights to broadcast Indonesian Super League (ISL) soccer matches until 2017. The ISL is one step below the Indonesia Premier League, whose matches are screened by the rival Global SCTV. The two football leagues are due to merge by 2014.

On weekday evenings, ANTV airs two Muslim TV programmes.

The station was launched in 1993. It has transmitters in the following locations:

Java
Medan
Jakarta
Bandung
Semarang
Yogyakarta
Surabaya
Malang
Magetan
Kediri
Purwokerto
Cirebon
Garut
Sumedang

Sumatra
Palembang
Pekanbaru
Padang
Lampung
Bengkulu
Banjarmasin

Sulawesi
Makasar
Kendari
Gorontalo
Menado
Palu

Kalimantan
Pontianak
Palangkaraya
Pangkal Pinang

Batam
Batam

Bali
Denpasar

Lombok
Mataram

Maluku
Ambon

Papua
??????

Editor in chief - Dudi Hendrakusuma
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Email: humas@an.tv

Address: ANTV, Gedung Sentra Mulia Lt. 18 , Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav X-8
No. 6, Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan 12940

TVOne www.tvonenews.tv

TVOne is a news and current affairs television station that broadcasts from 31 transmitters across Indonesia.

It reaches major cities in **Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi** and **Bali**.

About 80% of the channel's programme content is produced in-house.

TVOne had a 5% share of the national commercial television audience in 2011, according to MPA research.

It targets people over the age of 15 in the lower and middle socio-economic groups.

TVOne commands more viewers than Indonesia's other nationwide news channel, **Metro TV**, which belongs to the **Media Group**.

TVOne carries four major news programmes each day:

- *Kabar Pagi* (Morning news) is two-hour programme which runs from 04.30 to 06.30.
- *Kabar Siang* (Afternoon News) begins at 12.00 and lasts 90 minutes. It includes live reports from TVOne's local bureau around Indonesia
- *Kabar Petang* (Evening news) is a 2.5 hour news current news and affairs show that focuses on politics, the law, civil rights, and sport. It starts at 17.00.
- *Kabar Malam* (Nightly news) is broadcast from 21.00 to 22.00.

Every Friday, TVOne broadcasts an hour talk show hosted by Karni Ilyar, the Editor in Chief.

TVOne purchases international news content from BBC Worldwide, Associated Press Television News and Reuters.

Editor in Chief TvOne - Karni Ilyas
 Tel: +62 021 461 0455
 Email: kabardarianda@tvone.co.id

Address: TVOne, Jl. Rawa Terate II No.2, Kawasan Industri Pulo Gadung Jakarta 13260

Metro TV www.metrotvnews.com

Metro TV is a 24-hour news and current affairs channel with some lifestyle and entertainment programming mixed in.

It is widely considered a reliable source for news, particularly in the event of breaking news and events.

The channel is targeted at educated and professional Indonesians in the middle and upper socio-economic categories.

It holds a 3% share of the national commercial television audience, according to MPA research in 2011.

Metro TV carries general news, business and financial news, talk shows, and some infotainment style programmes, including foreign television shows

Most of the station's output is in **Bahasa Indonesia**, but Metro TV produces some news and talk shows in **English** and **Mandarin Chinese** too.

The station has been on air since 2000. It is owned by **Media Group**.

Metro TV has 46 transmitters across the country in the following cities:

Java

Jakarta

Bandung (West Java)

Yogyakarta

Semarang (Central Java)

Surabaya, (East Java)

Cirebon (West Java)

Garut (West Java)

Jember (East Java)

Madiun (East Java)

Sumedang (West Java)

Kediri (East Java)

Malang (East Java)

Purwokerto (Central Java)

Solo (Central Java)

Tegal (Central Java)

Sukabumi (West Java)

Magetan (East Java)

Sumatra:

Medan (North Sumatra)

Palembang (North Sumatra)

Banda Aceh (Aceh)

Bandar Lampung (Lampung)

Bengkulu (Bengkulu)

Jambi (Jambi)

Padang (West Sumatra)

Bukittinggi (West Sumatra)

Pekanbaru (Riau)

Bengkalis (Riau)

Batam (Batam Island Riau Islands)

Banka (Bangka-Belitung Islands)

Pangkal Pinang (Bangka-Belitung Islands)

Sulawesi:**Makassar** (South Sulawesi)**Gorontalo** (Gorontalo)**Kendari** (Southeast Sulawesi)**Manado** (North Sulawesi)**Palu** (Central Sulawesi)**Kalimantan:****Pontianak** (West Kalimantan)**Balikpapan** (East Kalimantan)**Samarinda** (East Kalimantan)**Banjarmasin** (South Kalimantan)**Palangkarata** (Central Kalimantan)**Bali****Denpasar** (Bali)**West Timor****Kupang** (East Nusa Tenggara)**Lombok****Mataram** (West Nusa Tenggara)**Maluku****Ambon** (Maluku)**Ternate****Ternate** (North Maluku)**Papua****Jayapura** (Papua)

Media Group also owns the newspapers **Media Indonesia**, **Lampung Post** and **Borneo News**.

The group is controlled by Surya Dharma Paloh, a prominent businessman and politician.

Paloh was a senior figure in the Golkar party before defecting in 2011 to found the rival Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) party.

Paloh was planning to run as the Nasdem candidate for president in 2014 against rival media mogul Aburizal Bakrie, the official candidate of Golkar.

Media Group's newspapers and TV stations have been criticized for consistently slanting their news coverage in favour of Paloh.

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Tel: +62 21 5830 0077 ext. 22016 / 22017 / 22026
E-mail: henny@metrotvnews.com

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Jakarta 11520

Jawa Pos Group www.jpnn.com

The Jawa Pos Group owns at least 20 local television stations that cater for provincial audiences in the lower socio-economic groups.

They all carry local news and programming that is sensitive to local issues and culture.

All of them broadcast in local languages as well as **Bahasa Indonesia**.

The Jawa Pos TV stations are all located in major cities on Indonesia's four main islands; **Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi** and **Kalimantan**.

In addition to news, they carry music and light family-friendly entertainment programming.

The Jawa Pos Group is Indonesia's largest newspaper publisher.

It entered the television business in 2001 by founding the local television station JTV in Surabaya.

Jawa Pos owns and operates TV stations in the following cities:

Java:

Tangerang (Banten) - Radar TV
Surabaya (East Java) - SBO TV
Surabaya (East Java) - JTV
Yogyakarta - Malioboro TV
Semarang (Central Java) Simpanglima TV
Bandung (West Java) - Pajajaran TV
Depok (West Java) - CB Channel,
Cirebon (West Java) - Radar Cirebon TV
Banten (Banten) Banten TV
Bogor (West Java) Bogor TV

Sumatra

Padang (West Sumatra) - Padang TV
Palembang (South Sumatra) - Pal TV
Bukittinggi (West Sumatra) - Triarga TV
Riau (Riau) - Riau TV
Batam (Batam Island, Riau Islands) - Batam TV

Sulawesi

Makassar (South Sulawesi) - Fajar TV

Kalimantan

Balikpapan (East Kalimantan) - Balikpapan TV
Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan) - Banjarmasin TV
Samarinda (East Kalimantan) - Samarinda TV
Pontianak (West Kalimantan) - Pont TV

Jawa Pos Media Televisi

Tel: +62 31 820 2170

+62 31 820 2171

+62 31 820 2172

Address: Jawa Pos Media Televisi, Graha Pena Building, 1st Floor
 Jalan Ahmad Yani 88, Surabaya 60243

Bali Post Group www.balipost.co.id

Bali Post Group runs a network of eight local TV stations on **Bali, Java and Sumatra**.

Its flagship station is **Bali TV** www.balitiv.tv in **Denpasar**, the capital of Bali island and province.

This station, founded in 2002, broadcasts to the island of Bali in the **Balinese** language.

According to the Bali Post Group, Bali TV produces 90% of its own content.

It shows news and current affairs programmes as well as performances by local musicians and dancers.

Bali Post Group also owns and operates the following local TV stations on other islands

- **Bandung** (West Java) - Bandung TV <http://bandungtv.blogspot.co.uk>
- **Banda Aceh** (Aceh, Sumatra) - Aceh TV
- **Palembang** (South Sumatra) Palembang TV www.paltv.tv
- **Palembang** (South Sumatra) Sriwijaya TV www.sriwijayatv.com
- **Yogyakarta** (Java) – Jogja TV www.jogjatv.tv
- **Semarang** (Central Java) - Cakra Semarang TV www.cakrasemarang.tv
- **Surabaya** (East Java) - Surabaya TV

All of these stations adopt a similar approach to Bali TV. They focus strongly on local affairs and culture.

The Bali Post Group is best known as the publisher of the **Bali Post**, a **Bahasa Indonesia** daily newspaper in Bali.

The Group also publishes the **Bali Post International**, an **English** language version of the newspaper that caters for foreign tourists on the island.

Editor Bali Post – Nyoman Wirata

Tel: +62 36 122 5764

Email (editorial): balipost@indo.net.id
(advertising) iklan@balipost.co.id

Address: Bali Post, Jl. Kepundung 67A Denpasar, Bali

Jak TV www.jak-tv.com

Jak TV is a local television station in **Jakarta**, broadcasting to the city's outlying areas - Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi, Depok.

The station targets viewers' aged 30 and above, both male and female from a variety of socio- economic brackets.

Its main news and current affairs magazine programme *Ada Apa Berita* (What's News?) goes out every evening from 18.30 to 23.00.

JakTV is working to persuade other local TV stations in Indonesia's principal cities main cities to broadcast some of its content.

Mahaka Media Group www.mahakamedia.com acquired a majority stake of Jak TV from the Jawa Pos Group in 2009.

Mahaka Media also owns **Alif TV**, pay-TV channel for Muslims, **Gen FM**, a popular music radio station in **Jakarta**, and **Harian Republika**, a daily newspaper which looks at the news from a Muslim perspective.

The group is owned by Erick Thohir, a wealthy Indonesian businessman.

Editor in Chief - Timbo Siahaan
Tel: +6221 515 3029 ext. 2534 (Newsroom)
Email: timbo.siahaan@jak-tv.com

Address: Jak TV, Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta 12190

Kompas TV www.kompas.tv

Kompas TV is the television arm of the **Kompas Gramedia Group** www.kompasgramedia.com, which owns **Kompas**, Indonesia's most influential daily newspaper.

Kompas TV is a **Jakarta**-based free-to-air TV station which also produces programmes for other TV stations across Indonesia.

Its output consists of roughly 30% news, 30% documentaries and 40% entertainment programming.

