

7. Country Report of Indonesia¹

7.1 Current Status of the ICT Sector of Indonesia

Indonesia is one of a developing technological society. This is reflected by the government act to provide and distribute more Internet access to Indonesia. For example, in 2014 the government have announced the internet access program across Indonesia. (<https://id.techinasia.com/fyi-pemerintah-luncurkan-programakses-internet-cepat-indonesia/>), also at 2015, the new minister Rudiantara was going to continue the plan to 2019. (<http://www.cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/20151001102928-217-82041/carapemerintah-agar-internet-cepat-dan-merata/>).

Indonesia has more than 17,500 islands spanning the length of 3,997 miles. The population of this country is more than 248.8 million people. Indonesia has 34 provinces; 514 districts; 74,093 villages and scattered rural areas. The total population of men is 5,115,357 and women is 5,062,567. A considerable larger amount of men than women are in employment, with 3,068,100 holding jobs, compared with 2,016,430 women².

The country has made impressive development gains in recent decades, surpassing some of its commitments under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For example, far beyond half the percentage of the population who living with less than \$1 a day, Indonesia has reduced that percentage from 21 percent in 1990 to 6 percent in 2008. At 2013, the country was on track to achieve 100 percent enrolment in primary education by 2015, and to achieve its targets under MDG3 relating to gender equality and empowerment of women. For example, the country had all but eradicated gender disparities in education enrolment by 2011³.

Indonesia is one of the biggest internet markets worldwide, with more than 72 million internet users in 2013, growing to a projected 102 million by 2016. Yet the internet penetration is relatively low for the region, at only 28 percent, according to the Indonesia Internet Service Providers Association (although this number differs from the International Telecommunications Union's figure of 16 percent)⁴.

As early as 2001, the Indonesian government recognized the need to overcome the “digital divide” and prioritize the uptake of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the country.

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² https://everyone.savethechildren.net/sites/everyone.savethechildren.net/files/Indonesias%20progress%20on%20the%202015_July2013.pdf

³ <http://www.id.undp.org/content/indonesia/en/home/mdgoverview/overview/mdg3/>

⁴ <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2014/indonesia>

Based on Presidential Instruction No. 6 / 2001, the government adopted a five year action plan for the development and implementation of information and communication technologies in Indonesia⁵. At the expiration of the Action Plan, the National ICT Council (Dewan TIK Nasional/DETIKNAS) was established in 2006 to accelerate ICT growth through government policies. As of the end of 2007 there were 298 licensed ISPs, 44 licensed Network Access Providers, and 25 multimedia companies⁶. Many internet users (an estimated 50 percent of all users in 2007) access the internet through access centres or telecentres. This differs widely but, in their simplest form. The forms of access centre or telecentres could be varied, but mainly the form of kiosks providing public telephone, fax and/or Internet services. In Indonesia, these are called Wartel (Public Telephone Kiosk/Warung Telepon) provided by small/micro enterprises and Warnet (Internet Access Kiosk/Warung Internet), and are run for example on a family telephone connection in a spare room of a house, or in a pair of portable booths by the roadside. There are over 200,000 Wartels and 2500 Warnets in Indonesia. A number of government initiatives are geared towards providing public access centers or telecenters, including Warinteks (Warung Informasi & Teknologi/ Information and Technology Kiosk) of the Ministry of Research and Technology, and Warsi (Warung Informasi Konservasi/ Information Conservation Kiosks). Information Kiosks of the Ministry of Industry and Trade for SMEs. The Community Electronic Information Network (JIMIE) National Information Agency (LIN), provides government information to commercial Warnets; while the Community Tele-Service Center (BIM) was developed by the Indonesian Information and Communication Society (MASTEL). There are also the Community Learning Centers of the Ministry of National Education, and the Microsoft-sponsored Community Technology Learning Centers (CTLCs) etc.

There remains a significant imbalance in the provision of telecommunications infrastructure and services between urban and rural areas, and access and affordability of internet services remain a challenge. The Government has articulated that its policy objective is to ensure that every citizen has reasonable and affordable public access to communications services by this year, 2015. Sector reforms in recent years have rapidly extended the reach of telecommunications to urban areas. Government and industry associations and corporations have tried to establish multipurpose community telecenters to provide ICT access to rural un-served communities. The Indonesian Constitution enshrines the right to non-discrimination (Article 28 I). In 2012 the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) expressed concern about several discriminatory by-laws, there are many active civil society organisations in the country, and a National Commission on Violence Against Women. Law No. 2 of 2011 on political parties,

⁵ <http://www.sdnbd.org/sdi/issues/IT-computer/policy/indonesia.pdf>

⁶ http://eurosoutheastasia-ict.org/files/2010/03/ICT_policies-programmes_priorities_SEA.pdf

established quotas for women in political party structures at the national and regional levels; and Law No. 8/2012, on general elections.

CEDAW embraces three main principles: substantive equality, non-discrimination, obligation of the state. CEDAW promotes substantive equality as an opposite to sameness equality and protectionist. Sameness means, that women and men is equal, and because of that reason women should be treated same as men. Indonesia has supported CEDAW through draft of Laws about Justice and Gender Equality which is belonging to Prolegnas 2015-2019. Through this Law, Indonesia expects that there are no more discrimination in national level and supports the use of ICT by women.⁷

⁷ <http://www.ictd-asp.org/usoforum/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Session-2a-p2- MiraTayyiba-Indonesia-Broadband.pdf>