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INDONESIA

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ICT WATCH

Indonesia has been involved in the WSIS since its inception. Today, the WSIS framework is used as a reference point in various national ICT-related policies. Based on the existing context, Indonesia is expected to support the extension of the WSIS mandate as an enabler for the post-2015 Development Agenda. In addition, Indonesia is continuing to strengthen the role of multistakeholder approaches nationally, including in the sphere of internet governance. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), which is responsible for ICT-related policies in Indonesia, has been gradually evolving and embracing multistakeholder approaches in developing national policies and including civil society in the process.

POSITION ON KEY ISSUES

Development

At the WSIS in Tunisia, November 2005, the main points highlighted by the Indonesian delegation were about the target time of achievement, monitoring, and matters related to efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).¹ Since then, the Indonesian government, in this case the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), has adopted a number of measures in line with the spirit and objective of the WSIS.

In following years, the Indonesian government regularly attended the WSIS Forum. During the WSIS Forum 2015 in Geneva, the Indonesian MCIT Directorate General Prof. Kalamullah Ramli asserted in the High-level Policy Statement that, “Indonesia believes that along with the effective and affordable ICT ecosystem, our works in WSIS and others venues would contribute positively to the achievement of the post-2015 Development Agenda that sets the ambitious targets in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This summit will certainly continue to serve that purpose.” In his closing statement, he emphasised strong commitment to strengthening the development-oriented information society through WSIS and continuous collaboration with all stakeholders in achieving its common goals and objectives.²

Human Rights

The Indonesian MCIT Minister Rudiantara, at the Opening Session of the Global Conference of Cyber Space (GCCS) 2015 in The Hague, encouraged the international community to reaffirm that, “the same rights that people have offline must as well be protected online.” He also stated that there must be adequate efforts on safeguarding the rights of others to prevent the risk of abuse or arbitrary exercise.³

Previously, at the ITU-led WSIS +10 High Level Forum in Geneva in 2014, Ramli encouraged that internet governance should be arranged in a way that

1. http://www.postel.go.id/info_view_c_6_p_1318.htm

2. http://www.itu.int/en/itu-wsis/SiteAssets/hls/statements/9/Prof_Kalamullah_Ramli.pdf

3. <https://www.gccs2015.com/sites/default/files/documents/Statement%20of%20Indonesia.pdf>

4. https://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/inc/ps/doc/PolicyStatementsSessionOne-B/Prof.Kalamullah.Ramli_Indonesia_Long.docx

5. http://www.postel.go.id/info_view_c_6_p_1318.htm

6. https://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/inc/ps/doc/PolicyStatementsSessionOne-B/Prof.Kalamullah.Ramli_Indonesia_Long.docx

7. <https://www.gccs2015.com/sites/default/files/documents/Statement%20of%20Indonesia.pdf>

8. Ibid.

9. http://www.itu.int/en/itu-wsis/SiteAssets/hls/statements/9/Prof_Kalamullah_Ramli.pdf

10. <http://www.kominfo.go.id>

11. <http://www.mastel.or.id/index.php?q=sekilas-aktivitas-mastel>

12. <http://www.apjii.or.id>

13. <http://www.pandi.id>

14. <https://www.apnic.net/about-APNIC/organization/apnics-region/national-internet-registries>

acknowledges cyber-jurisdiction in cyberspace, as a logical reflection and exercise of states’ sovereignty. He also stated, “Indonesia views this with an equal weight and importance to those of democracy and respect to the freedom of speech and information, in the conduct of cyber-space, while adhering to the well-being of the whole community”.⁴

Internet Governance

In issues related to internet governance, at the WSIS in Tunisia, November 2005, Indonesia stressed the importance of promoting the principles of multilateralism, multistakeholderism, transparency, democracy, and promoting the role of government in the regulation of the public interest in the management of the internet world.⁵ At the WSIS +10 High Level Forum 2014, MCIT Directorate General, Ramli, stated that the best course of action to build and to house the system of internet governance is through the United Nations’ System, as the world’s core forum for international norm setting and cooperation. He emphasised that, “Indonesia therefore strongly calls for the Tunis 2005 formula to be retained as an indispensable part of WSIS as it was then, now and in the future”.⁶