In August 2012, Kompas TV productions were broadcast by the following partner TV stations:

Java

Greater Jakarta (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) – KTV

Semarang (Central Java) -TVB

Batu and Malang (East Java) - ATV

Surabaya (East Java) - BCTV

Yogyakarta, and Solo (Central Java) – RBTv

Sulawesi

Makassar (South Sulawesi) – Makassar TV

Kalminatan

Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan) - TVB

Pontianak (West Kalimantan) - Khatulistiwa TV

Bali

Denpasar (Bali) - Dewata TV

Kompas TV was also available on several pay-TV channels

General Manager, Network Operation – Mr Apni Jaya Putra
 Tel.: +62 21 53654898 ext. 8221
 Mobile: +62 811 101469
 Email: apni.jayaputra@kompas.tv

Address: Gedung Kompas TV, 2nd Fl., Jl. Palmerah Selatan no.1, Jakarta 10270

Tempo TV www.tempo-tv.com

Tempo TV is a production company that makes news, current affairs and documentary programmes for a network of more than 50 partner TV stations across Indonesia.

The company also produces corporate videos and documentary films for NGOs.

Tempo TV is owned by the **Tempo Media Group** www.tempo.co. This also publishes the **Koran Tempo** daily newspaper and operates the radio news agency **KBR68H**.

The following list of TV broadcasting partners was published by Wikipedia in October 2012.(infoasaid was unable to obtain an up-to-date list of partner stations directly from Tempo TV):

Java

TVKU (Semarang)
 Batu TV (Malang)
 CB TV (Jakarta)
 TV9 Surabaya (Surabaya)
 Jogja TV (Yogyakarta)
 CRBTV (Cirebon)
 Raith TV (Kebumen)
 Jatiluhur TV (Purwakarta)
 TAZ TV (Tasikmalaya)
 SBCTV (Indramayu)
 KSTV (Kediri)
 Megaswara TV (Bogor)
 Banten TV (Banten)
 Madura Channel (Madura)

KCTV (Karawang)
TV Cianjur (Cianjur)
B-One TV (Bojonegoro)
Matrix TV (Seluruh)

Sumatra

Srinjunjungn TV (Riau)
Bengkuku TV (Bengkulu)
Siger TV (Lampung)
Siak TV (Siak)
Sumsel TV (Palembang)
BiTV (Bukittinggi)
Kutaraja TV (Aceh)
HKTV (Palembang)
Favorit TV (Padang)
Riau Channel (Pekanbaru)

Sulawesi

Kendari TV(Kendari)
GOTV (Gorontalo)
Mimoza Channel (Gorontalo)
Palu TV (Palu)
TV5D (Tomohon)

Kalimantan

Ruai TV (Pontianak)
Duta TV (Banjarmasin)
TVBeruang (Balikpapan)
Tarakan TV (Kal Tim)
Borneo TV (Kal Teng)
Tepian Channel (Samarinda)
PKTV (Bontang)
ITV (Tarakan)

Bangka Belitung Islands

Bangka TV (Bangka)

Batam

STV Batam (Batam)

Sumbawa

Bima TV (Sumbawa)

Lombok

Lombok TV (Mataram)

West Timor

AFB TV (Kupang)

Maluku

Molluca TV (Ambon)

North Maluku

Royal TV (Ternate)

Papua

Top TV (Papua)

Tempo TV Chief Commissioner - Goenawan Mohamad

Tempo TV Director - Tosca Santoso

Mob: +62 8111 49916

Tel: +62 21 851 3386

Tempo TV Marketing

Tel: +62 21 857 3388

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Email: tempotv@tempo.co.id

Address: Tempo TV, Jl. Utan Kayu 68H Jakarta 13120

Print overview

Newspaper sales are concentrated in Indonesia's main towns and cities and the readership of printed daily newspapers is falling.

Increasing competition from television and radio may not be the only causes of this decline.

Indonesians are increasingly reading newspapers websites online instead of buying a paper copy in the street.

Only one in eight Indonesians read a newspaper in late 2012, according to a survey of the country's print media by the global market research group Nielsen.

Three years earlier, in 2009, a survey by the government statistics department indicated that nearly one in five adults read a newspaper

The Nielsen survey, conducted during the third quarter of 2012, monitored daily newspaper readership in Jakarta and 13 regional markets.

It indicated that only 13.3% of Indonesians over the age of 10 read newspapers.

Three years earlier, in 2009, the government statistics department Badan Pusat Statistik Republik Indonesia (BPS), reported that 18.9% of Indonesian adults read a newspaper regularly.

Despite high levels of literacy – 92.6% in 2009 according to UNESCO - very few newspapers circulate in the countryside.

Sales of daily newspapers grew steadily during the first decade of the 21st century as Indonesia entered a new era of democracy and greater press freedom, according to survey evidence from various sources.

Some leading daily newspapers claimed in their annual reports that they still managed to maintain modest sales growth in 2011.

However, the number of people reading each copy sold may well have started falling by then as a result of competition from other media.

The Q3 2012 Nielsen survey indicated a sharp fall in the readership of several large **Jakarta** dailies over the preceding 12 months.

Nielsen even registered a small fall in the readership of the market leaders, **Kompas** and **Pos Kota**, which remained relatively resilient.

Despite their falling readership, newspapers retain an important role in setting the news agenda.

They are widely read by Indonesia's leading decision makers and the educated middle class.

Pos Kota, a daily that focuses on human interest stories rather than politics, is one of very few large circulation newspapers that is aimed specifically at blue collar workers.

Indonesia has at least 200 daily newspapers – most of which are regional publications. It also has hundreds of weekly newspapers and magazines.

These publications are widely available from shops and supermarkets and street vendors in the main towns.

In Jakarta, many newspapers are sold to commuters by hawkers moving down the lines of cars queuing at traffic lights.

Nearly all newspapers are written in **Bahasa Indonesia**, but in **Jakarta** a handful of dailies are published in **English** and **Chinese**.

The English-language papers cater mainly for expatriate residents and visitors.

The Chinese dailies serve Indonesia's large ethnic Chinese minority, which plays a prominent role in business.

Several large daily newspapers compete for readers in the capital **Jakarta**. Many of these have satellite printing plants in other major cities to facilitate rapid distribution in the interior.

The largest and most influential daily national newspapers are:

- **Kompas** www.kompas.com This is generally regarded as Indonesia's most influential daily newspaper. It prints 500,000 copies per day, nearly two thirds of which are sold in Jakarta. The Nielsen Q3 2012 survey estimated the overall readership of Kompas at 1.24 million. The Kompas website is one of the most popular news websites in Indonesia. Kompas is read by people of all social classes. It is the flagship publication of the **Kompas Gramedia Group**. This also publishes the business daily **Kontan** and the **Tribun** group of 24 regional newspapers
- **Pos Kota** www.poskotanews.com This down-market tabloid for blue collar workers is one of the the top-selling newspapers in Indonesia. It is packed with crime and human interest stories written in plain language. Kota Pos is extremely popular in the capital. Nielsen Media Research estimated its daily readership in the third quarter of 2012 at 568,000.

- **Koran Tempo** www.korantempo.co has a strong reputation for independent in-depth reporting. It claims to print about 240,000 copies per day, but the Nielsen Q3 2012 survey indicated that the newspaper's overall readership had fallen to 99,000. Koran Tempo is owned by the **Tempo** media group, which also owns the respected weekly current affairs magazine **Majalah Tempo** and the radio news agency **KBR68H**.
- **Seputar Indonesia** www.seputar-indonesia.com belongs to **MNC Group**, the dominant player in Indonesian commercial television. Nielsen's Q3 2012 media audience survey indicated that its readership had fallen sharply to 178,000 from 427,000 a year earlier.
- **Harian Republika** www.republika.co.id is Indonesia's leading Muslim daily and claims a print run of 160,000. However, the Nielsen Q3 2012 media audience survey indicated an overall readership of just 106,000. The newspaper reports news about the Muslim community around the world and looks at events in Indonesia from a Muslim point of view. It forms part of the **Mahaka Media Group**.
- **Media Indonesia** www.mediaindonesia.com forms part of the Media Group Media Group which owns the national television news channel **MetroTV** and a handful of regional dailies. The group is owned by Surya Dharma Paloh, a prominent businessman and politician, who founded the Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) party in 2011. According to the Nielsen Q3 2012 media audience survey, Media Indonesia had 92,000 readers.

Jawa Pos www.jawapos.com is Indonesia's largest and most influential provincial daily. It published in **Surabaya** and has a large and loyal readership in Eastern **Java**.

The Jawa Pos has a daily print run of more than 400,000 and claims to have 1.2 million readers.

Even though Jawa Pos is not published in the capital, it claims to be the most widely read newspaper in the whole of Indonesia.

Rapid consolidation over the past decade has reduced the diversity of newspaper ownership in Indonesia

The regional press is dominated by just two media groups:

- **Jawa Pos Group** www.jpnn.com which owns a portfolio of 149 regional daily newspapers and 18 weekly magazines throughout Indonesia.
- **Kompas Gramedia Group** www.kompasgramedia.com which owns the national daily **Kompas**, the business daily **Kontan** and the **Tribun** chain of 24 regional dailies.

Most regional newspapers have a fairly small print run, often no more than a few thousand.

In the Jawa Pos Group, the next largest daily newspaper after **Jawa Pos** is **Fajar**, published in **Makassar** in South Sulawesi. It claims a circulation of 80,000.

The most influential weekly magazine in Indonesia is **Majalah Tempo**, owned by the Tempo Group. It has a strong reputation for investigative reporting.

Majalah Tempo prints 180,000 copies a week and claims to have 600,000 regular readers. It is published in **Bahasa Indonesia**, but since 2000 the magazine has also produced and **English** edition.

The magazine was shut down by former President Suharto in 1994, but resumed publication in 1998 after his overthrow.

During the Suharto era the government repeatedly shut down newspapers and magazines for publishing stories that showed the authorities in a poor light.

Today, newspapers no longer require a license to publish and are largely unregulated.

They report extensively on corruption and religious intolerance.

New titles flourished in the years following the fall of Suharto after all government restrictions on press freedom were lifted.

But not all these new papers have survived as independent publications.

Some have closed. Others have been purchased by Indonesia's large media conglomerates and incorporated into centrally coordinated chains of regional publications.

Newspapers are filled with opinion pieces written by selected contributors.

Newspaper websites and their associated social media streams on Twitter and Facebook meanwhile attract strong comments on topical news stories from members of the public.

However, newspaper journalists, like their radio and TV counterparts, are frequently under heavy pressure from their bosses to promote the business and political interests of the publication's owner and play down stories which might reflect poorly on them.

Self censorship is widespread.

