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SUMMARY

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OPENING REMARKS

The Government, in this case the Ministry of ICT, supports the presence of the Indonesia IGF as a forum to discuss the twists and turns of internet governance in Indonesia. And, also as a comparison to the global internet governance so we could realize inclusive and transparent internet governance in Indonesia.

MARIAM F. BARATA

Coordinator MAG Indonesia IGF &
Director of Internet Governance, Ministry of ICT Indonesia

The development of ICT and the increasingly open access to information sources have shaped a well-informed society. The government will continue its role as a facilitator in developing ecosystems that support digital transformation in this global era.

In the spirit of collaborative, egalitarian, and inclusive dialogue between the robust multi stakeholders, the preparation, implementation, and supervision of internet governance in Indonesia will be better going forward.

SEMUEL A. PANGERAPAN

Director General of Informatics Application (APTIKA)
Ministry of ICT Indonesia

ECONOMY

Improving The Competitiveness of Indonesia's Digital Economy

Speakers: Fajar Eri D. (RTIK), Mira Tayyiba (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs), Sri Safitri (Telstra), Yovita Surianto (University of Multimedia Nusantara)
Moderator: Hani Purnawanti (RTIK)

The keywords are "collaboration and synergy", "creativity and innovation", and "adapting in new ways". In addition to the focus on regulation and changing people's economic behavior—such as turning to e-commerce from conventional business—, there must be a more comprehensive literacy movement for the public in relation to digital economy. There's an urgency to develop a vision for Indonesia's digital economy together.

Improving The Competency of Human Resources in Digital Technology

Speakers: Irwin Day (FTII), Hilman Fajrian (Arkademi), Donny B. U. (Expert Staff of Ministry of ICT)
Moderator: Yuan Oktafian (ISIPII)

Indonesia needs more ICT experts. One way to increase the number of ICT expert is to add ICTs to the education curriculum, but it's not an easy road and requires support, especially from the legislative body as one of the decision makers.
To develop the formal education ecosystem there are challenges—such as curriculum and availability of access and costs—, so for now we have to take advantage of the role of informal education and technology.

INFRA-STRUCTURE

NREN (National Research & Education Network)

Speakers: M. Taufik (Indosat), Johar Simajuntak (Moratel)
Moderator: Basuki Suhardiman (Bandung Institute of Technology)

The concept of N-REN is to facilitate network users so they could easily connect to each others when sharing information and data at economical prices.The internet is sharing resources, therefore the internet must be shared with others by establishing connections between users. As an option, Indonesia can form IdREN, a special national closed network that connects stakeholders such as the government that makes regulations, higher education as the main user of IdREN, industry, the community as a research institution, and the media that becomes the network and access infrastructure.

The Internet Infrastructure in Indonesia's Big Cities

Speakers: Agung Harsoyo (BRTI), Bambang Pratama (University of Bina Nusantara), Eddy Satria (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs), M. Arif Angga (APJATEL), Galumbang Menak (Moratel)
Moderator: Nonoth Harsono (Mastel)

Infrastructure in big cities is chaotic because there is lack of continuity and coordination between government regulations or policies, both at the national and provincial level. If Indonesia wants to develop its big cities into smart cities, it must start with the regulation of infrastructure management that involves multi-stakeholders.

LAW

Who Own Personal Data?

Speakers:
Semuel A. P. (Ministry of ICT Indonesia), Alia Y. K. (ELSAM), Betty Purwandari (University of Indonesia), Teguh Prasetya (Mastel)

Moderator:
Sherly Haristya (PhD Student)

It's important to have control to our personal data because privacy is a part of human rights. Nowadays, the practice of distributing personal data is worrying because exploitation and monetization happened, even more without thorough informed consent. On the other hand, mass surveillance on personal data in the name of security is rising. The question is, to what extent the surveillance impose on someone's personal data?

