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**REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND DIGITAL
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 2 OF 2025
CONCERNING
AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS NUMBER 2 OF 2023
CONCERNING THE USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM BASED ON
CLASS PERMIT**

WITH THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

**MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND DIGITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA**

- Considering :
- a. that along with technological developments, and in order to support the vision of Digital Indonesia and to meet the needs of the community for high-speed internet connectivity, it is necessary to add radio frequencies used based on class permits;
 - b. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, the provisions for the use of radio frequency spectrum based on class permits have been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Number 2 of 2023 concerning the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum Based on Class Permits which are no longer in accordance with technological developments and the community's need for high-speed internet connectivity, so adjustments need to be made;
 - c. that based on the considerations as referred to in letters a and b, it is necessary to stipulate the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Digital concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics Number 2 of 2023 concerning the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum Based on Class Permits;

- In the view of :
1. Article 17 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 2. Law Number 36 of 1999 concerning Telecommunications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 154, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3881) as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

3. Law Number 39 of 2008 concerning State Ministries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 166, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4916) as amended by Law Number 61 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 39 of 2008 concerning State Ministries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2024 Number 225, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6994);
4. Government Regulation Number 46 of 2021 concerning Post, Telecommunications, and Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 56, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6658);
5. Presidential Regulation Number 174 of 2024 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2024 Number 370);
6. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2021 Number 305);
7. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics Number 12 of 2021 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2021 Number 1120);
8. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics Number 2 of 2023 concerning the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum Based on Class Permit (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2023 Number 329);

DECIDES TO

To Establish : REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND DIGITAL ON AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS NUMBER 2 OF 2023 ON THE USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM BASED ON CLASS PERMIT.

Article I

Several provisions in the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics Number 2 of 2023 concerning the Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum Based on Class Permit (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2023 Number 329) are amended as follows:

1. The provisions of number 18, number 19, and number 20 of Article 1 are amended to read as follows:

Article 1

In this Ministerial Regulation, the following terms are defined:

- 1) Telecommunication Tools are any equipment used in telecommunications.



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- 2) Telecommunication Devices are a group of Telecommunication Tools that enable telecommunications.
- 3) Technical Standards are technical requirements for Telecommunication Tools and/or Telecommunication Devices that include electrical, electronic, safety, health, security, and/or environmental aspects.
- 4) Class Permit is a permit to use the Radio Frequency Spectrum attached to Telecommunication Tools and/or Telecommunication Devices that have met Technical Standards and are used based on certain requirements.
- 5) Radio Station Permit is a permit to use the radio frequency spectrum in the form of a radio frequency channel based on certain requirements.
- 6) Radio Frequency Spectrum is an electromagnetic wave with a frequency of less than 3000 GHz that propagates in the air and/or space that functions as a medium for sending and/or receiving information for purposes including Telecommunications, Broadcasting, aviation, shipping, meteorology, remote sensing, and astronomy.
- 7) Radio Frequency Band is part of the Radio Frequency Spectrum that has a certain width.
- 8) Telecommunication Tools and/or Telecommunication Device Certificates, hereinafter referred to as Certificates, are documents stating the conformity of the type of Telecommunication Tools and/or Telecommunication Devices to the established Technical Standards.
- 9) Telecommunication Provision is the activity of providing and servicing telecommunications so as to enable the implementation of telecommunications.
- 10) Radio Local Area Networks, hereinafter referred to as RLANs, are Telecommunication Equipment and/or Telecommunication Devices that receive and transmit digital signals, which operate on certain Radio Frequency Bands used for data transmission purposes, and are designed to enable compatibility with IEEE 802.3 standard interfaces, and are intended for wireless extension functions.
- 11) Low Power Wide Area Networks, hereinafter abbreviated as LPWANs, are Telecommunication Equipment and/or Telecommunication Devices with low power consumption and wide coverage that operate on certain Radio Frequency Bands.
- 12) Short Range Devices, hereinafter abbreviated as SRDs, are Telecommunication Equipment and/or Telecommunication Devices that have a low risk of causing harmful interference.
- 13) International Mobile Telecommunications Based on Class Permit, hereinafter referred to as Class Permit-Based IMT, is a Telecommunication Device and/or cellular mobile Telecommunication Device based on IMT technology standards by utilizing Class Permit Radio Frequency Bands combined with other Radio Frequency Bands that have been determined for the purposes of organizing cellular mobile networks.
- 14) Private Mobile Radio, hereinafter referred to as PMR, is a Telecommunication Device and/or Telecommunication Device that works for short-distance voice services that work on predetermined radio frequency channels.
- 15) Access is a network that reaches end-user telecommunications devices.
- 16) Backhaul is a network that connects the backbone network to the