Most newspapers publish online through their own website as well as in print. An increasing number of middle class Indonesians keep up to date by reading newspaper websites.

In October 2012, www.kompas.com, the website of **Kompas** newspaper, was the 14th most visited website in Indonesia, according to the internet analytics website www.alexacom.com.

Kompas says that it receives 15 million unique visits and 105 million page impressions per month.

The two other most widely visited news websites in Indonesia are both offshoots of media groups whose main assets are in television.

- www.detik.com, which forms part of Chairul Tanjung's **CT Corp**, occupied the number 10 spot in Alexa.com's website rankings for October 2012.
- www.vivanews.com, an offshoot of Abdurizal Bakrie's media empire **Visi Media Asia**, was in 19th position.

Antara www.antaraneews.com (meaning "between") is the government news agency. It supplies news and photos to a wide range of national and regional media.

Antara was founded in 1937 by Adam Malik, a nationalist politician, who went onto become foreign minister under Sukarno and Suharto.

The agency passed into state control in 1962.

It is based in Jakarta and has bureaux throughout Indonesia

Its subsidiary PR Wire is a commercial unit that distributes press release to more than 100 Antara news subscribers in radio, television and the print media.

Newspapers

Kompas Gramedia Group www.kompasgramedia.com

Kompas Gramedia Group is one of the two largest newspaper publishing companies in Indonesia. It publishes the influential national daily newspaper **Kompas**, the business newspaper **Kontan** and 24 regional daily newspapers under the **Tribun** banner.

All its newspapers have a strong presence online.

Kompas Gramedia Group also owns a stable of special interest magazines and weekly newspapers that focus on topics such as sports, technology and cars.

The Group also owns the **Sonoro Radio** network, and **Kompas TV**.

Group Corporate Communications Director - Widi Krastawan

Tel: +62 21 548 0888,
+62-21-548 3008

Email: widikrastawan@kompas.co.id

Address: Kompas Gramedia Group, Jl.Palmerah Selatan 22-26, Jakarta 10270

Kompas www.kompas.com

Kompas is Indonesia's most influential newspaper. It has a high standard of journalism and is read by people of all socio-economic groups.

Kompas claims a daily circulation of 500,000 and a total readership of 1.85 million.

However, Nielsen's Q3 2012 survey of the Indonesian print media indicated a national readership of 1.24 million. That was down slightly on the readership figure of 1.29 million indicated by a similar survey in Q3 2011.

Kompas says that 70% of its copies are sold to regular subscribers.

The newspaper has satellite printing facilities in the following cities:

Bandung (West Java)
Semarang (Central Java)
Surabaya (East Java)
Medan (North Sumatra)
Palembang (South Sumatra)
Makassar (South Sulawesi)
Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan)
Denpasar (Bali)

Kompas is influential in shaping public opinion and setting the national news agenda.

It has a large network of regional correspondents throughout the country.

Kompas appeals mostly to middle and upper class Indonesians, the political and business elite, professionals, and students, but it is widely read by all people from all socio-economic groups.

Kompas runs one of the most visited news websites in Indonesia.

The newspaper said in 2012 that it attracted 15 million unique visitors and 105 million page views per month.

The internet analytics website www.alexa.com rated www.kompas.com as the 14th most visited website in Indonesia in October 2012.

The newspaper was founded by journalists Jakob Oetama and P. K. Ojong in 1965.

During the Suharto era, Kompas, like most other newspapers, tried to avoid criticizing the government directly to avoid being shut down.

Nevertheless, it was forced to close for a while in 1978 for its reporting on student protests against the Suharto government.

Kompas Editor in Chief - Rikard Bagun

Tel: +62 21 534 7710

Email: kompas@kompas.com

Address: Kompas, Gedung Kompas Gramedia, Jl. Palmerah Selatan No. 22 – 28, Jakarta 10270

Kontan www.kontan.co.id

Kontan is a business daily published in Jakarta. It belongs to the Kompas Gramedia Group.

Kontan often profiles company chief executives and other influential personalities in business.

The newspaper claims a daily readership of more than 75,000.

Two thirds of its readers live in the Greater Jakarta area. The overwhelming majority are men.

Kontan's website publishes news in both **Bahasa Indonesia** and **English**.

Chief Editor - Ardian Taufik Gesuri

Tel: +62 021 535 7636

+62 21 532 8134

Email: red@kontan.co.id

Address: Kontan, Gedung KONTAN, Jalan Kebayoran Lama No. 1119
Jakarta 12210

Tribun www.tribunnews.com

Tribun is Kompas Gramedia Group's brand of 24 regional daily newspapers.

There are 24 Tribun newspapers across Indonesia.

Each once carries strong coverage of local issues as well as national and international news.

Readers are invited to send in news stories or complaints about public service issues by email or SMS

Each Tribun newspaper has its own website. All of them can be accessed though the www.Tribunnews.com group portal.

The Tribun group publishes local newspapers in the following cities:

Java

Jakarta -Tribun Jakarta

Bandung (West Java) - Tribun Jabar

Semarang (Central Java) - Tribun Jateng

Surabaya (East Java) Tribun Surya - Surabaya city paper

Surabaya (East Java) Tribun Jatim – Wider circulation across East Java

Yogyakarta - Tribun Jogja

Sumatra

Banda Aceh (Aceh) - Serambi Indonesia

Medan, (North Sumatra) - Tribun Medan

Pekanbaru (Riau) - Tribun Pekanbaru

Jambi (Jambi) - Tribun Jambi

Palembang (South Sumatra) - Sriwijaya Post,

Lampung (Lampung) - Tribun Lampung

Palembang (South Sumatra) - Tribun Sumsel

Batam (Batam Island, Riau Islands) -Tribun Batam,

Bangka (Bangka Island, Bangka Belitung Islands) - Bangka Pos,

Belitung Island (Bangka Belitung Islands) – Belitung Pos

Sulawesi**Makassar** (South Sulawesi) - Tribun Timur**Manado** (North Sulawesi) - Tribun Manado**Gorontalo** (Gorontalo) - Tribun Gorontalo**Kalimantan****Balikpapan** (East Kalimantan) - Tribun Kaltim,**Banjarmasin** (South Kalimantan) - Banjarmasin Post**Pontianak**, (West Kalimantan) - Tribun Pontianak,**Palangkarya** (Central Kalimantan) - Tribun Kalteng,**West Timor****Kupang** (East Nusa Tenggara) - Pos Kupang,

Editor in Chief - Dahlan Dahi

Tel: +62 21-535 9525

E-mail: redaksi@tribunnews.comAddress: Tribun, Gedung Group of Regional Newspaper Kompas Gramedia,
JI Palmerah Selatan No 3, Jakarta Pusat, 10270**Jawa Pos Group** www.jpnn.comThe Jawa Pos National Network (JPNN) of the Jawa Pos Group, is
Indonesia's largest newspaper publishing company.

It specializes in publishing regional newspapers

In October 2012, Jawa Pos Group owned 149 daily newspapers in 30 of
Indonesia's 33 provinces and 18 weekly magazines.Many of its newspapers are branded as part of the **Radar** network. Others
have separate branding.The Jawa Pos Group is based in **Surabaya**, a city of three million people in
East Java.Its flagship newspaper, the **Jawa Pos**, is published in **Surabaya** and has a
print run of more than 400,000. It is the leading daily in **Eastern Java** and
claims to be the most widely read newspaper in the whole of Indonesia.The group's second largest daily newspaper is **Fajar**, published in **Makassar**
in **South Sulawesi**. It claims a circulation of 80,000.Jawa Pos group newspapers have a good reputation for fair and balanced
local news reporting.

They share content via a central newsroom in Surabaya which coordinates newsgathering and distribution across the country.

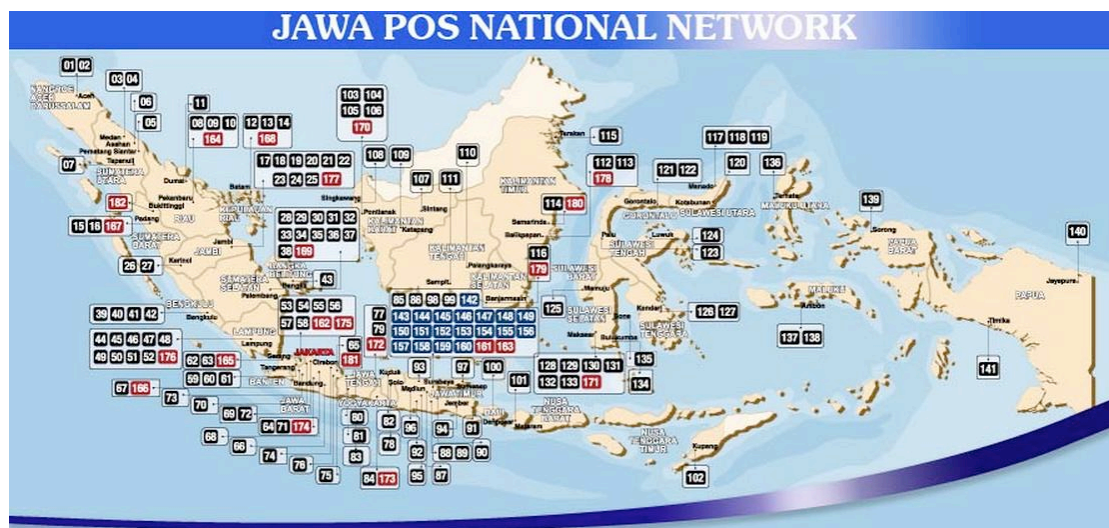
The JPNN portal www.jpnn.com gives access to the websites of individual newspapers within the group.

The Jawa Pos Group also owns a stable of specialist magazines and a regional television network with 22 stations.

The media conglomerate is owned by Dahlan Iskan, a wealthy entrepreneur and former journalist.

In 2012 he had relinquished the role of Chief Executive to serve as Minister of State-owned enterprises in the government.

The Jawa Pos Group has such a high demand for paper that it even owns its own newsprint manufacturing company.



