# 'Digital Public Infrastructure - Sharing Implementation Experiences of Digital Identity in Various Countries'

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KOMINFO DEWG INDONESIA 2022 OECD

G20 INDONESIA 2022

Report on Identifying Key Enablers on Digital Identity

Priority Issue 3 – Data Free Flow with Trust and Cross-Border Data Flows

# Digital Identity:
# Takeaway from Previous Presidency

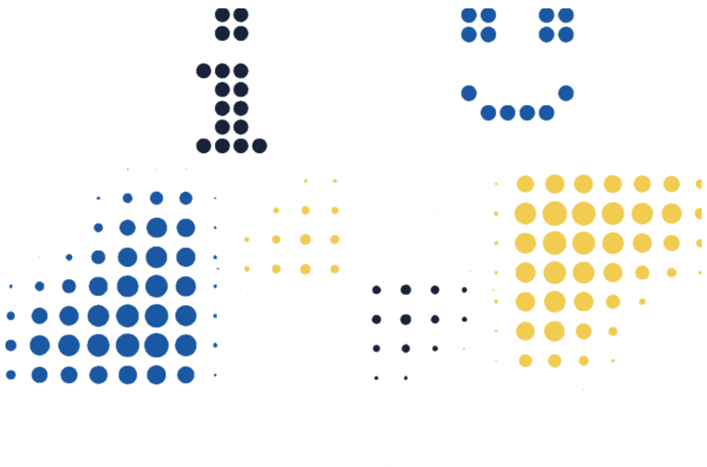
**Chair’s Summary of G20 Digital Economy Ministers’ Meeting 2022:**

*We recognize the importance of continuing the discussion on the use and development of interoperable digital identity frameworks……*
*We seek to foster the discussion of digital identity.*

# Activities Landscape and Digital Economy Potential

**21 million of peoples**

Growth on Digital Service Users in Indonesia since Covid-19 Pandemic



**60,6%**

Shopping by Internet Users Every Week

The increase in the number of internet users, the length of time access to devices, and the domination of the use of mobile devices are evidence of a cultural shifting in Indonesian society to be mobile first.

*(APJII, 2022)*

*(We Are Social dan Kepios, 2022)*

*(Google, Temasek, Bain & Co., 2021)*

Bringing the many community activities that occur in the digital space and making it part of our reality space.

**Digital Activity**

**210 million of peoples**

*Internet Users in Indonesia*

**191,4 million of peoples**

*Social Media Users in Indonesia*

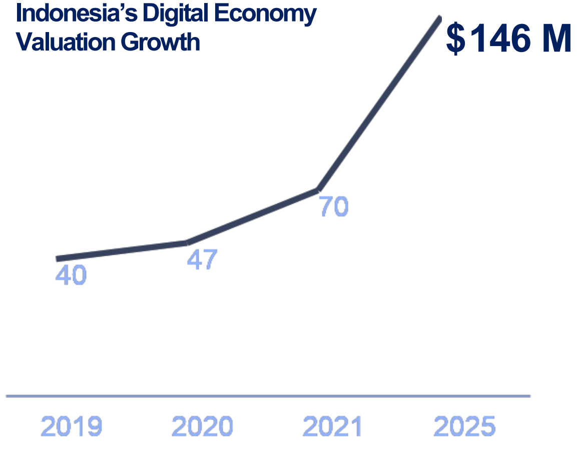
*WhatsApp 88,7%*

*Instagram 84,8%*

**8 hours**
**36 minute/day**

***Access Duration***

**Indonesia's Digital Economy Valuation Growth**



# Implementation of Digital Identity in Indonesia

**Main Legal Basis:**
**UU ITE 11/2008** → Organized by **Certification Authority (CA) Indonesia**

**Certification Authority (CA):**
A third party that issues digital certificates based on the ITU-T X509 standard, to check validity and tracking certificates that have been revoked or expired.

**Root CA:**
institution that verifies whether a CA is trustworthy or not.

- The private key acts as a digital signature generator.
- Documents that are affixed with digital signatures can be authenticated by the CA and their integrity is guaranteed.
- In accordance with Article 11 of UU ITE, digital signatures have legal force and legal consequences on electronic documents.

**PP PSTE 71/2019:**

- Root CA (MCI) issues Indonesia's Government Public Key Infrastructure
- Certificates issued by CAs in the form of digital identity (Digital-ID) that is valid in Indonesia.

# List of Digital Identity Regulation in Indonesia

Act No. 11/2008 on Information and Electronic Transaction (UU ITE)

1

Act No. 24/2013 concerning Amandement on Act No.23/2006 on Population Administration (e-KTP)

2

UU 27/2022 on Personal Data Protection

3

Government Regulation No. 71/2019 on Implementation on Electronic System and Transaction (PP PSTE)