Culturally, we are lacking the behavior of respecting personal data and privacy and thus we are behind in terms of understanding and practicing online security and safety. That's the reason literacy to personal data and privacy have to be socialized more often to public.

There are challenges in regulating personal data protection that comes within the government, private sector, and the civil society themselves. However it's imperative that government guarantee personal data protection for its citizens..

Cyber Security Policy: State Security vs. Public Rights

In discussing cyber security and formulating regulations, stakeholders must be involved, such as the government, private sectors, civil society, and academics. Culture regarding cyber security must also be developed in the community, so that each stakeholder understands their rights and obligations.

Cyber Security Policies and Regulations must pay attention to and protect the rights of the public on the internet, such as the right to access it, the right to obtain information, the right to freedom of expression, the right to data privacy, and other fundamental rights.

Speakers: Alfons Tanujaya (Vaksincom), Ardi Sutedja (ICSF), Miftah Fadhli (ELSAM), Semuel A. P. (Ministry of ICT), Sih Yuliana Wahyuningtyas (Indonesia Catholic University of Atma Jaya)
Moderator: Svaradiva (ID Institute)

SOCIAL & CULTURE

Let's Get to Know Digital Inclusion Further!

Speakers: Dinita Andriani P. (Web Foundation), Gustaff Hariman (Common Room), Ivonne Kristiani (Wikimedia Indonesia), Joko Santoso (National Library of Indonesia)
Moderator: Ivan Lanin (Founder of Lingua Bahasa)

Digital inclusion means a way to maximize the use of the internet in a positive, useful, and careful manner, and involve all multi-stakeholders so that all citizens can use and enjoy their rights in the digital world equally.

There is still a lot of homework in Indonesia for each multi-stakeholders, however we need to recognize and appreciate the many initiatives that have been carried out, for example books digitalization and open access to the public through online services done by The National Library, or Wikigap activities initiated by Wikimedia.

Indonesia Society 5.0, Now!

Speakers: Nonoth Harsono (Mastel), Ummi Salamah (Puskakom UI), Andri Johandri (Phytonesia), Sukma Wahyu (Saka Milenial Kwarda Jateng), Angkie Yudistia (Thisable)
Moderator: Indriyatno Banyumurti (ICT Watch)

Society 5.0 is about the use of technology that aims to facilitate people in improving their quality of life. To build it requires a strict security and privacy system.

In Indonesia, both human resources and infrastructure are still not ready to be society 5.0, because of challenges such as expensive fees, high licenses, high risk of the rupiah, and limited investors.

YOUTH

If Youth Were to Own the Internet, What Would Youth Do?

Speakers: Dhyta Caturani (Purplecode Collective), Rizki Ameliah (Ministry of ICT), Donny Eryastha (TikTok), Gerald Bastian (Kok Bisa?)
Moderator: Ellen Kusuma & Astari Yanuarti (Indonesia Youth IGF)

The internet could be something good and/or bad depending on the users, but it has to be understand that setting up and governing the internet is an effort of multi-stakeholders.

The government has a role in preparing regulations, as well as facilitating and guaranteeing equitable infrastructure so that all citizens can access and utilize it. The government also encourages digital literacy, for example by supporting Siberkreasi program.

On the other hand, social media platforms also have an important role in creating a healthier internet, for example having security center within the platform and having community standard guidelines that can protect users from online harm. Civil society, as main internet user does benefit from the internet. However their involvement in internet governance is still lacking, especially youth as the larger part of internet users.

Don't take the internet for granted. The complexity have to be understood by youth. Other stakeholders have to start including and involving youth in the discussion of internet governance, as it would impact them greatly as users, now and long in the future.