Jawa Pos Group media assets – newspapers are shown in black

Source: Jawa Pos News Network website

In October 2012, the Jawa Pos News Network published the following list of Jawa Pos Group newspapers on its website:

Java

Jakarta

Indopos

Rakyat Merdeka

Lampu Hijau

Non Stop

Guo Ji Ri Bao

Indonesia Bisnis Today

Banten

Satelit News
Tangsel Pos
Tangerang Ekspres
Radar Banten
Banten Raya Pos

West Java

Radar Bandung
Radar Cirebon
Radar Tasikmalaya
Radar Bogor
Pasundan Ekspres
Radar Karawang
Radar Bekasi
Bandung Ekspres
Karawang Ekspres
Radar Sukabumi
Radar Indramayu
Radar Kuningan
Radar Majalengka

Central Java

Radar Semarang
Radar Solo
Harian Meteor
Radar Tegal
Radar Banyumas
Radar Kudus
Radar Pekalongan

East Java

Jawa Pos
Radar Surabaya
Radar Mojokerto
Radar Malang
Malang Pos
Radar Bromo
Radar Banyuwangi
Radar Tulungagung
Radar Bojonegoro
Radar Jember
Radar Kediri
Radar Madiun
Radar Madura
Harian Bangsa
Rek Ayo Rek
Memorandum

Yogyakarta

Radar Jogja

Sumatra**Aceh**

Metro Aceh

Rakyat Aceh

North Sumatra

Sumut Pos

Pos Metro Medan

Metro Siantar

Metro Asahan

Metro Tapanuli

West Sumatra

Padang Ekspres

Posmetro Padang

Jambi

Jambi Independent

Jambi Ekspres

Posmetro Jambi

Radar Bute

Bungo Pos

Radar Tanjab

Jambi Star

Radar Sarko

Sarolangun Ekspres

Kerinci Pos

Radar Kerinci

South Sumatra

Sumatera Ekspres

Palembang Pos

Radar Palembang

Linggau Pos

Prabumulih Pos

Oku Ekspres

Lahat Pos

Harian Banyuasin

Palembang Ekspres

Enim Ekspres

Ogan Ekspres

Lampung

Radar Lampung
Rakyat Lampung
Radar Metro
Radar Tuba
Radar Lampung Tengah
Radar Lampung Barat
Radar Lampung Selatan
Radar Tanggamus
Radar Kotabumi

Bengkulu

Rakyat Bengkulu
Bengkulu Ekspres
Radar Selatan
Radar Pat Petulai

Riau and Riau Islands

Riau Pos
Pekanbaru Pos
Pekanbaru MX
Dumai Pos
Batam Pos
Pos Metro Batam
Tanjungpinang Pos

Bangka Belitung Islands

Bangka Belitung Pos

Sulawesi**North Sulawesi**

Manado Pos
Posko Manado
Tribun Sulut
Radar Kotabunan

Gorontalo

Gorontalo Pos
Tribun Gorontalo

Central Sulawesi

Radar Sulteng
Luwuk Pos

West Sulawesi

Radar Sulbar

Southeast Sulawesi

Kendari Pos

Kendari Ekspres

South Sulawesi

Fajar

Berita Kota Makassar

Pare Pos

Palopo Pos

Ujungpandang Ekspres

Radar Bau Bau

Radar Bulukumba

Radar Bone

Kalimantan**West Kalimantan**

Pontianak Pos

Harian Equator

Metro Pontianak

Kun Dian Ri Bao

Kapuas Pos

Metro Singkawang

Metro Ketapang

Central Kalimantan

Kalteng Pos

Radar Sampit

East Kalimantan

Kaltim Post

Metro Balikpapan

Samarinda Pos

Radar Tarakan

South Kalimantan

Radar Banjarmasin

Bali

Radar Bali

Lombok

Lombok Post

West Timor

Timor Express

North Maluku

Malut Post

Maluku

Ambon Ekspres

Radar Ambon

Papua**West Papua**

Radar Sorong

Papua

1Cendrawasih Pos

Radar Timika

Chief Executive - Rida K Liamsi

Jawa Pos National Network Editor - Auri Jaya

Tel: +62 21 53699607

Marketing

Tel: +62 21 53699607

Email: marketing@jpnn.com

Address, Jawa Pos National Network, Graha Pena Jawa Pos Group Building,
5th floor Jl Raya Kebayoran Lama 12 Jakarta Selatan

Jawa Pos www.jawapos.com

The Jawa Pos is Indonesia's largest and most influential regional daily newspaper.

It is published in **Surabaya** and is the top-selling daily newspaper throughout **Eastern Java**.

The Jawa Pos has a daily print run of more than 400,000 and claims a readership of 1.2 million. This figure was endorsed by a Nielsen Media Research survey in 2010.

Even though it is not published in the capital Jakarta, Jawa Pos claims to be the most widely read newspaper in Indonesia. It is the flagship publication of the Jawa Pos Group, which is based in Surabaya.

Jawa Pos dominates newspaper sales in the province of **East Java**. It is also distributed in **Jakarta**, **Yogyakarta**, the nearby island of **Bali** and some parts of **Central Java**.

The paper is targeted mainly at a younger audience; it claims that more than half its readers are under the age of 30.

In 2000, the newspaper launched a daily youth section called *Deteksi*. This covers education, fashion, lifestyle, technology and entertainment.

A subscription-based digital edition of the newspaper is available.

Editor in Chief - Leak Kustiya

Tel: +62 31 828 3333

+62 31 820 2199

Email: digital@jawapos.co.id

Address: Jawa Pos, Gedung Graha Pena Building 14th Floor, Jl Ahmad Yani Street, 88, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, 60234

Seputar Indonesia www.seputar-indonesia.com

Seputar Indonesia is a national daily newspaper based in **Jakarta** that targets young adults in the middle to upper income groups.

It forms part of **NMC Group**, which owns three of Indonesia's leading commercial television channels: **RCTI**, **NMCTV** and **Global TV**.

Seputar Indonesia, which was launched in 2005, describes itself as a "young and friendly" newspaper

It claims to be Jakarta's second largest broadsheet newspaper after **Kompas**, with a daily circulation of 254,000 in 2010 and a readership of 626,000.

However, the Nielsen newspaper audience survey in Q3 2012 indicated that Seputar Indonesia had only 178,000 readers, having suffered a sharp loss in popularity over the preceding year. An Indonesian newspaper survey by Nielsen in Q3 2011 survey estimated Seputar Indonesia's readership at 427,000.

According to the MNC Group's 2011 annual report, Seputar Indonesia publishes the following local editions:

West Java

Central Java

East Java

South Sulawesi

South Sumatra

North Sumatra.

Each local edition has its own front page and contains up to four pages of local news content.

The local news content of the regional editions is produced in cooperation with MNC's **Sindo** network of regional radio and TV stations and its flagship national TV channel **RCTI**.

Seputar Indonesia has a weekly football supplement called "*Hattrick*", which appears on Wednesdays, and an advertising supplement aimed at women called "*Shopping News*", which is published on Fridays.

Editor in Chief - Sururi Alfaruq

Djaka Susila – Managing Editor

Tel: +62 21 392 6955

Email: redaksi@seputar-indonesia.com

Address: Seputar Indonesia, MNC Tower Lt. 22, Jalan Kebon Sirih Raya No. 17-19, Jakarta 10340

Pos Kota www.poskotanews.com

Pos Kota is a popular, low-priced Jakarta newspaper that is widely read by blue-collar workers.

It is popular for its simple language and its coverage of crime and human interest stories.

The newspaper is packed with advertising aimed at the lower income groups.

The Nielsen newspaper survey of Q3 2012 indicated an overall readership of 568,000.

Pos Kota was founded in 1970 by Harmoko, a right-wing politician who went on to become Minister of Information from 1983 to 1997 under President Suharto.

General Manager - H.M Syukri Burhan

Chief Editor - H. Joko Lestari

Tel: +62-21-633 4702

Email: redaksi@poskotanews.com

Address: Jl. Gajah Mada No. 98 – 100, Jakarta Barat 11140

Koran Tempo <http://koran.tempco.co>

Koran Tempo is a **Jakarta**-based national newspaper that targets educated Indonesians in the middle and upper income groups.

The newspaper, which was launched by the **Tempo** media group in 2001, has a strong focus on politics and business.

Koran Tempo claims a daily sale of about 240,000, mostly in Jakarta.

However, surveys by the global consumer research group Nielsen show a sharp fall in its readership since then.

Nielsen's Q3 2012 survey indicated that Koran Tempo had a readership of 99,000. That was down sharply on the figure of 169,000 indicated by its survey a year earlier in Q3 2011.

The newspaper has satellite printing facilities in the following locations:

Solo (Central Java)

Surabaya (East Java)

Makassar (South Sulawesi)

The Tempo media group also owns the radio news agency **KBR68H** and the weekly current affairs magazine **Majalah Tempo**.

Editor in Chief - Gendur Sudarsono

Tel: +62 21 725 5625

Email: koran@tempo.co.id

Address: Koran Tempo, Kebayoran Centre Blok A11 – A15, Jl Kebayoran Baru-Mayestik, Jakarta Selatan 12240

Harian Republika www.republika.co.id

Harian Republika specifically targets devout Muslims of moderate political and theological views.

It covers news about the Islamic community in Indonesia and around the world.

The newspaper also covers basic subject areas such as general news, politics, business, culture and arts, from the Islamic perspective.

Republika was established in 1993 and is owned by the **Mahaka Media Group**.

It claimed to have 163,000 regular readers in 2010.

However, the Nielsen Q3 2012 survey of newspaper readership in Indonesia indicated a much lower figure of just 106,000 readers, down from 128,000 in the same period of 2011.

Republika Online, its news website, registers more than two million page views per month.

Mahaka Media Group also owns the **Chinese** language daily **Sin Chew Harian Indonesia**. This is a local edition of the Malaysia newspaper Sin Chew Daily.

It is a well-established publication with a daily sale of about 30,000 copies in **Jakarta**.

Editor in Chief - Nasihin Masha

Head of newsroom - Andi Nur Amina

Mob: +62 813 8977 5400

Tel: +62 21 780 3747

Email: andin_ach@yahoo.com
newsroom@rol.republika.co.id

Address: Harian Republika, JL. Warung Buncit Raya No.37 - South Jakarta

Media Indonesia www.mediaindonesia.com

Media Indonesia is a national newspaper with a particular focus on business, economics, politics, and sport.

It is aimed at educated professionals in the 25 and 45 age bracket.

The newspaper was founded in 1970 and claims a nationwide circulation of 243,000.

However, the Nielsen Q3 2012 survey of Indonesian newspapers indicated a much lower readership of just 92,000, down from 117,000 a year earlier.

Media Indonesia is owned by Media Group, which also owns the 24-hour news channel **Metro TV**.

The newspaper and TV station share some content.

Media Indonesia and Metro TV engage in some content and information sharing. Metro TV videos can also be viewed on the newspaper's website.

Media Group also publishes two regional dailies;

- **Lampung Post** www.lampungpost.com in **Lampung, Sumatra** has a print run of 30,000.
- **Borneo News** in **Central Kalimantan** sells about 15,000 copies per day.

