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**POLICY STATEMENT**

**BY**

**PROF. DR. KALAMULLAH RAMLI**

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION,

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY,

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

WSIS+10 HIGH LEVEL EVENT 2014

GENEVA, 10 JUNE 2014

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### ****Mr. Chairman,****

### ****Mr.**** Secretary-General of the ITU,

**Excellencies Head of Delegates,**

**Distinguished Participants,**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**Assalamu‘alaikum Wr. Wb.**

Allow me at the outset to extend our warmest congratulation to His Excellency Mr. Atef Helmy, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Egypt, as Chair of this august event, and Their Excellencies, Mr. Adama Samassékou, and Ambassador Janis Karklins, as the Vice Chairs of this auspicious meeting. I am convinced that under Your Excellencies’ most able leadership, this event shall meet its noble ends and to generate fruitful results.

Expressions of gratitude and appreciations should also be rendered to His Excellency Dr. Hamadoun Toure, Secretary General of the ITU, Mr. Brahima Sanou, Director of the ITU BDT, and Professor Vladimir Minkin, Chair of the WSIS+10 Multi Stakeholder Preparatory Process. Without their steadfast dedication and committed rigor, this august event would not be possible at all.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

To build and nurture an information society is certainly not an easy task. Great works and arduous challenges lie ahead of us. Collective efforts, therefore, has to be our greatest modality. In light of this, please allow me to humbly share Indonesia’s experiences and lessons learned in our efforts to pursue that goal.

Let me thus begin with numbers. Of the total two hundred fifty one million people, fifty four percents of the population reside in urban areas. They are relatively well connected to the information grid. The rest forty six percents however, reside in the rural area. Information-wise, they are still yet to fully connected to the global ICT grid. Departing from this percentage, it is therefore imperative for Indonesia to implement appropriate policies and strategies in ICT utilization for the development of rural areas. Modalities, are thankfully there.

Indonesia's economic growth in 2009-2013 reached an average of 5.9 % per year, placing Indonesia at the second highest growth after China among G-20 member countries. Parallel to this growth, ICT spending in 2013 reached 32.8 billion USD.

The growth of mobile users is increasing very rapidly and already at or exceeding 150% penetration of the total population, reaching 350 million subcriptions. The number of Internet users has reached 82 million, and broadband users have reached 48 million. Telkom Indonesia, a state-owned telecommunication operator, is planning for building another 20 million broadband accesses starting this year. The government targets broadband growth should reach 30% in 2015 and 70% in 2025.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

In the policy level, Indonesia has formulated the Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI). By harnessing the full potential of ICT, the Master Plan envisages the integration of national logistics and transportation systems, as well as seven other development sectors, within regional economic corridors. This Master plan also includes an Indonesian broadband plan (IBP), aims to accelerate the development of broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and the development of a competitive regulatory framework and funding.

By doing so, Indonesia looks forward not only in enhancing and accelerating the development within its national border, but also contribute further to the connectivity and development in its region, through ASEAN Connectivity.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

On disaster mitigation, Indonesia has also utilized ICT as the primary modality in establishing a disaster information system which managed to cut down response time needed to distribute early warning in the event of disaster, from 30 minutes in the previous system, to a mere 1 minute under the new system. It has a significant impact in avoiding or at least reducing casualties in the event of emergencies.

In addition to saving human lives, ICT are also valuable in enhancing their income, such as clearly showed by the growth of ICT-based creative industry. The current value of Indonesia's creative economy is estimated to reach Rp 600 billion which is equivalent to 50 billion USD, and contributes to 7 percent of Indonesia's GDP.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

All of the above-mentioned would be meaningless without a proper security system in place. In this respect, the Government of Indonesia has established SIRTII or ID-Indonesia Security Incident Response Team on Internet Infrastructure with the main task to secure the use of internet protocol-based telecommunication networks from threats and disruption. The agency currently handles 1.1 million internet traffic incidents in Indonesia.

The establishment of SIRTII simply reflects Indonesia’s view that the issue of cybersecurity, law enforcement, and consequently, national jurisdiction in cyber-space, to be truly relevant variables in our effort to ensure that the information system remain open and safe for all benevolent purposes. It is thus a very important matter that merits our more serious attention.

Indonesia believes that it is crucial that internet governance should be arranged in a way that acknowledges cyber-jurisdiction in cyber-space, as a logical reflection and exercise of states’ sovereignty. 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.

In light of that, allow me to reiterate the very points which have become the cornerstone of our endeavour, as embodied in the 2005 Tunis Agenda, where policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues rests under the sovereign right of States, while the private sector and the civil society also plays important roles especially at technological, technical, and community level. The same spirit applies equally to both intergovernmental organizations and international organizations, for their important roles in the development technical standards and relevant policies. In short, let us acknowledge and give to each and every stakeholder, their respective roles in accordance to their respective capacities.

The effective implementation of the above would strengthen our efforts in seizing opportunities on what ICT has to offers, while mitigating its malicious side effects. 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. Furthermore, Indonesia is also of the utmost conviction 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.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

To summarize, WSIS aims at establishing an information society, the one that able to advance itself, fully capable in building and enhancing its competence, its skills, its knowledge, to pursue its utmost achievements in accordance to its utmost ability. We are here to achieve precisely that. Let us not forget that end.

Let us not forget, that while policies are being discussed, fibre optic cables are being laid, satellites are being placed in their orbits, network protocols are being programmed and tested, and the soul of the society continues to change, the core idea remains the same.

We do not connect people simply for connecting people. We connect people, so that they may find and tap into, the sources of knowledge, and of economic prosperity. For without which, connectivity becomes no more than a hi-tech vanity, where humankind once again, become the very prisoner of his own device.

I hereby conclude my speech and thank you for your kind attention.

**Wassalamu‘alaikum Wr. Wb.**