In terms of IGF mandate renewal, as one of the hosts of the global IGF, it is expected for Indonesia to express support for the renewal of the mandate. Several recent official statements support this assumption. MCIT Minister Rudiantara, at the Opening Session of the GCCS 2015, noted that, “Indonesia had hosted the 8th IGF 2013 in Bali with the theme Building Bridges: Enhancing Multistakeholder Cooperation for Growth and Sustainable Development”. He stated that a conference where government, the business sector, and civil society work hand in hand is indeed exemplary and shows that multistakeholderism works.⁷ Although he did not specifically mention the IGF, the Minister clearly stated that, “an inclusive, effective, and clear objective global architecture forum participated by governments, private sectors, and civil society in the framework of the United Nations World Summit of Information Society (WSIS) is essential.”⁸

On a separate occasion, MCIT Directorate General Ramli further outlined Indonesia’s support for the “multistakeholder approach that engages governments, private businesses, civil society, and other components in the ICT ecosystem.”⁹

ACTORS

The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT)¹⁰ is responsible for ICT-related policies in Indonesia. There are at least two Directorate Generals under MCIT that engage with WSIS closely, namely the Directorate General of Post and IT, and the Directorate General of ICT Application. MCIT is now gradually involving and embracing multistakeholder approaches, including civil society organisations, when drafting or developing a policy. For example, Infocomm Society (Mastel) is a well-respected non-profit organisation that has a significant influence in providing ICT policy considerations in Indonesia, and is quite often invited by the House of Representatives to provide input. Mastel is also actively involved as part of the Indonesian delegation when attending various international fora such as WSIS.¹¹

Other bodies involved in ICT issues in Indonesia include the Indonesia ISPs Association (APJII)¹² and the .ID Indonesia Domain Name Registry (PANDI)¹³ which manages the Indonesia Country Code Top Level Domain (cc-TLD). The APJII and PANDI, are both significant partners to the MCIT. APJII is delegated by the Asia Pacific Network Information Center (APNIC) to manage Internet Protocol (IP numbers) in Indonesia.¹⁴ APJII also manages the Indonesia Internet eXchange (IIX), as one of the Internet traffic hubs in the country. PANDI receives a mandate from ICANN to manage the cc-TLD IDs in Indonesia. Both, along with MCIT and other stakeholders including Indonesian civil society organisations Network for Internet Governance (ID-CONFIG), HIVOS Southeast Asia, and ICT Watch Indonesia, had

a significant role in the success of the IGF 2013 in Bali. They also initiated the Indonesia IGF (ID-IGF), and held the National ID-IGF Dialogue in 2012 and 2014.

MOTIVATIONS

In every WSIS Forum, a high-ranking officer of MCIT has chaired the Indonesian delegation. Since the Second Phase of WSIS in Tunisia, MCIT has made WSIS one of the main references in its strategic planning of ICT in Indonesia.¹⁵ According to MCIT's strategic plan, there are seven main national development programs that should be supported by MCIT: food sovereignty, energy, maritime, tourism and industry, infrastructure, human resources and the border area. As the lead sector, MCIT is focusing on telecommunication, internet and broadcasting. The summary of MCIT strategic planning is also published on its website.¹⁶

Externally, Indonesia is active in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and regularly takes part in the ASEAN Telecommunications and IT Ministers Meeting (TELMIN). Its position in the WSIS Review will likely be closely aligned with ASEAN initiatives and agreements. ASEAN TELMIN submitted a joint statement to the WSIS 2003 in Geneva, which advocated the following: (a) that the global strategy to realise the Information Society must be based on concrete milestones rather than broad visions; (b) that the Plan of Action should be adapted to each region's unique and diverse needs; and (c) that existing regional initiatives such as the e-ASEAN should be leveraged upon when implementing ICT Programs.¹⁷