Editor in Chief - Usman Kansong
Tel: +62 21) 581 2088
Email: redaksi@mediaindonesia.com

Address: Media Indonesia, Kompleks Delta Kedoya, Jl. Pilar Raya Kav. A-D, Kedoya Selatan, Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta Barat, 11520

Suara Pembaruan www.suarapembaruan.com

Suara Pembaruan is a **Jakarta** afternoon newspaper with strong political and business coverage and analysis.

Its readers are mostly male university graduates.

The newspaper was founded in 1987 under the name *Sinar Harapan*, but was shut down by the Suharto Government.

The newspaper subsequently changed its name and re-launched as Suara Pembaruan.

It belongs to **Berita Satu Media Holdings** www.beritasatumedia.com, which also owns the Jakarta business newspaper **Investor Daily** and the English-language daily **The Jakarta Globe**.

Berita Satu Media Holdings is in turn part of the **Lippo Group**, one of Indonesia's largest business conglomerates.

Editor in chief - Primus Dorimulu
Tel: +62 21 2995 7555
E-mail: koransp@suarapembaruan.com

Address: Suara Pembaruan Citra Graha Building 11th Floor, Suite 1102, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 35-36, Jakarta 12950

Investor Daily www.investor.co.id

Investor Daily is a **Jakarta**-based business newspaper, which is available in all of Indonesia's main cities.

Investor Daily claims to have a daily print circulation of 60,000 copies with 65% of these being distributed in the **Jakarta** area.

The remainder are distributed in **Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Solo, Surabaya, Denpasar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Batam, Makasar** and **Kupang**.

Investor Daily belongs to the **Berita Satu Media Holdings** www.beritasatumedia.com, which also owns the Jakarta afternoon newspaper **Suara Pembaruan** and the English-language daily **The Jakarta Globe**.

The Editor in Chief, Primus Dorimulu, also oversees the production of Suara Pembaruan.

Berita Satu Media Holdings is in turn part of the **Lippo Group**, one of Indonesia's largest business conglomerates.

Editor in Chief – Primus Dorimulu
Tel: +62 21 299 57555
Email: koraninvestor@investor.co.id

Address: Investor Daily, Citra Graha Building, 11th Floor, Suite 1102, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav 35-36, Jakarta 12950.

Bali Post www.balipost.co.id

The Bali Post is the dominant daily newspaper on the tourist island of **Bali**.

It is published in **Bahasa Indonesia** and claims a circulation of 105,000.

The newspaper says it has around 172,000 readers, most of whom are middle educated middle class people.

A small number of printed copies are delivered each day to **Jakarta** and **Surabaya** on **Java** and the nearby islands of **Lombok** and **Sumbawa**.

The newspaper is the flagship of the Bali Post regional media group, which also includes several other newspapers and radio and TV stations.

The Bali Post publishes a second an English language edition called **Bali Post international**.

The group also publishes a second daily newspaper in the Bali capital Denpasar called **Denpost** www.denpostnews.com. It prints 89,000 copies.

Editor in Chief - Nyoman Wirata
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Tel: +62 361 225 764
Email: redaksibalipost@yahoo.com

Address: Bali Post, Jl. Kepundung 27 A, Denpasar, Bali, 80232

The Jakarta Post www.thejakartapost.com

The Jakarta Post is Indonesia's oldest English language daily newspaper.

It was founded in 1983 and claims a circulation of around 26,000.

The newspaper is mostly read by foreigners and educated Indonesians in Jakarta.

It prints a local edition in **Bali** with four pages of local news which is branded as the **Bali Daily**.

The Jakarta Post is well regarded for the quality of its journalism and for its editorials. Academics and experts regularly contribute to its opinion pages.

The Jakarta Post online features a comprehensive archive, searchable for free, as well as directories and a Who's Who of influential people in Indonesia.

The newspaper was founded by a group of competing Jakarta newspapers - **Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan** and **Tempo** – to provide news to the growing number of foreigners resident in Indonesia and to “provide an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views.”

Editor in Chief - Mr Meidyatama Suryodiningrat
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Address: Jakarta Post, Jl Palmerag Barat No. 142-143 Jakarta 10270

The Jakarta Globe www.theJakartaGlobe.com

The Jakarta Globe is an English-language daily tabloid newspaper was first published in November 2008.

Most of its readers are middle and upper class Indonesians and foreigners in Jakarta.

The newspaper claims to have a circulation of around 10,000.

The online edition of the Jakarta Globe receives about four million hits per month from around 700,000 unique visitors, many of whom are based outside Indonesia.

The newspaper belongs to the **Berita Satu Media Holdings** www.beritasatumedia.com, which also owns the Jakarta afternoon newspaper

Suara Pembaruan and the business newspaper **Suara Pembaruan**.

Berita Satu Media Holdings is in turn part of the **Lippo Group**, one of Indonesia's largest business conglomerates.

Jakarta Globe Editor in Chief - Bhimanto Suwastoyo

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newsdesk@thejakartaglobe.com

Address: Address: Citra Graha Building 11th Floor, Suite 1102, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 35-36, Jakarta 12650, Indonesia

The Bali Times www.thebalitimes.com

The Bali Times is an **English** language daily broadsheet newspaper published in Bali.

It is aimed at resident expatriates and visitors to the tourist island and claims a circulation of 23,000.

A separate weekly edition of the paper appears on Fridays.

The Bali Times prints general news, lifestyle, culture and arts news, as well as travel information and real-estate listings.

Managing Editor – William J. Furney

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editor@thebalitimes.com

Address: Bali Times, Jl. Laksmana No. 151, Seminyak, Bali, Indonesia 80361

Magazines

Majalah Tempo <http://majalah.tempco.co>

Majalah Tempo (Tempo Magazine) is Indonesia's most influential weekly news magazine. It is widely respected for its investigative reports and its coverage of politics, news and current affairs.

Writer and journalist Goenawan Mohamad and journalist Yusril Djalinus founded Tempo Majalah in 1971.

It forms part of the **Tempo** media group which also includes the daily newspaper **Koran Tempo** and the radio news agency **KBR68H**.

The magazine constantly ran into trouble with the government during the Suharto regime and was eventually closed down in 1994.

It resumed publication in 1998 shortly after Suharto was overthrown, but has continued to face problems for what it publishes.

In 2003, Editor in Chief Bambang Harymurti was jailed for one year after being convicted of defamation against businessman Tomy Winata.

Majalah Tempo reported that Harymurti had sought permission to open a gambling centre in Sulawesi.

In June 2010, the magazine published an investigative report about the unexplained wealth of several senior police officers.

A group of "mystery men" approached the magazine's distribution agents in Jakarta and bought as many copies of this edition of the magazine as they could to prevent it from reaching newsstands.

Tempo published extra 30,000 copies of the magazine in reaction to the move.

Today, Majalah Tempo prints 180,000 copies each week and claims a national readership in excess of 600,000.

An **English** edition of the magazine was launched in 2000.

Deputy Chief Editor - Ms Yuli Ismartono

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Email: yismartono@tempco.co.id

Address: Jl. Proklamasi NO. 72, Jakarta

Gatra www.gatra.com

Gatra is the other main weekly news and current affairs magazine in Indonesia. It focuses on politics, social and cultural issues, law and economics.

Gatra is **Tempo's** main rival.

It flourished during the four years when Tempo was banned in the late 1990s.

Gatra was founded in 1994 by a small independent publishing company.

It was the first Indonesian magazine to develop its own website.

A 2011 report by a university in East Java – Universitas Pembangunan Veteran – indicated that Gatra had a weekly print run of about 37,000.

Editor – Henry Lugito

Tel: +62 21 797 3535

Address: Gatra, Gedung Gatra, Jalan Kalibata Timur IV, nomor 15, Jakarta 12740

Femina Group www.feminagroup.com

Femina Group publishes two of Indonesia's leading women's magazines; **Femina**, which is aimed at young women, and **Gadis**, which targets teenage girls.

The group owns a portfolio of 14 lifestyle magazines, the Jakarta radio station **U FM** www.u-fm.com, which targets a female audience, an events management company and a publishing house.

Femina www.femina.co.id

Femina was Indonesia's first women's weekly magazine. It remains one of the most popular women's magazines in the country.

Founded in 1972, Femina targets urban middle to upper class women aged between 25 and 35.

It carries articles on fashion, beauty, food, self-improvement, careers, personal finance, health and fitness, and relationships.

The magazine claims to sell 160,000 copies per week, mostly in Jakarta.

Editor in Chief - Petty S. Fatimah
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Email: Petty.Fatimah@feminagroup.com
redaksi@feminagroup.com

GADIS www.gadis.co.id

GADIS is Indonesia's top-selling monthly magazine for teenage girls.

It claims to print 160,000 copies, which are distributed in three different batches throughout the month.

Approximately 60% of GADIS sales are in Jakarta.

Editor in Chief - Didin P. Ambardini
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gadis@feminagroup.com

Intisari <http://intisari-online.com>

Intisari is a monthly lifestyle magazine published by the **Kompas Gramedia Group**.

It covers issues such as health, family life, travel, work and food.

The magazine claims 118,000 monthly readers, half of whom are aged between 25 and 34.

Editor In Chief - Lily Wibisono
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+62 21 533 0170 ext. 3500 – 33505
Email: intisari@gramedia-majalah.com

Address: Intsari, Kompas Gramedia Building 5th Floor, Jalan Panjang 8a, Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta Barat 11530

Online media

The internet is still mainly the preserve of educated urban middle class Indonesians.

About 18% of the population used the internet in 2011, according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Young Indonesians are increasingly using mobile devices, such as smart phones and Blackberrys, to go online.

Those people who are connected to the internet tend to be extremely active on social media, such as Twitter and Facebook.

The Internet is where many Indonesians, particularly the country's youth, seek news and information.

It is also a place where they voice opinions, engage with others and self-publish via blogs.

The self-publishing sites www.Blogspot.com, www.wordpress.com, and www.Blogger.com are among the top 20 sites accessed in Indonesia, according to the internet analysis website www.alexacom

Facebook is the most visited website in Indonesia, according to Alexa, ahead of Google in second place.

According to another internet analysis site www.socialbakers.com, there were nearly 50 million Facebook users in Indonesia in October 2012.

This indicated that one in five Indonesians had a Facebook account!

Twitter is also huge in Indonesia.

According to Social Bakers, the most followed Twitter account in the country in October 2012 was that of local pop star Monica Agnes. She had nearly 5.9 million followers!

Twitter is widely used as a source of hard news, as well as celebrity gossip.

The fifth most followed Twitter account in Indonesia in October 2012 was that of the news website www.detik.com. It had 3.6 million followers.

In 2012, a French social media monitoring group, www.semiocast.com, named Jakarta the tweeting capital of the world.

