



# LAPORAN DELEGASI

DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA



DALAM RANGKA MENGHADIRI SIDANG VIRTUAL  
THE 13TH MEETING OF ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY  
ASSEMBLY (AIPA) CAUCUS

***The Cooperation on the Digital Economy  
in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19***

BANGKOK - THAILAND, 7 JUNI 2022



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Wat Arun Ratchawararam Temple, Bangkok



**LAPORAN DELEGASI**  
**DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA**  
**DALAM RANGKA MENGHADIRI SIDANG VIRTUAL *THE 13<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF ASEAN***  
***INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (AIPA) CAUCUS***

**Bangkok - Thailand, 7 Juni 2022**

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**I. PENDAHULUAN**

**A. LATAR BELAKANG**

Pada Sidang Umum ke-42 AIPA tahun 2021 yang diselenggarakan secara virtual dari Parlemen Brunei Darusalam di Bandar Seri Begawan, Thailand ditetapkan menjadi tuan rumah Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus. Sidang ini mengusung tema “*The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19*” dan diselenggarakan pada 7 Juni 2022.

Penyelenggaraan Sidang AIPA Caucus berawal pada Sidang Umum ke-28 AIPA di Kuala Lumpur pada Agustus 2007 dengan adanya Resolusi Nomor Res28/GA/2007/Pol/03 usulan Malaysia untuk membentuk Sidang ASEAN *Inter Parliamentary Assembly* (AIPA) Caucus. Usulan tersebut mendapat sambutan baik dan Sidang AIPA Caucus secara resmi dibentuk melalui Resolution No. Res29GA/2008/org/05 pada Sidang Umum ke-29 AIPA di Singapore pada Agustus 2008.

Dua tugas utama AIPA Caucus yaitu : 1) membantu *Executive Committee* untuk memonitor status implementasi dari berbagai Resolusi AIPA dan 2) menyediakan *platform* untuk interaksi regular (rutin) bagi negara-negara Anggota AIPA. Sidang AIPA Caucus diselenggarakan setiap tahun sekali di negara Anggota AIPA yang bersedia menjadi tuan rumah tanpa berdasarkan *alphabetical order*. Sidang AIPA Caucus pernah jeda pada tahun 2018

Selain membahas status implementasi dari resolusi-resolusi hasil Sidang Umum AIPA, Sidang AIPA Caucus juga membentuk *Working Group* untuk membahas tema atau topik tertentu yang sedang menjadi isu penting di kawasan pada saat itu. Banyaknya jumlah *Working Group* ditetapkan oleh tuan rumah. Output/outcome Sidang AIPA Caucus berupa Report of the AIPA Caucus Meeting, meskipun dimungkinkan untuk menghasilkan Draft Resolusi untuk dibahas dalam Sidang Umum AIPA.

Adapun tema-tema yang pernah dibahas dalam Sidang AIPA Caucus yaitu :

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Sidang ke-1 | Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)<br>27-29 April 2009 | <i>Harmonization of Laws on Combating the Drug Menace and the trafficking in human persons</i> |
|-------------|---|--|

|              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| Sidang ke-2  | Singapore<br>23-24 Juni 2010  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Encouraging Clean Energy Initiatives</i></li> <li>• <i>Supporting A Multilateral Trading System</i></li> </ul>  |
| Sidang ke-3  | Philippines (Manila)<br>31 Mei – 3 Juni 2011                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Child welfare and protection</i></li> <li>• <i>Disaster response management</i></li> </ul>  |
| Sidang ke-4  | Thailand (Bangkok)<br>30 pril – 3 Mei 2012                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Disaster Management in AIPA Member</i></li> <li>• <i>Countries and the Creation of an AIPA Core Group of Parliamentarians</i></li> </ul>  |
| Sidang ke-5  | Viet Nam (Da Lat)<br>11-14 Mei 2013                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Green Growth</i></li> <li>• <i>Poverty Reduction for the Sustainable Development</i></li> </ul>   |
| Sidang ke-6  | Brunei Darussalam<br>(Bandar Seri Begawan)<br>17 – 20 Juni 2014           | <i>The Cooperation in Higher Education and Technical &amp; Vocational Education among ASEAN Countries</i>   |
| Sidang ke-7  | Kamboja (Siem Reap)<br>26-30 Juli 2015                                    | <i>ASEAN Tourism : Promoting Nature Conservation and Developing Sustainable Tourism</i>   |
| Sidang ke-8  | Lao People's Democratic Republic<br>(Luang Prabang)<br>8 - 12 August 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Enhancing Parliamentary Cooperation to Support ASEAN Connectivity Initiatives including Cooperation on Legislating Migrant Workers</i></li> <li>• <i>Wildlife and CITES Implementation (Promotion for preservation and protection, best practices, response to crimes)</i></li> </ul> |
| Sidang ke-9  | Indonesia (Jakarta)<br>17-20 Juli 2017                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Regional Maritime Cooperation</i></li> <li>• <i>Peaceful Resolution to Conflicts</i></li> <li>• <i>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</i></li> <li>• <i>The Special Session on Developing AIPA Capacity</i></li> </ul>                   |
| Sidang ke-10 | Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) 17-18 Juni 2019                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Rise of Terrorism, Extremism, and Radicalisation: A Parliamentary Perspective</i></li> <li>• <i>Enhancing Cooperation on Climate Action in ASEAN</i></li> </ul>   |

