



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE INDONESIA



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 44 769 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 15.82%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Law of The Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transaction](#) (Articles 29-37)

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Indonesia has officially recognized regulations regarding cybersecurity and compliance requirements through the following instruments:

- [Government Regulation of The Republic of Indonesia Number 82 of 2012 concerning Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions](#)
- [SNI/ISO/EIC 27001: 2013, Information Security Management System](#)
- [National Information Security Index \(Index KAMI\)](#)

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Indonesia has officially recognized national and sector specific CIRT such as:

[Gov-CERT](#)

[ID-SIRTII](#)

[ID-CERT](#)

[Academic CERT](#)

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Indonesia has not yet officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Indonesia does not currently have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Indonesia does not currently have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

### **1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE**

Indonesia does not currently have an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

### **1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY**

The Directorate of Information Security, the Directorate General of Informatics Applications and the Ministry of Communication and Information Security are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Indonesia.

### **1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING**

Indonesia does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. However the current measurement is based on the National Information Security Index (Index KAMI).

## **1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING**

### **1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT**

Indonesia does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

The Directorate of Information Security and Ministry of Communication & Information Technology conducts awareness-raising and technical assistance programs that provide educational and professional training programs for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in either the public or the private sectors.

### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Indonesia has approximately 500 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity such as ISO270001, CEH, CISA, CISM and CISSP.

### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Indonesia has six certified government institutions certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity such as ISO270001.

## **1.5 COOPERATION**

### **1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION**

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states Indonesia has officially recognized partnerships with the National Information Security Council (NISC) of Japan.

### **1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION**

Indonesia is in the process of recognizing national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector as they are developing national government security monitoring center.

### **1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP**

Indonesia is in the process of recognizing national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector as they are developing national government security monitoring center.

### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Indonesia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Indonesia participated in several cybersecurity activities with the following organizations/forums:

-FIRST

-AP-CERT

-[ASEAN-Japan expert cybersecurity Forum](#),

-Indonesia-JAPAN Bilateral Cybersecurity Forum

-Internet Governance Forum

-ASEAN Network Security Council (ANSAC) Working Group

-World Conference on International Communication.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

-[Article 295\(1\)2<sup>nd</sup>](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Articles 4, 5, 8-11, 18, 19, 29-32, 37 and 38\\*](#) of the Law number 44 of 2008 about Pornography.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Indonesia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Indonesia has signed and ratified, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Indonesia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Indonesia does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.

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