Of the 10.6 billion tweets posted globally in June 2012, more than 2% came from Jakarta in that month, Semiocast said.

The Indonesian provincial city of **Bandung**, in West Java, was in 6th place on the list, after Jakarta, London, Manchester, England, and New York, but ahead of Paris and Los Angeles.

www.kaskus.co.id is one the most frequented Indonesian websites. It had 4.8 million registered users in October 2012.

Kaskus is essentially an online space where Indonesians discuss everything from movies and entertainment to politics and current affairs.

People use the portal to buy and sell goods and form special interest groups.

Alexa ranked Kaskus as Indonesia's seventh most popular website in October 2012.

News websites

The most heavily used news portal in Indonesia is www.detik.com.

In 2011 this was acquired by **CT Corp**, which also owns the commercial TV channels **Trans TV** and **Trans 7**.

Almost all of Indonesia's major newspapers have an online edition. So too do many smaller circulating newspapers.

The online version Indonesia's most influential newspaper **Kompas** www.kompas.com attracts more than 15 million unique visits and 105 million page views per month.

According to Alexa, it is Indonesia's 14th most popular website.

www.viva.co.id, the news portal of the Visi Media Asia group, owned by politician and millionaire Abdurizal Bakrie, is also up there in the top 20.

The popularity of these news websites has encouraged citizen journalism.

Newspapers and radio and TV stations actively encourage the public to post comments on stories on their websites and send in tip-offs about news and events in their local area.

Blogging

Blogging has been popular since about 2000.

There are countless blogs written by Indonesians on any number of topics.

In May 2011 www.SalangSilang.com, an Indonesian website dedicated to reporting what's new in social media, reported that there were around four million blogs in the country.

Most are written in **Bahasa Indonesia**, but many are also written in **English**.

In 2007, Indonesia held its first national bloggers event - *Pesta Blogger*.

It has now become an annual fixture which brings together blogging communities from across the country in Jakarta.

Internet news guidelines

Concerns have been expressed about the accuracy of some reports posted on the internet by media organizations rushing to be first with the news.

These led to the Indonesian Press Council to issue its first "cyber media guidelines" in February 2012.

The guidelines call for every online story to be verified "unless the news is of public urgency," a source cannot be contacted, the news outlet discloses what has and hasn't been verified, or if "the first source of news is clearly an identified, credible and competent source."

Media outlets are advised in any case to "continue their efforts to verify the news" and report any updates.

This code of conduct was endorsed by the several media organizations. They included:

- Alliance of Independent Journalists
- Association of Indonesian Journalists
- Association of Indonesian TV Journalists
- Association of Indonesian Local Television Stations
- Association of Indonesian Commercial Televisions
- Indonesian Newspaper Publishers' Association
- Association of Indonesian National Commercial Radios.

The cyber media guidelines also advise on how to handle user-generated content on news websites to ensure that standards of public decency are maintained and defamation and inflammatory language are avoided.

Every online media outlet must provide a mechanism through which people can complain about user-provided material. News websites must also be able to correct any erroneous user-generated content.

They are obliged to give a right of reply if this is demanded. Failure to do so can incur fine of up to to 500 million rupiah (US\$52,000).

News websites must also "clearly distinguish between news and advertisements." Any "advertisement or paid content" must be clearly labelled as such.

In 2011, the Washington-based media rights watchdog Freedom House www.freedomhouse.org described Indonesia's Internet freedom status as "partly free".

It cited various limitations on internet access and content and recent legislation which limits freedom of expression and publication.

In particular, Freedom House criticized Indonesia's 2008 Information and Electronic Transaction (ITE) Law for compromising internet freedom.

The legislation has led the government to block some user-generated content and prosecute certain individuals for comments made online.

News websites

www.detik.com

This is the most visited local news portal in Indonesia. It claims to draw five million unique visitors per day and absorb more than 30% of all online advertising revenue in the country.

The site, owned by media group **CT Corp**, covers a broad spectrum of news, including celebrity gossip, technology news and sports.

Its soccer section is one of the most comprehensive on the web, as is its automotive section.

The popularity of Detik.com is largely due to its reputation for updating news rapidly.

However, it has been criticized for compromising accuracy for the sake of speed.

Detik.com operates DetikBlog, a space where citizens can write their own blog within the Detik site.

Budiono Darsono and Abdul Rahman, a former senior journalist at Tempo magazine, founded Detik.com in 1998.

In 2011, Budiono Darsono sold the site to CT Corp for around US\$70 million, according to Forbes magazine.

Editor In Chief - Arifin Asyhad

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redaksi@detik.com

Address: Detik.com, Aldevco Octagon Building – Lantai 2., Jl. WarungBuncit Raya No.75 Jakarta Selatan 12740.

www.kompas.com

Kompas.com, the news portal of the **Kompas** daily newspaper, was the 14th most visited website in Indonesia in October 2012, according to the internet analysis website www.alexa.com

According to Kompas, the website attracts 15 million unique visitors and 105 million page views per month.

Kompas.com allows users to link directly to the group's radio stations, **Kompas TV**, and the **Tribun** chain of regional newspapers.

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Address: PT Kompas Cyber Media, Gedung Kompas Gramedia, Unit II Lt. 5,
Jl. Palmerah Selatan No. 22 – 28 Jakarta 10270, Indonesia.

www.vivanews.com

Viva News is a news portal owned by Abdurizal Bakrie's **Visi Asia Media** group. This also owns the 24-hour news channel **TVOne**.

Viva News covers all news beats, but has a strong focus on politics and business. It mostly attracts visitors in the 18 to 24 age group.

The site receives an international news feed from **BBC Indonesia**, in **Bahasa Indonesia**.

According to the internet analysis website www.alexa.com, Viva News was the 19th most visited website in Indonesia in October 2012.

Viva's *U-Report* feature allows members of the public to submit text, photos and videos to "create news" with Viva.

Editor in chief: Karaniya Dharmasaputra
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Address: Viva News, Menara Standard Chartered, Lt.31, Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio
No. 164,
Casablanca, Jakarta 12930

www.Okezone.com

Okezone is the news website of **NMC** group, which owns three of Indonesia's national commercial TV channels and the newspaper **Seputar Indonesia**.

The site, launched in 2007, features national and business news, as well as entertainment, lifestyle and sports items.

Okezone attracted about six million page views per day from 1 million unique visitors in 2011, according the MNC Group's annual report for that year.

The site has special sub-portals for the cities of **Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and Yogyakarta** in **Java**.

It provides live streaming of MNC's main free-to-air television stations; **RCTI, MNCTV** and **Global TV**, as well as the group's pay-TV channels.

Chief Executive – David Fernando Audi

Chief Editor – M Budi Santosa

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Jakarta 10340

Traditional and informal communications

In rural areas on Indonesia, most communication is face-to-face or through the mosque.

Village elders and religious leaders (the two roles often coincide in the same person) still possess strong influence.

In Muslim villages, important information is communicated to the men in the mosque on Fridays. They go home and tell the women.

In islands where other religions dominate, such as **Flores**, which is mainly Roman Catholic, and **Bali**, which is Hindu, similar channels of communication operate through churches and temples.

Small urban communities are often run more like rural villages than city suburbs. Here too important neighbourhood messages are frequently communicated through the mosque.

If there is a wedding, a death or a circumcision, one of the local religious leaders will announce it through the mosque loud speakers.

Several aid agencies have successfully enlisted the goodwill of religious leaders and organizations to facilitate communications with rural communities.

USAID used this channel to create awareness about Bird Flu.

It said in a June 2010 report:

“Members of the Islamic organization Muhammadiyah, in collaboration with the Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia), are serving as village avian influenza coordinators (VAICs). VAICs have provided training for schoolteachers on risks, prevention methods, and the role of communities in preventing avian influenza transmission and monitoring for potential outbreaks. In addition, Muhammadiyah is promoting outreach to small-scale “backyard” farmers, including efforts to encourage the use of poultry cages to help limit the possibility of flocks mingling with infected birds.”¹

The report went on to cite other instances where religious groups had assisted in development projects.

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) has successfully also engaged with local religious leaders of various faiths to help fight deforestation and raise awareness of environmental issues.

UN-REDD noted in a 2011 report:

“Effective communication requires that we use innovative approaches to reach millions of people. Religious leaders can be strategic partners in this endeavour. Also, the experience in Indonesia indicates that they want to be involved. Their constituents are at the grassroots, which are difficult to reach through workshops and written materials.”

Alongside face-to-face communication, text messaging to mobile phones has become pervasive, even in the most remote parts of Indonesia.

Nielsen Media Research found the use of mobile phones in Indonesia tripled between 2007 and 2011, mostly in the 10 – 19 year old age bracket.

Indonesian mobile networks are continuing to expand in the countryside, so this trend is likely to be maintained for some time to come.

Media Resources

Media regulators

Indonesia Broadcasting Commission www.kpi.go.id

Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Pusat (KPI), the Indonesian broadcasting Commission, was established by the Broadcasting Law 32 of 2002.

It issues licences to operate radio and TV stations and sets standards and guidelines for broadcasters.

The KPI also handles complaints about broadcasters from members of the public.

The nine members of the national commission are appointed by the House of Representatives.

The KPI also has regional commissions.

KPI National Chairman - Dadang Rahmat Hidayat

KPI database specialist - Eko Susanto

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Derwan Pers (Press Council) www.dewanpers.or.id

Dewan Pers, (The Press Council), is an independent self-regulation body for the media. It supports media professionals and promotes the freedom of the press.

The Press Council also works with media organizations to formulate press regulations and to generally improve the quality of professional journalism in Indonesia.

It oversees journalism ethics, resolves complaints arising from press coverage and develops communication between the press, the public and the government.

The Press Council became an independent body in 1999 when the Ministry of Information was abolished.

Members of the Press Council are elected every three years. They include journalists, managers of media companies, community leaders and experts in the field of communication.

The current Chairman, Bagir Manan, is a former Chief Justice.

In February 2012, the Press Council issued its first set of “cyber media guidelines” to regulate the behaviour of news websites, including those that publish user-generated content.

Chairman – Bagir Manan

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Sekretariat@dewanpers.or.id

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Jakarta Pusat 10110

Media associations

Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) www.ajiindonesia.org

Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI), the Alliance of Independent Journalists, promotes ethics and professionalism in journalism and upholds freedom of the press.

It is more of a professional association than a trade union.

The AJI campaigns for press freedom and ethical, independent journalism.

The organisation seeks to protect journalists from threats and harassment and guarantee their freedom to report and publish news, but it is not involved in collective bargaining for the improvement of pay and working conditions.