4

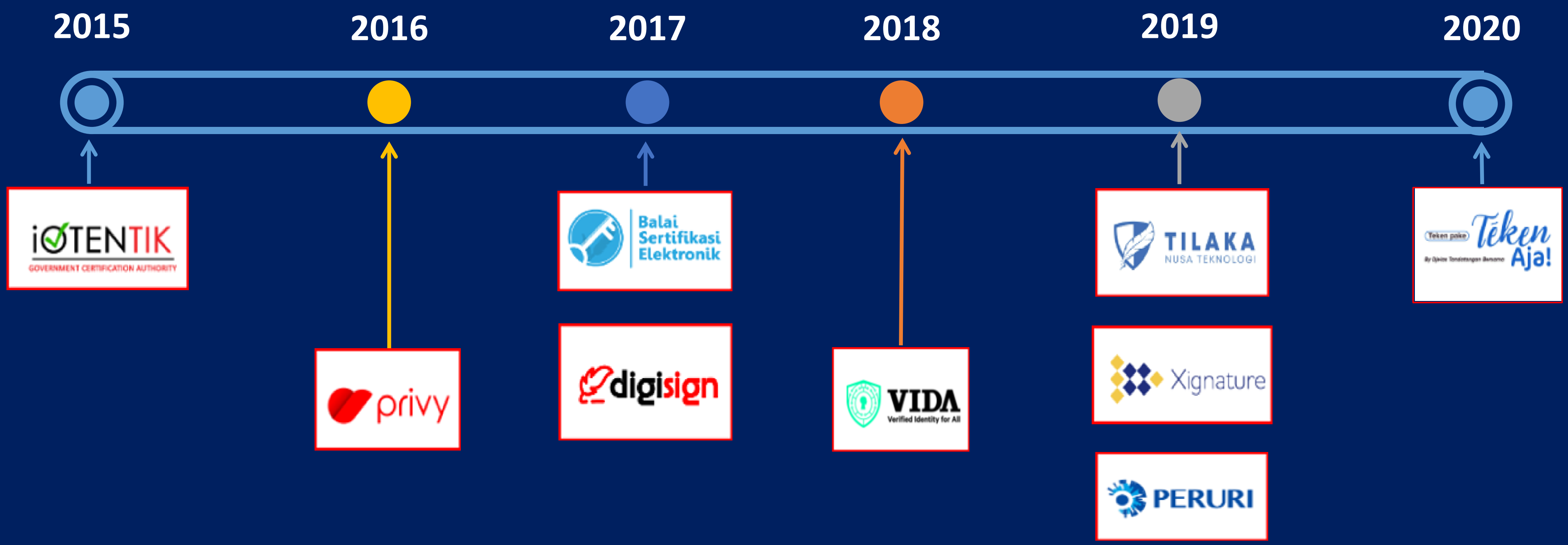
Minister Regulation No. 11/2022 on Governance of Electronic System Implementation

5

OJK Circular Letter No.18/SEOJK.02/2017 concerning Information Technology Governance and Risk Management in Information Technology-Based Money Lending Services

6

# Electronic Certificate Operators (PSrE) in Indonesia



2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

iOTENTIK
GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY
privy
Balai Sertifikasi Elektronik
digisign
VIDA
Verified Identity for All
TILAKA
NUSA TEKNOLOGI
Xignature
PERURI
Teken pake
Tēken Aja!
By Ujian Tandatangan Bersama

Covered sector: e-identity (eKTP), digital signature, financial services, e-commerce, transportation, telecommunications, and healthcare

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## Benefits of  Digital Identity

- Increase safe and trust in online transactions
- Promote safe and secure digital environment
- Increase efficiency
- Reduce fraud
- Provide a better data governance
- Create citizen engagement on good government practice

## Digital Identity Challenge

- Necessity for strong legal framework

  A legal framework is needed to ensure data protection, security, privacy and consent.

- Interoperability between systems

  Beside its main function in the citizenship administration services, digital identities is aimed to be connected to other various services such as banking, health, social security and health services and other related services.

**The challenges of implementing Digital Identity in Indonesia include:**

1. Technology and infrastructure (network availability).
2. Nation wide policy adoption.
3. Digital Literacy.
4. Low level of public trust in the importance of data security.

# Key Enabler for Digital Identity as A Service

There are 4 foundational enablers:

1. **Effective design of digital Identity:**

- ➢ Digital identity should begin with the needs of the users.
- ➢ Digital identity engages with digital services such as lack of financing, skills, or connectivity.

Exp: identification for the enrollment process should be made as easy for users as possible according to their needs

**2. Collaboration and coordination across the digital identity ecosystem:**

- ➢ Identity is relevant for all those who rely on secure identification to provide or access critical services.
- ➢ Trusted and portable digital identity is critical for the digital economy and government to fully function.
- ➢ Collaboration and coordination between all relevant actors, including those providing digital identity solutions, attributes, and credentials, is essential

**3. Sustainable investments in digital identity:**

- ➢ The benefits of digital identity are both short- and long-term and depend on the usability, performance, and adoption of digital identity solutions and schemes.
- ➢ These include ongoing funding for domestic digital identity programs and individual solutions
- ➢ Countries should monitor and evaluate digital identity performance, including but not limited to security, adoption (by end-users and service providers), and user satisfaction.

**4. Implementation: A fit for purpose regulatory framework for digital identity:**

A comprehensive regulatory framework - with regulations, laws, and other instruments - that is fit-for-purpose is essential

# Way Forward

1
Development of Regulatory Framework

2
Building a Ecosystem of Technology

3
Strengthening Of Digital Talent

From the regulatory aspect, those that have been implemented include the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE), Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions (PSTE) and Minister of Communication and Information Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning the Electronic Certification Governance.

MCI should develop technology infrastructure that focuses on digital trust.

Strengthening of digital talent to recognize the concept and benefits of digital identity for society.

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Thank you!

THANK YOU