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
|              |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism</i></li> </ul> |
| Sidang ke-11 | Philippines (Manila)<br>14 Agustus 2020 | <i>We Heal as One : Parliamentary Cooperation Towards Mitigating Risks and Strengthening Economic Resilience in the Period of Pandemic</i>                   |
| Sidang ke-12 | Singapore, 16 Juni 2021                 | <i>Strengthening Supply Chain Resilience and Enhancing Trade Connectivity</i>  |
| Sidang ke-13 | Thailand (Bangkok)<br>7 Juni 2022       | <i>The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19</i>  |

DPR RI aktif berpartisipasi pada Sidang-Sidang AIPA Caucus sejak sidang pertama pada April 2009 di Kuala Lumpur. Indonesia juga pernah menjadi tuan rumah Sidang ke-9 AIPA Caucus tahun 2017.

## B. DASAR PENGIRIMAN DELEGASI

Partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI dalam Sidang ke-13 ASEAN *Inter-Parliamentary Assembly* (AIPA) Caucus pada tanggal 7 Juni 2022 secara daring dengan tuan rumah Brunei Darussalam berdasarkan pada :

1. Keputusan Pimpinan BKSAP dalam rapatnya tanggal 1 Maret 2022
2. Surat Disposisi Pimpinan DPR RI Nomor T/2071/PW.11.02/4/2022 tanggal 8 April 2022 dengan Nomor Agenda 241 mengenai Permohonan Izin Kegiatan BKSAP ke Daerah
3. Surat Tugas Nomor 25/D/ST-PD.DN/BKSAP-KSR/6/2022 tanggal 2 Juni 2022 perihal Perjalanan Dinas ke Kota Bandung, Provinsi Jawa Barat dalam rangka menghadiri Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus

## C. SUSUNAN DELEGASI

Susunan Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus adalah sebagai berikut:



**Dr. H. Fadli Zon, S.S., M.Sc.**  
**F-P-Gerindra / A-86**  
**Ketua BKSAP / Anggota Komisi I**  
**Ketua Delegasi**





**Dr. H. Mardani Ali Sera, M.Eng.**  
**F-PKS / A-422**  
**Wakil Ketua BKSAP / Anggota Komisi II**



**Linda Megawati, SE., M.Si**  
**F-PD / A-545**  
**Anggota BKSAP / Anggota Komisi IX**



**Dr. Asman Abnur, S.E., M.Si.**  
**F-PAN/A-492**  
**Anggota BKSAP / Anggota Komisi VII**

Selama persidangan berlangsung, Delegasi DPR RI didampingi oleh Pejabat dan Staf Setjen DPR RI, Tenaga Ahli BKSAP, serta Pejabat dan Staff Kementerian Luar Negeri RI dan Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian RI.