It has negotiated with rebels who have taken journalists hostage, and has organised lawyers to defend its members against civil and criminal lawsuits.

The AJI provides support and training, for journalists across the country. It has several regional offices around Indonesia.

In **Maluku**, the AJI runs a media centre which aims to protect journalists working in the turbulent province, which has a history of conflict between Muslims and Christians. The media centre also campaigns for "peace journalism."

The AJI was founded in 1994 in response to the Suharto regime's decision to ban three magazines after they printed articles critical of the government.

Several founding members of AJI suffered imprisonment and restrictions on their movements and some were blacklisted from working as journalists in Indonesia.

The AJI is a member of International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), and the Southeast Asian Press Alliance (SEAPA).

President - Eko Maryadi

E-mail: emaryadi@ajiindonesia.org

Secretary General - Suwarjono

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Head Office

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Email: secretariat@ajiindonesia.org

Address: AJI, Jl Kembang Raya No. 6, Kwitang, Senen, Jakarta Pusat, 10420, Indonesia

Indonesian Journalists' Association (PWI) <http://pwi.or.id>

Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (PWI) – the Indonesian Journalists' Association is the main journalists' trade union in Indonesia.

In November 2012, PWI claimed on its website to have more than 14,000 members. Nearly half of them worked in Jakarta.

During the Suharto years, PWI was perceived by many people as being close to the government. The organization was used by the government to try and gag the media and intimidate individual journalists.

However, since the fall of Suharto in 1998, PWI has undergone profound reform. It is now one of main voices speaking out for press freedom and professionalism within the media industry.

Chairman – H Margiono

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Email pwi@pwi.or.id

Address: PWI Pusat, Gedung Dewan Pers Lantai IV, Jalan Kebon Sirih 34, Jakarta 10110

Indonesian Community Radio Association (JKRI) <http://jrki.or.id>

Jaringan Radio Komunitas Indonesia (JKRI), the Indonesian Community Radio Association (JRKI) supports and represents about 300 community radio stations across the country.

The association trains and assists community radio staff and reporters during their establishment of new stations and supports them thereafter.

It encourages community radio stations to practice ethical and independent reporting and to produce programmes with a focus on local issues.

JRKI's secretariat is based in **Bandung** in West Java, but the organisation has regional offices across Indonesia, including in Aceh and Papua.

The overwhelming majority of its member stations are based in **Java**.

Chairman - Sinam M Sutarno

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Tel: +62 27 273716

Email: suara.jrki@gmail.com

Address: JKRI, Jl. Majalaya 9 No. 19, Antapani, Bandung 40194

Indonesian Association of Community Television (ATVKI) <http://atvki.or.id>

The Association of Indonesia's Community Television - *Asosiasi Televisi Komunitas Indonesia* (ATVKI) - provides assistance to those who wish to establish a community television station.

ATVKI provides training and guidance for community television staff and reporters.

In October 2012, the association listed 31 member community TV stations on its website. Nearly all of them were based on the island of **Java**.

Community TV Association secretary - Ian

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Email: ontamesir@gmail.com

Jakarta Foreign Correspondents Club www.jfcc.info

The Jakarta Foreign Correspondents Club (JFCC) brings together journalists who work for foreign media outlets.

It holds panel discussions on different themes, and events that help journalists and other communications professionals to network with each other.

The JFCC has about 400 members. A minority are journalists. The rest are associate members who represent public relations firms, large corporations, embassies, aid agencies and specialist consultancy firms.

Treasurer - Ms Devi Asmarani

Mob: +62 816 716 913

Tel: +62 21 390 3628

Address: JFCC, Plaza Gani Djemat, 4th floor, Jl. Imam Bonjol 76-78, Jakarta 10310

Indonesian National Commercial Radio Association

The Indonesian National Commercial Radio Association represents private the owners and managers of private radio stations.

The association liases with the government to promote the interests of its members and helps new radio stations to obtain a broadcasting license.

The association has its own code of ethics and professional standards.

Chairman – Rohmad Hadiwijoyo

Tel: +62 21 3983 2149

Email: prssnijakarta@yahoo.com

Address: Indonesian National Commercial Radio Association, Alamat: Sarinag Building, Jl. MH. Thamrin 11, 8th Floor, Jakarta 10350

Media development organisations

COMBINE Resource Institution <http://combine.or.id>

The Community Based Information Network Resource Institution (CRI) is a not-for-profit organisation that supports development in poor and marginalised communities in Indonesia through the more effective use of information, communication and technology.

CRI provides training and consulting services.

It takes a particular interest in community radio, the internet, mobile telephony, citizen journalism, and disaster relief.

Its Pasar Komunitas (Community Market) programme aims to gather and share economic information to support local business.

CRI was founded in 2001.

It is based in **Yogyakarta, Java**.

Director: Akhmad Nasir

Tel: +62 274 411 123

+62 274 749 8131

Email: office@combine.or.id

Address: CRI, Jl. KH Ali Maksum No 183, Pelemsewu, Panggunharjo, Sewon, Bantul, Yogyakarta

SIDAK www.infokorupsi.com

SIDAK – the Centre for Information and Data for Anti Corruption fights corruption in Indonesia and publishes information about corruption on its website.

The NGO runs training programmes for journalists to improve the coverage of corruption cases in Indonesia.

Programme Officer - Tasyriq Hifzhillah

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Email: tasyrique@infokorupsi.com

Address: SIDAK, Jl. Gambiran No. 85-A Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta, 55161, Indonesia

Audio and video production services

AsiaWorks Indonesia www.asiaworks.com

AsiaWorks Indonesia is a multi-media services company that operates throughout South East Asia.

It provides video and television production services, including crew hire, satellite transmission and Electronic News Gathering (ENG) services.

The company also provides media consulting and training.

It has offices in **Jakarta, Bangkok, Singapore** and **Beijing**.

It has worked closely with NGOs and government agencies in the past.

Tel: +62 21 316-2048,
+62 21 316-2049

Email: jakarta@asiaworks.com

Address: Asia Works, 16 Fl, Deutsche Bank building, Jalan Imam Bonjol 80,
Jakarta, Indonesia 10310

Amazing Productions www.amazingproductions.info

Amazing Productions is a video production and editing company headed by Hungarian journalist Horea Salajan.

It works with corporate clients as well as NGOs and government institutions.

President - Horea Salajan
Mob: +62 811 143 190
Email: horea@amazing.co.id
Tel: +62 21 750 7838

Address: Amazing Productions, Kompleks Golden Plaza, Unit B-31, Jl. RS
Fatmawati 15, Jakarta 12420

Media marketing, social research and advertising

Nielsen Indonesia www.nielsen.com/id.html

Nielsen Indonesia is the local branch of the global media and consumer research organization Nielsen.

It undertakes regular media audience surveys for advertisers and produces annual ratings for Indonesian TV stations.

Managing Director Indonesia - Catherine Eddy,
Tel: +62 21 - 2939 8100
Email: Catherine.Eddy@nielsen.com
nielsen.indonesia@nielsen.com

Address: Nielsen Indonesia, Mayapada Tower Floor 15 & 17, Jl. Jend.
Sudirman Kav 28, Jakarta, 12920

MARS Indonesia www.marsindonesia.com

MARS Indonesia is a local market research and data mining company that undertakes consumer and industrial research for both Indonesian and international companies.

The head office is in **Jakarta**. MARS has branch offices in **Medan** (North Sumatra), **Palembang** (South Sumatra), **Bandung** (West Java), **Semarang** (Central Java), **Surabaya** (East Java), **Makassar** (South Sulawesi), and **Denpasar** (Bali).

Operations Director - Sasotya Pratama

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Telecommunications overview

Almost everyone in Indonesia has a mobile phone.

However, network coverage is often patchy.

The mobile networks are sometimes knocked out for two or three days after major earthquakes in those parts of the country worst affected by the tremors.

SMS services are often restored before voice calls can get through again.

In some areas, where seismic events are common, many villages use two-way radios to maintain contact during emergencies while the mobile networks are temporarily down.

According to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) www.itu.int, there were 236.8 million active mobile phone lines in Indonesia at the end of 2011.

It estimated there were 97.7 mobile phone lines in the country for every 100 inhabitants.

In August 2012, the Association of Indonesian Mobile Telecommunications Operators - *Asosiasi Telekomunikasi Seluler Indonesia* (ATSI) - said the total number of mobile phone lines in Indonesia had risen to 280 million.

Many Indonesians own more than one SIM card to take advantage of cheaper tariffs for calls made between subscribers on the same network and other special deals.

There are relatively few landline phones in Indonesia – 38.6 million at the end of 2011, according to the ITU.

The number of landlines in use fell from a peak of 40.9 million in 2010.

Nevertheless, the trend of recent years has been for strong growth, spurred by the increasing use of fixed wireless technology instead of copper wires to cover the “last mile” between the subscriber and the exchange.

The number of active landlines in Indonesia has doubled since 2007.

The Australian communications consultancy www.Budde.com, noted:

“Wireless has now become the dominant component within the fixed-market segment; by 2011 it made up 80 percent of the total fixed-line subscriber base. The introduction of fixed wireless has also seen a major upturn in fixed-subscriber numbers, with teledensity reaching 17 percent by early 2012.”

Landline and mobile networks are being used to carry internet services alongside conventional telephony.

The ITU estimated that 18% of Indonesians used the internet in 2011. The Australia-based internet consultancy www.Budde.com estimated a slightly higher figure of 23%.

More and more Indonesians are using mobile devices to access the internet, especially smart phones.

BlackBerrys are particularly popular amongst middle class Indonesians.

According to one estimate by a senior executive of the mobile network XL Axiata, there were up to seven million BlackBerrys in use in April 2012.

The free messaging facility between BlackBerry users is particularly popular.

All of Indonesia's main mobile telecoms companies recorded a massive increase in mobile internet usage and revenue in 2011.

Many Indonesians go online, send faxes or make phone calls from the ubiquitous telecommunications kiosks known as *Warung Telekom*s.

According to the CIA World Factbook, there are more than 200,000 of these spread across the country.

The main mobile networks in Indonesia are:

- **Telkomsel** www.telkomsel.com This is the market leader with a market share of 43% in 2011. Telkomsel is a subsidiary of the state-controlled telecoms giant **Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Telkom)**, which also operates most of the country's landline network. It claimed to have 120 million mobile subscribers in August 2012.
- **Indosat** www.indosat.com This subsidiary of **Qatar Telecom Asia** had 51 million subscribers in mid-2012, making it Indonesia's second largest mobile operator.
- **XL Axiata** www.xl.co.id Indonesia's third largest mobile network is majority-owned by Malaysia's Axiata Group. It claimed to have nearly 46 million subscribers at the end of June 2012.
- **Bakrie Telecom** www.bakrietelecom.com Bakrie Telekom forms part of the business empire of Abdurizal Bakrie, the wealthy leader of the Golkar party. The company said it had 14.6 million customers at the end of 2011. It uses CDMA technology.