PARTICIPANT STATISTICS

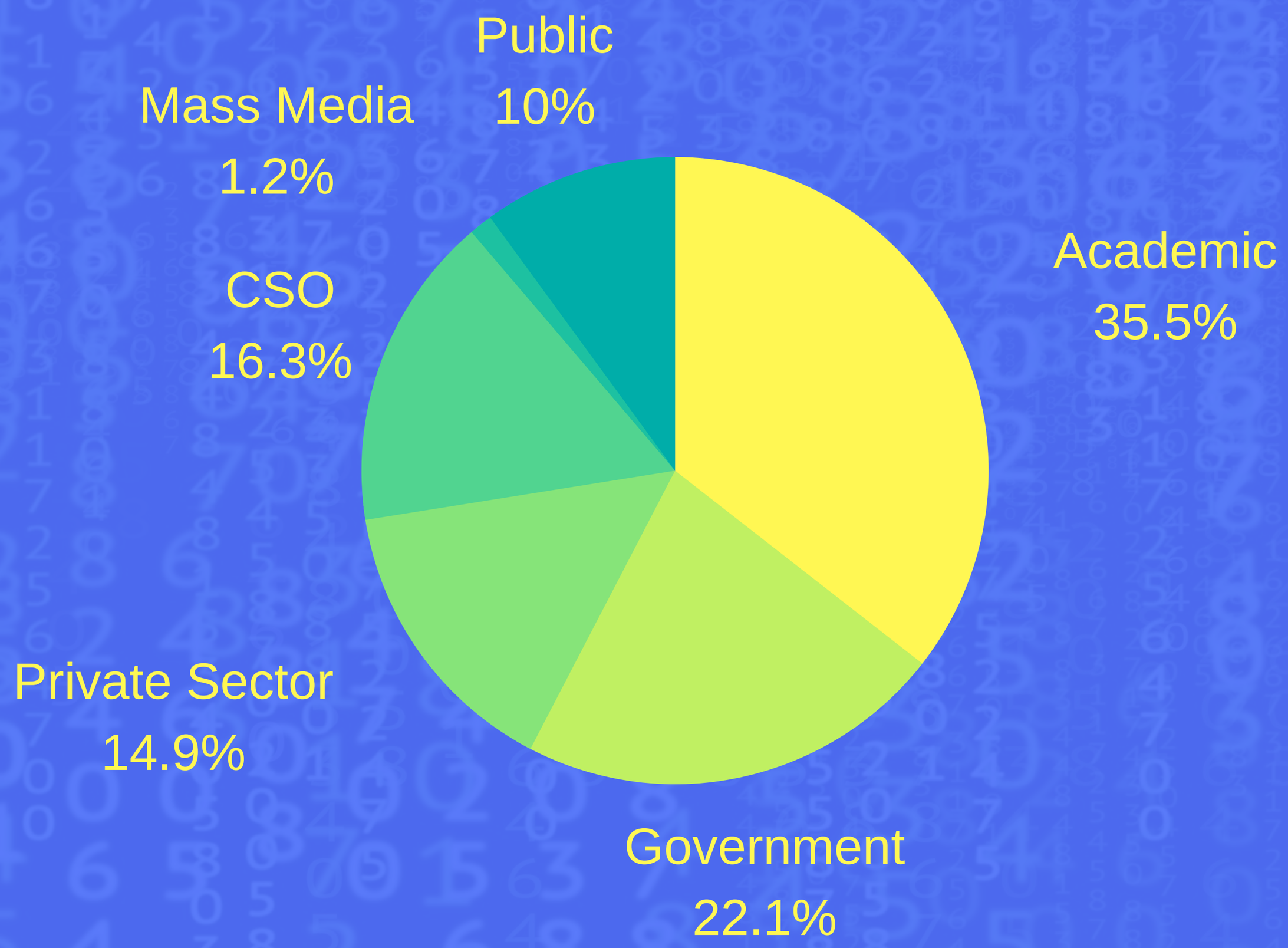
188
WOMEN
(37.8%)

310
MEN
(62.2%)

In total

498 PEOPLE

have attended The Indonesia IGF National Dialogue 2019



GALLERY

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INTERNET PUNYA SIAPA?