#### **D. MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN**

##### **1. MAKSUD**

Maksud dari pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI untuk mengikuti Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus yaitu:

- a. Komitmen sebagai Anggota dari organisasi antar parlemen *ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)* berdasarkan pada prinsip-prinsip universal untuk perdamaian kawasan, kemerdekaan, demokrasi dan hak asasi manusia

- b. Melakukan peran diplomasi parlemen dalam rangka memperkuat kebijakan politik luar negeri RI untuk mewujudkan kepentingan nasional Indonesia sebagai salah satu inisiator pembentukan ASEAN dan AIPA yang memiliki komitmen terhadap perwujudan visi Masyarakat ASEAN 2025.
- c. Menjalin persahabatan dan mempererat kerja sama bilateral dengan negara-negara anggota AIPA dengan bertukar praktik pengalaman terbaik terutama terkait tema sidang;
- d. Ikut serta dalam upaya-upaya harmonisasi legislasi di negara-negara ASEAN terutama terkait pemulihan kawasan ASEAN pasca pandemi Covid-19 dan penguatan transformasi digital.

## 2. TUJUAN

Sedangkan tujuan dari pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI untuk mengikuti Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus yaitu:

- a. Mengidentifikasi legislasi yang akan diharmonisasi serta memastikan mekanisme implementasi yang efektif dari resolusi-resolusi Sidang Umum AIPA.
- b. Memberikan rekomendasi terhadap isu-isu yang dianggap relevan dalam Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus
- c. Memainkan peran “*leading role*” dalam mengimplementasikan resolusi-resolusi AIPA

## E. MISI DELEGASI

Adapun misi Delegasi DPR RI mengikuti Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus adalah menjelaskan secara langsung implementasi atas resolusi-resolusi AIPA di tingkat nasional dan menyampaikan intervensi sesuai kepentingan nasional Indonesia pada pembahasan Report of the AIPA Caucus Meeting

## F. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS

Serangkaian kegiatan dilakukan dalam rangka persiapan Delegasi DPR RI berpartisipasi pada Sidang Virtual ke-13 AIPA Caucus, baik dalam hal teknis maupun substansi. Guna kelancaran tugas Delegasi dari segi teknis, Sekretariat BKSAP telah mempersiapkan perangkat yang mendukung bagi keikutsertaan Delegasi dalam sidang virtual. Sementara dari segi substansi, Sekretariat bersama Tenaga Ahli telah menyusun presentasi Country Report tentang “*The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19*” dan “*Consideration of Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly Resolutions*” serta posisi delegasi terhadap kedua topik

dengan mempertimbangkan masukan yang komprehensif dari Kementerian Luar Negeri RI dan Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian RI.

## **G. ANGGARAN**

Pelaksanaan kegiatan ini menggunakan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) Tahun Anggaran 2022 Satuan Kerja Dewan dengan biaya penyelenggaraan Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus di Bandung adalah sebesar Rp. 157.999.000,- (*seratus lima puluh tujuh juta sembilan ratus sembilan puluh sembilan ribu rupiah*)

## **II. ISI LAPORAN**

### **A. AGENDA SIDANG**

Agenda Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus kali ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- *Appointment of the Deputy Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus (Vietnam)*
- *Appointment of the Secretary of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus*
- *Introduction of Delegates*
- *Adoption of Program of Activities and Agenda*
- *Presentation by ASEAN Secretariat*
- *Discussion Topic: "The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19"*
- *Discussion Topic: "Consideration of Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly Resolutions"*
- *Consideration and Adoption of the Report of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Report*
- *Virtual Signing of the Report of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Report by AIPA Heads of Delegation*
- *Announcement by the Host of 14<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus*
- *Closing Address by Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus*

### **B. SITUASI UMUM PERSIDANGAN**

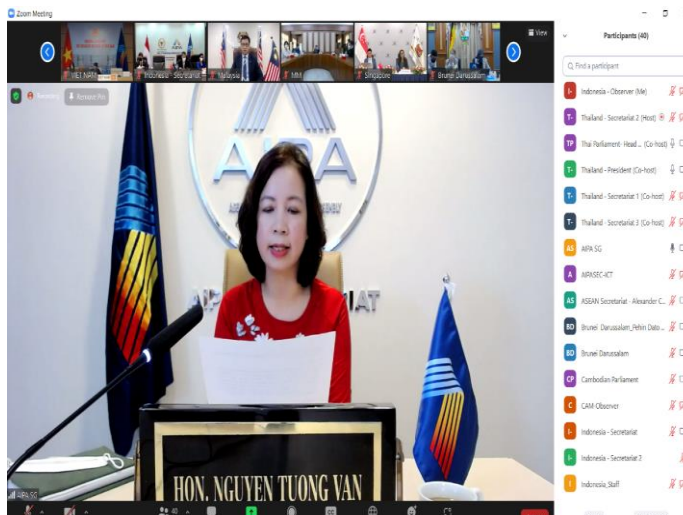
Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus diselenggarakan secara daring pada tanggal 7 Juni 2022 dengan Parlemen Thailand sebagai tuan rumah dan mengusung tema: *"The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19"*.

Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus ini dihadiri oleh 61 (enam puluh satu) orang dari 7 (tujuh) Parlemen Anggota AIPA dan Observer dari Brunei Darussalam, Filipina, dan Myanmar, Perwakilan Sekretariat ASEAN, Sekretaris Jenderal dan Sekretariat AIPA.



## Opening Ceremony

Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus dibuka pada hari Selasa, 7 Juni 2022 pukul 08.30 WIB diawali dengan pidato pembukaan dari **Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van**, selaku Sekretaris Jenderal AIPA. Dalam pidatonya, Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van menyambut baik seluruh Parlemen Anggota AIPA dan Tamu Undangan pada Sidang ke-13th AIPA Caucus serta menyampaikan penghargaan kepada Parlemen Thailand selaku tuan rumah. Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van menegaskan bahwa langkah-langkah penanggulangan Covid-19 yang diambil setiap negara telah berdampak besar terhadap seluruh sektor aktifitas ekonomi, Memaksimalkan potensi ekonomi digital diperlukan agar kawasan pulih dari dampak pandemi. Sekretaris Jenderal AIPA menekankan pentingnya keterlibatan berbagai pemangku kepentingan, termasuk anggota Parlemen AIPA untuk melengkapi pelaksanaan deklarasi dan inisiatif yang memaksimalkan potensi aktivitas ekonomi lebih luas secara digital.



Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van menyimpulkan dalam pidatonya agar AIPA Caucus dapat menjadi mekanisme khusus bagi Parlemen Anggota AIPA untuk berbagi praktik inisiatif nasional terbaik bagi kemungkinan harmonisasi hukum atas isu bersama sebagai bentuk dukungan dan

kontribusi berkelanjutan dari AIPA terhadap terwujudnya komunitas ASEAN.

Acara dilanjutkan dengan Pidato Pembukaan dari **H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai**, *President of the National Assembly* dan *President of the House of the Representatives of the Kingdom of Thailand*. Dalam pidatonya, H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai menyambut seluruh delegasi yang hadir secara virtual dan menyampaikan tiga poin utama, yaitu (1) AIPA tidak dapat melepaskan diri dari kedatangan era digital; (2) AIPA harus menerima bahwa mekanisme hukum dan peraturan yang ada saat ini tidak dapat mengimbangi praktik bisnis baru, demikian juga dengan aktifitas ekonomi dan finansial; (3) ekonomi digital telah menjadi semakin tanpa batas dalam skala global, dan kebanyakan tidak terikat atau tunduk pada peraturan apapun. H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai berharap seluruh delegasi dapat bertukar pandangan dan berdiskusi. Sidang kemudian secara resmi dibuka oleh H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai.

Sesuai *Terms of Reference* Sidang AIPA Caucus, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, *Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate of the Kingdom of Thailand* ditunjuk sebagai Ketua Sidang.

Selaku Ketua Sidang, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh menyampaikan pidato pembukaannya yang berterima kasih karena telah ditunjuk sebagai Ketua Sidang dan menyambut kehadiran seluruh delegasi secara virtual. Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh menyampaikan keyakinannya bahwa negara anggota AIPA akan memanfaatkan kesempatan ini untuk bekerja secara lebih erat dengan memperkuat kemitraan parlemen. Diharapkan kebijakan pemerintah terhadap ekonomi digital akan merefleksikan suara dan kebutuhan serta pemberdayaan masyarakat ASEAN untuk ekonomi yang tangguh dan inklusif di era pasca-pandemi.

### **First Plenary Session**

*First Plenary Session* dibuka oleh Ketua Sidang, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh pukul 09.00 WIB. Sesuai dengan *Terms of Reference* Sidang AIPA Caucus, **Hon. Mr. Vu Hai Ha**, Ketua Delegasi dari Majelis Nasional Republik Sosialis Viet Nam bertindak sebagai Wakil Ketua Sidang. Ketua Sidang juga menunjuk **Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van**, Sekretaris Jenderal AIPA sebagai Sekretaris Sidang Virtual ke-13 AIPA Caucus.