- **Smartfren** www.smartfren.com This small operator has a limited network covering Java, Bali and parts of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. It uses CDMA technology and claimed to have 7.6 million customers at the end of 2011.

Between them, **Telkomsel**, **Indosat** and **Axiata** controlled 85% of Indonesia's mobile telecoms market in 2011, according to Wireless Intelligence, a specialist news service produced by the GSMA, the global association of mobile network operators.

All telecommunications operators are scrambling to upgrade their networks from 2G to 3G with a view to offering high-speed broadband internet access.

Most Indonesians use pre-paid credit on their phones.

At the end of 2011, only 2% of Telekom's customers were post-paid subscribers who received monthly bills.

SIM cards can be purchased for as little as 25,000 rupiah (\$2.50).

Voice calls cost on average 600 to 1,500 rupiah (six to 12 US cents) per minute, depending on the time of day and whether the call is made to a subscriber on the same network or a different network.

SMS messages cost 100 to 150 Rupiah (1.0 to 1.5 US cents) each.

International SMS messages around Rp.500 (five US cents) each.

Multi-media messages – including photo messages cost around 900 Rupiah (nine US cents) each.

Internet access can be purchased from mobile networks for as little as 5,000 rupiah (50 US cents) per day or 100,000 rupiah (US\$10) per month.

The overall coverage of telecommunications providers ranges from good in most urban areas to patchy in many rural districts and non-existent in comparatively uninhabited and hard to reach areas.

Even in built-up areas and major tourism destinations coverage varies widely.

In Jakarta, mobile reception can be problematic inside buildings.

Indonesians are keen users of SMS messages. However, in recent years unsolicited broadcast SMS messages by advertisers have become something of a nuisance.

Some security companies and embassies provide SMS alerts to subscribers, but the media in general do not.

There have been several instances where alleged SMS news alerts, including hoax bomb threats, have created panic.

The Indonesian media prefers to use Facebook and Twitter to keep people on the move in touch with breaking news.

The mobile phone network is often temporarily crippled by large natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunamis in those regions that are hardest hit.

Some services – particularly SMS – often continue to function in such emergencies, although the delivery of messages may be delayed.

A sudden increase in the number of people trying to make voice calls at such times exacerbates connection problems.

It is common for at least one network to continue working in areas hit by natural disasters while the others are down.

However, in most cases full communication is restored on all mobile networks within two or three days.

According to Nielsen's Southeast Asia Digital Consumer Report 2011, almost 50% of Internet users in Indonesia use a mobile phone to go online.

78% of internet users owned a mobile phone with Internet capabilities, it noted.

Nielsen estimated that only 31% of Indonesian internet users owned a desktop computer in 2011, while 29% owned a laptop and just 2% owned a tablet.

Indonesia's internet users are addicted to social media, particularly Twitter and Facebook.

Facebook is the most visited website in Indonesia, according to the internet analysis website www.Alexa.com, ahead of Google in second place.

The internet analysis site www.socialbakers.com, reckoned there were nearly 50 million Facebook users in Indonesia in October 2012.

This figure implies that one in five Indonesians have a Facebook account!

Twitter is also huge in Indonesia.

According to Social Bakers, the most followed Twitter account in the country in October 2012 was that of local pop star Monica Agnes. She had nearly 5.9 million followers!

Twitter is widely used as a source of hard news, as well as celebrity gossip.

The fifth most followed Twitter account in October 2012 was that of www.detik.com, Indonesia's most popular news website. It had 3.6 million followers.

The French social media monitoring group, www.semiocast.com, has named Jakarta the tweeting capital of the world.

Of the 10.6 billion tweets posted globally in June 2012, more than 2% came from Jakarta in that month, Semiocast said.

The Indonesian provincial city of **Bandung**, in West Java, came 6th in the list of the world's top tweeting cities, after Jakarta, London, Manchester, England, and New York, but ahead of Paris and Los Angeles.

Blogging is also very popular.

The self-publishing sites www.Blogspot.com, www.wordpress.com, and www.Blogger.com are among the top 20 sites accessed in Indonesia, according to Alexa.

Social media is used to socialise, but is also a space where many young Indonesians voice their opinions and mobilise groups for activism.

The first major instance of the social media being successfully used to mobilise people for a political cause occurred in 2009.

The mainstream media portrayed Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Commission as a small lizard fighting a crocodile after two of its leading members were themselves arrested on corruption charges.

These two individuals protested that they had been framed in order to weaken the fight against corruption.

Young Indonesians launched campaigns on Facebook and Twitter to support them. These campaigns gathered so much support six months later President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ordered an investigation.

This eventually exonerated the two arrested members of the Antic-Corruption Commission of all charges against them.

The Twitter and Facebook campaigns led to a series of demonstrations throughout Indonesia, including a rally in Jakarta attended by 5,000 people.

Another notable example of the power of social media in Indonesia was the case of Prita Mulyasari versus the Omni International Hospital.

In this case, Prita, a middle-class housewife, complained in a private email to a friend about poor treatment at a local hospital.

The email was eventually posted on a website by Prita's friend, and the hospital sued Prita for defamation. She was imprisoned and ordered to pay a fine of 204 million rupiah (around US\$22,000).

Outraged bloggers began a national campaign to free Prita. This eventually led to her release, although she was still ordered to pay the fine.

Bloggers called for donations to help pay the fine and within seven days they had raised \$90,000.

The use of social media in Indonesia has not yet developed into a democratically-focused public sphere for deliberation and reform, mainly because of the very issues that led to Prita's imprisonment: government monitoring and censorship of electronic communications and repressive defamation laws which have not been reformed since the overthrow of Suharto.

Telecoms companies

Telekomunikasi Indonesia Persero (Telkom) www.telkom.co.id

Telkom is Indonesia's largest telecommunications group. It dominates both mobile and fixed line services in the country.

The government owns 52 percent of Telkom. The rest of its shares have been floated on the stock exchanges of Jakarta, London and New York.

Telekom, in turn, owns a controlling 65% stake in Indonesia's largest mobile network **Telekomsel**.

Telekom said in January 2012 that it had 8.5 million landline customers connected to its network directly by wires.

In addition, it had 18 million fixed location customers who used a wireless link to cover the "last mile" between the Telekom network and their premises.

Telkom also claimed to dominate the broadband internet market in Indonesia, with more than eight million broadband customers.

The company is based in the city of **Bandung**, 150 km east of Jakarta.

Telkom Head Office

Tel: +62-22-4521404

Email: corporate_comm@telkom.co.id

Address: Telkom, Jl. Japati No. 1 – Bandung, 40133

Telekomunikasi Selular (Telkomsel) www.telkomsel.com

Telkomsel is Indonesia's largest mobile phone company.

At the end of 2011, it claimed to have 107 million subscribers and a market share of 43%.

In August 2012, Teleksomsel said its subscriber base had risen to 120 million.

The company is 65% owned by the partially privatized state telecoms giant **Telekom**.

The remaining 35% is owned by the Singapore-based mobile operator **Singtel**.

Telekomsel began operations in 1995.

By the end of 2011, 40 million people - 37% of Telekom's customers - were using the network for data services, such as internet access and mobile payments, as well as voice calls and SMS messages.

Tekom'sel had 8.2 million registered users of its T-Cash mobile money transfer service by the end of 2011.

This is used to pay for goods and services by swiping the phone close to special electronic payment terminals. It is also used to make cash transfers between individuals.

The company said in its 2011 annual report that its fibre-optic network which carries mobile broadband services had reached 48 cities in Indonesia by the end of that year.

Tekom'sel
Tel: +62 21) 524 0811

Address: Telekom'sel, Wisma Mulia, Fl. Mezzanine, Jl. Gen. Gatot Subroto No 42, Jakarta 12710

Indosat www.indosat.com

Indosat is Indonesia's second largest mobile network operator.

The company said it had 51 million subscribers in mid-2012.

Indosat is 65% owned by Qatar Telecom Asia.

The Indonesian government owns a 14.3% minority stake in the company.

In addition to mobile services, Indosat offers a fixed location wireless service to subscribers in several Indonesian cities.

The company said in its first half results for 2012 that voice traffic was continuing to grow at an annual rate of 12%, but mobile internet usage was surging 46% a year. The volume of SMS traffic was flat.

President Director - Harry Sasongko Tirtotjondro

Public relations
Tel: +62 21 3000 3001 ext. 614
E-mail : publicrelations@indosat.com

Address: Indosat, Jl Medan Merdeka Barat No. 21 Jakarta 10110

XL Axiata www.xl.co.id

XL Axiata is Indonesia's third-largest mobile network operator.

The company is 66.6% owned by Malaysia's **Axiata Group**.

It claimed to have more than 46 million subscribers at the end of June 2012.

XL Axiata operates a mobile money service which allows migrant workers to send remittances home.

Corporate Communications

Tel: +62 21 579 59887

Email: corpcomm@xl.co.id

Business solutions

Tel: +62 21 579 59817

Email: business_solutions@xl.co.id

Sales

Tel: +62 21579 59181

Address: XL Axiata, Menara Prima, Lantai 8, Jl. Lingkar Mega Kuningan Blok 6.2, Kawasan Mega Kuningan, Jakarta 12950

Bakrie Telecom www.bakrietelecom.com

Bakrie Telecom is part of the Bakrie Group conglomerate, controlled by politician and business magnate Abdurizal Bakrie.

Bakrie is chairman of the Golkar party and is planning to run for president in the 2014 elections.

Bakrie Telecom said it had 14.6 million customers at the end of 2011.

The company uses CDMA technology rather than the mainstream GSM.

At the end of 2011 it offered mobile data services in 19 cities across Indonesia.

The Indonesian media has consistently reported that Bakrie Telecom is plagued by heavy debts which threaten its survival.

Corporate communications

Email: corpcomm@bakrietelecom.com

Address: Bakrie Telecom, Wisma Bakrie, Jl HR Rasuna Said, Kav B1 Karet Setiabudi, Jakarta Selatan 12920

Smartfren www.smartfren.com

This small mobile operator has a limited network covering **Java, Bali** and parts of **Sumatra, Kalimantan** and **Sulawesi**.

The company uses CDMA technology rather than the mainstream GSM.

Smartfren claimed to have 7.6 million customers at the end of 2011.

Tel: +62 21-501 00000

Address: Smartfren, I. H. Agus Salim No. 45 Sabang , Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta, 10340