ASEAN TELMIN also provided input to the WSIS 2005 in Tunisia in 2005, that, "we urge of participants in the WSIS process to recall that the WSIS process is not just about the Internet Governance but also about using ICTs to achieve the Millennium Development Goals". Specifically on Internet Governance, ASEAN TELMIN asserted, "any approach to Internet Governance must be done in a multistakeholder environment with the full, inclusive and appropriate participation of all stakeholders; government, private sector and civil society."¹⁸

At the 10th ASEAN TELMIN meeting in 2011 at Kuala Lumpur, the ministers agreed upon a common reference document¹⁹ called the ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2015 (AIM2015).²⁰ Four key outcomes of the implementation of this document are: ICT as an engine of growth for ASEAN countries, recognition for ASEAN as a global ICT hub, enhanced quality of life for the people of ASEAN, and contribution towards ASEAN integration. At the 14th ASEAN TELMIN meeting in January 2015 in Bangkok, the ministers agreed to build upon the progress made under AIM2015 to chart the course for the post-2015 vision to further enhance innovative utilisation of ICTs for sustainable economic development.²¹

In addition to its regional interests, Indonesia's position will also likely take into account the country's membership in the G77 and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), although it is not clear to what extent.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

In general, the government of Indonesia, especially MCIT, is now more open to civil society involvement and engagement in the policy making process. MCIT quite often asks for public feedback and input openly on draft ministerial regulations, such as the draft universal service obligation²² and the draft personal data protection.²³ MCIT also frequently invites civil society organisations to contribute to meetings on strategic or technical issues. One example was when ICT Watch was invited to become one of the panellists on the MCIT National Coordination Meeting in Jakarta, June 8 this year²⁴ where the group gave a presentation on the multistakeholder approach to the linkage of WSIS and the SDGs.²⁵

For international events or fora where Indonesia is involved or invited, there is no firm procedure whereby civil society may engage or get involved as part the official Indonesian delegation. Nevertheless, previously MCIT has invited other stakeholders to give input and ideas to the delegation, before they departed for events, which may be the case for WSIS.

15. http://publikasi.kominfo.go.id/bitstream/handle/54323613/794/DokHasilSidangWSIS_Terjemahan.pdf
16. <http://web.kominfo.go.id/sites/default/files/Ringkasan%20Draft%20Renstra%20Kemkominfo%20Tahun%202015--2019.pdf>
17. <http://www.asean.org/communities/asean-economic-community/category/overview-18>
18. <http://www.asean.org/communities/asean-economic-community/item/statement-by-the-association-of-southeast-asian-nations-telecommunications-and-it-ministers-as-input-to-wsis-tunis>
19. <http://www.asean.org/images/2012/Economic/TELMIN/presrelease/Joint%20Media%20Statement%20of%20the%20Tenth%20ASEAN%20Telecommunications%20and%20Information%20Technology%20Ministers%20Meeting%20%2810th%20TELMIN%29.pdf>
20. <http://www.asean.org/resources/publications/asean-publications/item/asean-ict-masterplan-2015>
21. http://www.asean.org/images/2015/January/jms_telmin/TELMIN-14-JMS%20Final%20cleared.pdf
22. http://kominfo.go.id/index.php/content/detail/4906/Siaran+Pers+No.28-PIH-KOMINFO-5-2015+tentang+Uji+Publik+atas+Rancangan+Peraturan+Menteri+mengenai+Kewajiban+Pelayanan+Universal+%28KPU%29+Telekomunikasi+dan+Informatika/0/siaran_pers#.Va-LULUt-pQ
23. http://kominfo.go.id/index.php/content/detail/5128/Siaran+Pers+No.53-PIH-KOMINFO-07-2015+tentang+Uji+Publik+Rancangan+Peraturan+Menteri+mengenai+Perundangan+Data+Pribadi+dalam+Sistem+Elektronik/0/siaran_pers#.Va-KNLUt-pQ
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25. [25] <http://web.kominfo.go.id/sites/default/files/users/12/Rakornas%20kominfo%20-%20ICT%20Watch-%20final.pdf>