Pada sidang pleno pertama ini, Ketua Sidang memberikan kesempatan masing-masing Ketua Delegasi mengenalkan anggotanya. Acara dilanjutkan dengan diskusi dan menyepakati agenda persidangan. Selain itu, disampaikan *regional report* oleh perwakilan ASEAN dan paparan *Country Report on the Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19* oleh masing-masing Ketua Delegasi.

### **Second Session**

Pada Sesi Kedua, dipaparkan presentasi *Country Report on the Status of Implementation of the Resolutions adopted during the 42nd AIPA General Assembly* dari masing-masing delegasi. Terdapat 9 (sembilan) resolusi dari bidang politik, ekonomi, sosial, dan WAIPA yang berhasil diadopsi pada Sidang Umum ke-42 AIPA. Resolusi tersebut, yaitu:

#### **Political Matters**

- a. *Res 42GA/2021/Pol/02 Resolution on Enhancing Cybersecurity and Data Protection Towards a Resilient Cyberspace in ASEAN;*
- b. *Res 42GA/2021/Pol/03 Resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN;*
- c. *Res 42GA/2021/Pol/04 Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy to Move the ASEAN Community Forward.*

### Economic Matters

- a. *Res 42GA/2021/Eco/01 Resolution on Promoting Inclusive Digital ASEAN to Empower MSMEs and Strengthen the ASEAN Economic Integration;*
- b. *Res 42GA/2021/Eco/02 Resolution on Post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery;*
- c. *Tourism Cooperation in ASEAN.*

### Social Matters

- a. *Res 42GA/2021/Soc/01 Resolution on the Adoption of the 4th AIPACODD Report and Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN;*
- b. *Res 42GA/2021/Soc/02 Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation and Enhancing Digital Inclusion to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change;*
- c. *Res 42GA/2021/Soc/03 Resolution on Localising the Sustainable Development Goals for Effective National Implementation.*

### WAIPA

- a. *Res 42GA/2021/WAIPA/01 Resolution on Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion.*

### **Third Session**

Sesi ketiga dimulai pukul 13.30 WIB dipimpin oleh Ketua Sidang, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh. Ketua Sidang menyampaikan *Draft Report* Sidang Virtual ke-13 AIPA Caucus untuk diadopsi dan ditandatangani secara virtual, yang kemudian akan disampaikan pada Sidang Umum ke-43 AIPA di bulan November 2022 mendatang.

### **Closing Ceremony**

Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus memasuki upacara penutupan setelah seluruh delegasi menyetujui *Draft Report of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Virtual Meeting*. Sebelum menyampaikan pidato penutupannya, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh selaku ketua Sidang memberikan kesempatan kepada Hon. Mr. Vu Hai Ha, Ketua Delegasi dari Majelis Nasional Republik Sosialis Viet Nam sekaligus Wakil Ketua Sidang Virtual ke-13 AIPA Caucus untuk menyampaikan pengumuman singkat mengenai keketuaannya pada Sidang ke-14 AIPA Caucus Tahun 2023 dengan Viet Nam sebagai tuan rumah.

## **C. PARTISIPASI DELEGASI DPR RI**

Delegasi DPR RI telah berpartisipasi aktif dalam setiap sesi persidangan. Berikut uraian partisipasi aktif Delegasi DPR RI pada Sidang Virtual ke-13 AIPA Caucus:





*Delegasi Indonesia menghadiri Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus*

### **First Plenary Session**

Sidang Pleno Pertama dilaksanakan pada tanggal 7 Juni 2022 dipimpin oleh Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh selaku Ketua Sidang. Dalam sidang tersebut, masing-masing ketua delegasi menyampaikan paparan *Country Report on the Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19*. Delegasi DPR RI diwakili oleh Ketua Delegasi yang juga merupakan Ketua BKSAP DPR RI, **Dr Fadli Zon** dari Fraksi Partai Gerindra dalam mempresentasikan *Country Report*.