- distribution point, and then from the distribution point is connected to the access network.
- 17) Person is an individual, legal entity, business entity, and government agency.
 - 18) Minister is the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of communication and information.
 - 19) Director General is the Director General of Digital Infrastructure.
 - 20) Directorate General is the Directorate General of Digital Infrastructure.
2. The provisions in Appendix I and Appendix II are amended to become the provisions as stated in Attachment I and Attachment II which are an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

Article II

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

In order for everyone to be aware of it, the Promulgation of this Ministerial Regulation shall be ordered by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta
on January 15, 2025

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION
AND DIGITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,

MEUTYA VIADA HAFID

Promulgated in Jakarta
on February 7, 2025

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
LEGISLATION
MINISTRY OF LAW OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DHAHANA PUTRA
STATE GAZETTE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR
2025 NUMBER 83



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APPENDIX I
REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF
COMMUNICATION AND DIGITAL OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 2 YEAR 2025
CONCERNING THE AMENDMENTS TO
THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER
OF COMMUNICATION AND
INFORMATICS NUMBER 2 OF 2023
CONCERNING THE USE OF RADIO
FREQUENCY SPECTRUM BASED ON
CLASS PERMIT

RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM BASED ON CLASS PERMITS FOR
GROUPS OF TELECOMMUNICATION TOOLS AND/OR
TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICES

NO.	RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM	GROUPS OF TELECOMMUNICATION TOOLS AND/OR TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICES
1.	3–315 kHz	SRD
2.	315–405 KHz	SRD
3.	510–1600 kHz	SRD
4.	1700–1800 kHz	SRD
5.	6765–6795 kHz	SRD
6.	7400–8800 kHz	SRD
7.	10,2–11 MHz	SRD
8.	13,553–13,567 MHz	SRD
9.	26,957–27,283 MHz	SRD
10.	29,7–50 MHz	SRD
11.	72,08 MHz	SRD
12.	72,20 MHz	SRD
13.	72,40 MHz	SRD
14.	72,60 MHz	SRD
15.	72,61–73,91 MHz	SRD
16.	74–74,8 MHz	SRD
17.	75,4–76 MHz	SRD
18.	84–87 MHz	SRD
19.	87,5–108 MHz	SRD
20.	138,2–138,45 MHz	SRD
21.	146,35–146,50 MHz	SRD
22.	158,275 paired with 162,875 MHz	SRD
23.	158,325 paired with 162,925 MHz	SRD
24.	169,4–169,8125 MHz	SRD
25.	170,275 MHz	SRD
26.	170,375 MHz	SRD
27.	173,575 MHz	SRD

28.	173,675 MHz	SRD
29.	173,965–225 MHz	SRD
30.	230–242 MHz	SRD
31.	244–250 MHz	SRD
32.	266,75–267,25 MHz	SRD
33.	300–322 MHz	SRD
34.	380,2125–381,3125 MHz	SRD
35.	402–405 MHz	SRD
36.	407–425 MHz	SRD
37.	409,74375–409,99375 MHz	PMR
38.	430–432 MHz	SRD
39.	433–434,79 MHz	SRD, LPWAN
40.	444,40–444,80 MHz	SRD
41.	470–806 MHz	SRD
42.	863–865 MHz	SRD
43.	868,6–868,7 MHz	SRD
44.	869,2–869,3 MHz	SRD
45.	916,1–916,5 MHz	SRD
46.	917,3–917,7 MHz	SRD
47.	918,5–918,9 MHz	SRD
48.	919,5–920 MHz	SRD
49.	920–923 MHz	SRD, LPWAN
50.	2400–2483,5 MHz	SRD, RLAN, LPWAN
51.	3100–10600 MHz	SRD
52.	5150–5250 MHz	SRD, RLAN, IMT Based on Class Permit
53.	5250–5350 MHz	SRD, RLAN, IMT Based on Class Permit
54.	5725–5825 MHz	RLAN, IMT Based on Class Permit
55.	5725–5850 MHz	SRD
56.	5850–5925 MHz	SRD
57.	5925–6425 MHz	RLAN
58.	10,50–10,55 GHz	SRD
59.	24–24,25 GHz	SRD
60.	57–64 GHz	RLAN
61.	57–61 GHz	SRD
62.	61–61,5 GHz	SRD
63.	61,5–64 GHz	SRD
64.	76–77 GHz	SRD