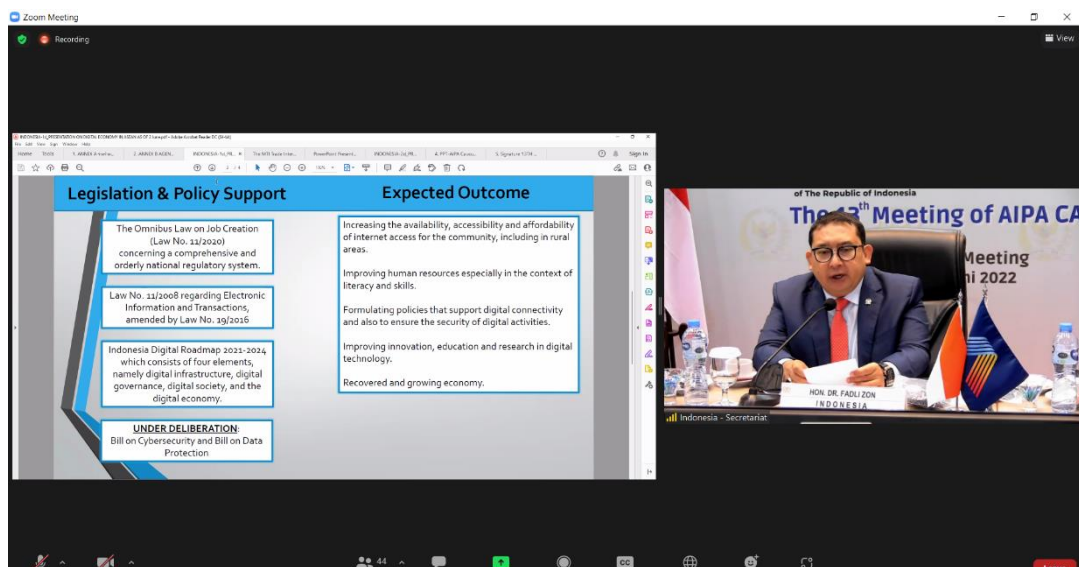


*Ketua Delegasi DPR RI Dr. Fadli Zon (F-P-Gerindra / A-86) Memaparkan Country Report Indonesia pada First Plenary Session AIPA Caucus*

Dr. Fadli Zon menjelaskan kondisi perkembangan digital ekonomi di Indonesia yang menunjukkan trend positif yang sejalan dengan peningkatan investasi. Nilai potensi ekonomi Indonesia untuk investasi dan perkembangan ekonomi digital diprediksi menyampai \$146 miliar di tahun 2025, yang memungkinkan ekonomi digital Indonesia menjadi yang tertinggi di ASEAN. Disampaikan

bahwa ekonomi digital telah menjadi salah satu strategi utama transformasi ekonomi Indonesia yang juga ditujukan untuk mempercepat pemulihan ekonomi paska pandemi dan pada akhirnya dapat mempercepat pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

Untuk mengembangkan ekonomi digital di kawasan, Indonesia berpandangan perlunya diberlakukan regulasi dan kebijakan yang dapat mengakomodasi tersebut. Dalam komitmennya mendukung pengembangan ekonomi digital di Indonesia, Indonesia telah mengesahkan dan memberlakukan UU No. 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja (Omnibus) dan mempersiapkan kerangka kerja ekonomi digital nasional 2021-2030. Regulasi tersebut memprioritaskan pengembangan ekonomi digital yang didukung dengan infrastruktur memadai dan memudahkan investasi untuk mewujudkannya. Percepatan infrastruktur digital tersebut ditujukan pula untuk mewujudkan transformasi digital yang inklusif, yang dapat diakses seluruh lapisan masyarakat di seluruh pelosok negeri, terutama dalam menggerakkan perekonomian.



*Ketua Delegasi DPR RI Dr. Fadli Zon (F-P-Gerindra / A-86) Memaparkan Regulasi dan Kebijakan Indonesia terkait Pengembangan Ekonomi Digital pada First Plenary Session AIPA Caucus*

Disampaikan, Indonesia telah memiliki sejumlah perangkat hukum yang mendukung inklusi digital di dalam negeri, seperti UU No. 11 Tahun 2008 yang telah diamandemen dengan UU No. 19 Tahun 2016 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik. UU ini memastikan ketersediaan dan keterjangkauan akses internet, peningkatan keahlian serta literasi digital masyarakat dan jaminan keamanan terhadap seluruh aktivitas digital.