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION
AND DIGITAL OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA,

MEUTYA VIADA HAFID



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APPENDIX II

REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND DIGITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER...YEAR 2025

CONCERNING AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS NUMBER 2 OF 2023 CONCERNING THE USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM BASED ON CLASS PERMIT

OPERATIONAL TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TOOLS AND/OR TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICES USING RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM BASED ON CLASS PERMITS

I. Radio Local Area Network (RLAN)

No.	Radio Frequency Spectrum	The use of maximum Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP)	Maximum Bandwidth for Each Radio Frequency Channel	Device Placement
1.	2400–2483,5 MHz	Access Type 1: 500 mW (27 dBm)	40 MHz	Indoor
		Access type 2: 4 Watt (36 dBm)	20 MHz	Used in Outdoor*
		Backhaul: 4 Watt (36 dBm)		
2.	5150–5250 MHz	Access Type 1: 200 mW (23 dBm)	80 MHz	Indoor, and prohibited to be placed Outdoor
3.	5250–5350 MHz	Access Type 1: 200 mW (23 dBm)	80 MHz	Indoor, and Prohibited to be placed Outdoor
4.	5150–5350 MHz	Access Type 1: 200 mW (23 dBm)	160 MHz	Indoor, and Prohibited to be placed Outdoor
5.	5725–5825 MHz	Access Type 1: 200 mW (23 dBm)	80 MHz	Indoor



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		Access Type 2: 4 Watt (36 dBm)	20 MHz	Used in outdoor*
		Backhaul: 4 Watt (36 dBm)		
6.	5925–6425 MHz	Access Type 1: Low Power Indoor (LPI) 200 mW (23 dBm)	320 MHz	Indoor and prohibited to be placed Outdoor
		Access Type 1: Very Low Power (VLP) 25 mW (14 dBm)		Indoor and Outdoor
7.	57–64 GHz	10 Watt (40 dBm)	2,16 GHz	prohibited to be placed Outdoor

Note:

*) For RLANs that are used outdoors, the maximum transmit power Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) is the maximum transmit power that can be transmitted by the RLAN, either with an antenna integrated with the RLAN or an antenna separated from the RLAN. In the case where the RLAN is not equipped with an antenna, the antenna that will be used to complete the RLAN must meet the maximum antenna gain limit, with the following calculation formula:

$$\text{Ant Gain (dBisotropic)} = \text{Max EIRP (dBm)} - \text{RF Out RLAN (dBm)}$$

Where:

- 1) The max EIRP value corresponds to the maximum transmit power value of Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) in the RLAN operational technical provisions table.
- 2) The RLAN RF Out value (dBm) corresponds to the information stated in the RLAN Certificate or technical specifications.

Example of maximum antenna gain calculation:

RLAN with RF Out technical specifications of 20 dBm and separately obtained antennas, will be used outdoors as Backhaul and operate on the Radio Frequency Band 5725– 5825 MHz based on Class Permit, then the antennas that can be used must have a maximum antenna gain technical specification of:

$$\text{Ant Gain (dBisotropic)} = 36 \text{ dBm EIRP} - 20 \text{ dBm} = 16 \text{ dBisotropic}$$

RLANs that can be used outside the technical operational Provisions under certain conditions that meet the following provisions:

- a. using the Radio Frequency Spectrum in the radio frequency band 5725 - 5825 MHz; and
- b. can only use connectorized type RLANs, namely radio units with separate antennas, so that the antenna is not integrated with the radio unit in 1 (one) same device.

An illustration of the connectorized type RLAN is shown in Figure 1 as follows:

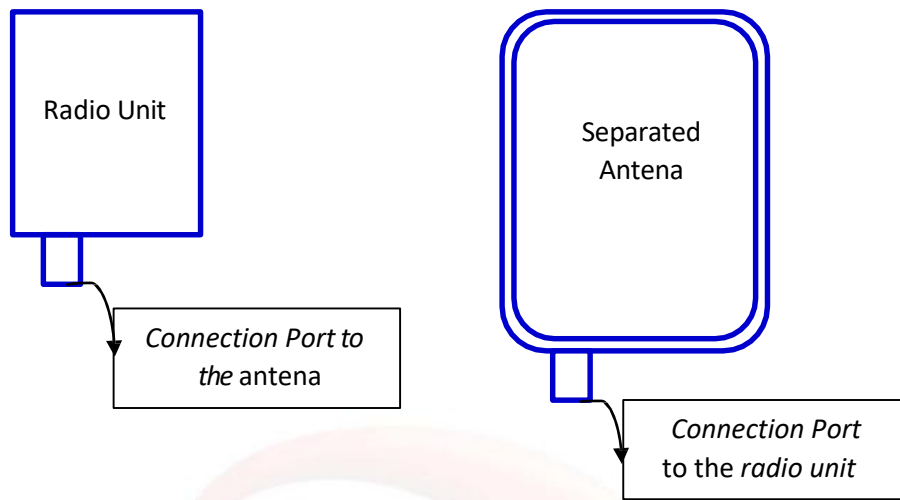


Figure 1. Illustration of Connectorized Type RLAN

The RLAN topology for Access and Backhaul purposes is listed in Figure 2 as follows:

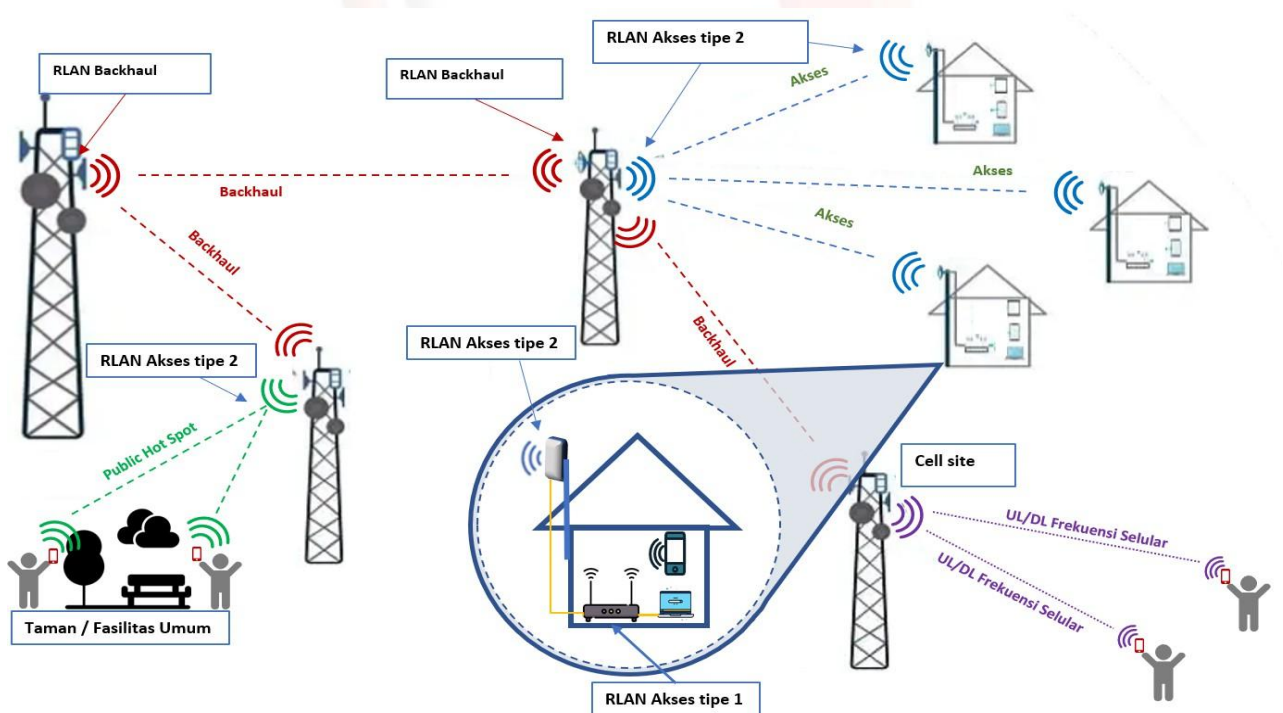


Figure 2. Illustration of RLAN topology for Access and Backhaul

Notes for the Figure 2:

1. Type 1 access is access using RLAN for end user. Examples of type 1 RLAN access devices include portable Wi-Fi modems, Home Routers, RLAN Repeaters, mobile phones, laptops, or household devices. Specifically for the use of the



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5925–6425 MHz radio frequency band, type 1 access devices are divided into Low Power Indoor (LPI) and Very Low Power (VLP).