### **Second Plenary Session**

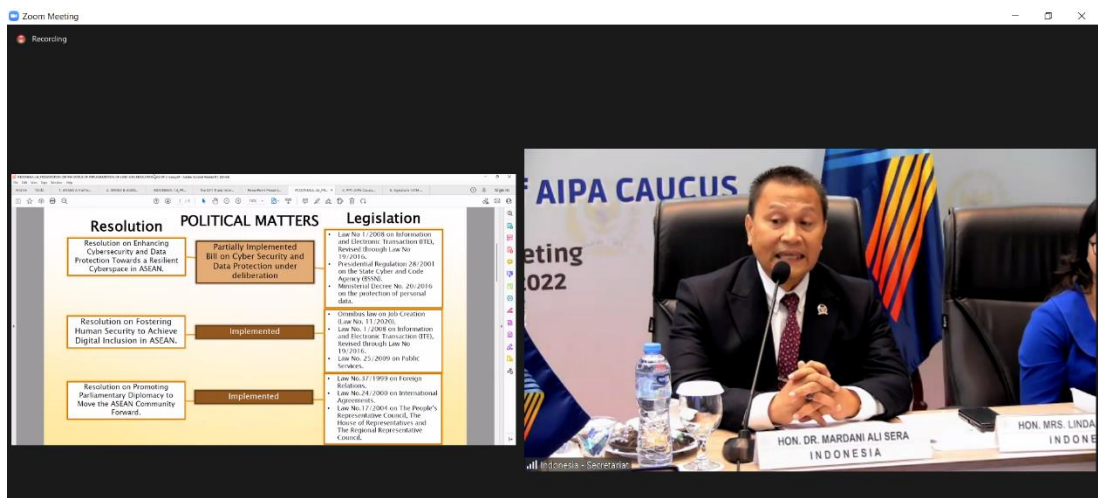
Pada Sesi Kedua, paparan *Country Report on the Status of Implementation of the Resolutions adopted during the 42nd AIPA General Assembly*, Delegasi Indonesia diwakili oleh Wakil Ketua BKSAP **Dr. Mardani Ali Sera** dari Fraksi PKS. Ditegaskan dalam paparan, inklusi digital dapat diupayakan melalui kerja kolektif anggota Parlemen Anggota AIPA, sehingga tercipta kawasan yang aman dan stabil. Terkait resolusi di bidang politik, DPR tengah membahas UU

Keamanan Siber dan UU Perlindungan Data Pribadi dengan para pemangku kepentingan. Keduanya masuk dalam Prolegnas 2020-2024.



Wakil Ketua BKSAP Dr. Mardani Ali Sera (F-PKS / A-422) Memaparkan Indonesia Country Report on the Status of Implementation of the Resolutions adopted during the 42nd AIPA General Assembly pada Second Plenary Session

Untuk resolusi di bidang ekonomi, DPR telah memberlakukan UU No. 11 Tahun 2020 Cipta Kerja (Omnibus Law) yang mendorong digitalisasi UMKM serta membangun infrastruktur yang mendukung proses digitalisasi untuk menumbuhkan ekonomi. Mengenai resolusi di bidang sosial, Indonesia mengakui tidak memiliki undang-undang yang spesifik yang mengatur tentang Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB). Namun TPB sejalan dengan kebijakan pembangunan nasional Indonesia yang tertuang dalam Rencana Pembangunan Nasional melalui UU No. 25 Tahun 2004 tentang Sistem Rencana Pembangunan Nasional, UU No. 17 Tahun 2007 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional 2005-2025, UU No. 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa. Sedangkan untuk pengarusutamaan TPB ke dalam program pembangunan Indonesia melalui Dekrit Presiden No. 59 Tahun 2017 tentang Implementasi Pencapaian TPB. Untuk memastikan pencapaian TPB pada tingkat nasional, telah diluncurkan program Desa TPB sebagai upaya lokalisasi.



Wakil Ketua BKSAP Dr. Mardani Ali Sera (F-PKS / A-422) Memaparkan Implementasi Indonesia



### Third Session



Linda Megawati (F-P-Demokrat / A-545) dan Asman Abnur (F-PAN / A-492) pada Third Session AIPA Caucus

Pada Sesi Ketiga, Delegasi Indonesia menyepakati *draft Report of the Virtual Meeting of the 13th AIPA Caucus* yang dipresentasikan oleh Ketua Sidang Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh. Laporan kemudian disepakati oleh seluruh delegasi dan diadopsi dalam Sidang. Delegasi Indonesia memberikan tanda-tangan secara simbolik (virtual), sebagai tanda disetujuinya isi laporan untuk diadopsi dan dibawa ke Sidang Umum ke-43 AIPA pada November 2022.