2. Type 2 access is access using RLAN with a configuration from one point to many points (point to multipoint), to be able to directly provide access to Telecommunication Equipment and/or Telecommunication Devices on the customer side (Customer Premises Equipment/CPE). Examples of the use of type 2 RLAN Access are internet access in public facilities or public areas, such as city parks, stadiums, or housing complex areas.
3. Backhaul is Backhaul that uses RLAN. Examples of the use of RLAN Backhaul include wireless bridges and as Backhaul for cellular mobile networks.

II. Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN)

No.	Radio Frequency Spectrum	The use of Maximum <i>Effective Isotropic Radiated Power</i> (EIRP)	Maximum Bandwidth per Radio Frequency Channel	Maximum Duty Cycle
1.	433,05–434,79 MHz	16,4 mW (12,15 dBm)	125 kHz	Not regulated
2.	920–923 MHz	<i>Gateway/Base Station:</i> 400 mW (26 dBm) <i>End Node/Subscriber Station:</i> 100 mW (20 dBm)	250 kHz	<i>Downlink:</i> 1% <i>Uplink:</i> 1%
3.	2400–2483,5 MHz	1 Watt (30 dBm)	1 MHz	Not regulated

III. Short Range Device (SRD)

No.	Radio Frequency Spectrum	The use of maximum Transmit Power and/or Maximum Field Strength
1.	3–315 kHz	Based on applied technical Standards
2.	315–405 kHz	
3.	510–1600 kHz	
4.	1700–1800 kHz	
5.	6765–6795 kHz	



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6.	7400–8800 kHz
7.	10,2–11 MHz
8.	13,553–13,567 MHz
9.	26,957–27,283 MHz
10.	29,7–50 MHz
11.	72,08 MHz
12.	72,20 MHz
13.	72,40 MHz
14.	72,60 MHz
15.	72,61–73,91 MHz
16.	74–74,8 MHz
17.	75,4–76 MHz
18.	84–87 MHz
19.	87,5–108 MHz
20.	138,2–138,45 MHz
21.	146,35–146,50 MHz
22.	158,275 paired with 162,875 MHz
23.	158,325 paired with 162,925 MHz
24.	169,4–169,8125 MHz
25.	170,275 MHz
26.	170,375 MHz
27.	173,575 MHz
28.	173,675 MHz
29.	173,965–225 MHz
30.	230–242 MHz
31.	244–250 MHz
32.	266,75–267,25 MHz
33.	300 - 322 MHz
34.	380,2125 - 381,3125 MHz
35.	402–405 MHz
36.	407–425 MHz
37.	430–432 MHz
38.	433–434,79 MHz
39.	444,40–444,80 MHz
40.	470–806 MHz
41.	863–865 MHz
42.	868,6–868,7 MHz
43.	869,2–869,3 MHz
44.	916,1–916,5 MHz



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45.	917,3–917,7 MHz
46.	918,5–918,9 MHz
47.	919,5–920 MHz
48.	920–923 MHz
49.	2400–2483,5 MHz
50.	3100–10600 MHz
51.	5150–5250 MHz
52.	5250–5350 MHz
53.	5725–5850 MHz
54.	5850–5925 MHz
55.	5925 – 6425 MHz
56.	10,50–10,55 GHz
57.	24–24,25 GHz
58.	57–61 GHz
59.	61–61,5 GHz
60.	61,5–64 GHz
61.	76–77 GHz

IV. International Mobile Telecommunications/IMT Based on Class Permit

No.	Radio Frequency Spectrum	Use of Maximum Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP)	Maximum Bandwidth per Radio Frequency Channel	Device Placement
1.	5150–5250 MHz	200 mW (23 dBm)	20 MHz	Prohibited to be placed Outdoor
2.	5250–5350 MHz	200 mW (23 dBm)	20 MHz	Prohibited to be placed Outdoor
3.	5725–5825 MHz	200 mW (23 dBm)	20 MHz	Prohibited to be placed Outdoor
		4 W (36 dBm)	20 MHz	Used in Outdoor

V. Private Mobile Radio (PMR)

Radio Frequency Spectrum	Maximum Transmit Power	Maximum Number of Radio Frequency Channels	Use of Devices
409,74375 - 409,99375 MHz	500 mW (27 dBm) <i>Effective Radiated Power</i> (ERP)	20 Radio Frequency Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The radio frequency channels that can be used have been determined by the device provider (Channel Preset), and



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			<p>cannot be determined by the device user. In addition, the device also does not have a numeric keypad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is forbidden to use a power booster and/or signal repeater
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