### III. HASIL-HASIL YANG DICAPAI

Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus diakhiri dengan mengadopsi *Report of the Virtual Meeting of the 13th AIPA Caucus* yang ditandatangani oleh Ketua Delegasi dari 7 (tujuh) Parlemen Anggota AIPA yang hadir. *Report* tersebut memuat rangkuman upaya Parlemen Anggota AIPA dalam membangun ekonomi digital di masing-masing negara dan rencana kerjasama yang erat di kawasan untuk bangkit bersama paska pandemi Covid-19. *Report* juga memuat perkembangan penerapan resolusi-resolusi Sidang Umum ke-42 AIPA sebagai komitmen menuju Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN 2025.

#### **Status Implementasi Resolusi Sidang Umum ke-42 AIPA Caucus**

##### ***Political Matters***

Parlemen Anggota AIPA telah mengambil langkah-langkah esensial untuk mewujudkan kawasan yang aman dan stabil seperti penguatan sistem keamanan dan pertahanan siber serta perlindungan data pribadi untuk memperkuat fondasi perlindungan *Human Security*. Diplomasi di kawasan juga menjadi fokus Parlemen

Anggota AIPA untuk menguatkan sentralitas ASEAN di tengah situasi dan tantangan global. Melalui peran legislasinya, Parlemen Anggota AIPA telah menyusun kerangka hukum nasional yang mampu meregulasi langkah antisipatif terhadap ancaman siber dan menjamin perlindungan terhadap data pribadi sebagai hak yang mendasar.

### ***Economic Matters***

Untuk memperkuat pertumbuhan ekonomi di kawasan, Parlemen Anggota AIPA telah membuat dan menerapkan sejumlah kebijakan yang mendukung transformasi digital dalam aktivitas ekonominya. Parlemen Anggota AIPA telah menyusun peta jalan (*road map*) nasional yang menjadi panduan masing-masing negara untuk mengembangkan ekonomi digital di dalam negeri agar dapat pulih paska Covid dan berkontribusi dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi di kawasan. Sejumlah upaya juga telah dilakukan untuk mendukung aktivitas ekonomi Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) yang menjadi tulang punggung perekonomian nasional. Transformasi digital dilakukan oleh masing-masing Parlemen AIPA melalui sejumlah regulasi untuk mewujudkan ekonomi digital yang inklusif.

### ***Social Matters***

Parlemen Anggota AIPA telah bekerjasama dengan pemerintah negara-negara Anggota AIPA dalam memperkuat transformasi digital yang inklusif untuk memitigasi dampak perubahan iklim. Selain itu langkah-langkah melokalisasi atau membumikan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) di level terdasar pemerintahan dan masyarakat telah diupayakan oleh masing-masing Parlemen Anggota AIPA sebagai komitmen dalam pencapaian sasaran TPB yang semakin mendekati tenggat waktu di tahun 2030. Parlemen Anggota AIPA juga telah mengambil langkah konkrit dalam menerapkan regulasi dan sanksi tegas yang mengatur tentang pemberantasan dan perdagangan narkoba dan obat-obatan terlarang yang meningkat menjadi kejahatan lintas batas negara (*transnational crime*).

### **WAIPA**

Dalam pengarusutamaan kesetaraan gender, Parlemen Anggota AIPA telah membuat dan menerapkan sejumlah undang-undang yang mengakomodasi pemberdayaan perempuan dalam pemanfaatan dan peningkatan peran di bidang kemajuan teknologi. Termasuk dukungan peraturan yang mendorong kebangkitan peran ekonomi perempuan dengan dukungan transformasi digital.



## IV. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

### A. KESIMPULAN

1. Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus diselenggarakan oleh Thailand sebagai tuan rumah secara daring pada tanggal 7 Juni 2022 telah berlangsung dengan lancar dan sukses. Ini merupakan Sidang ketiga yang dilaksanakan secara daring sejak tahun 2020 karena situasi pandemi Covid-19 yang masih belum memungkinkan.
2. Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus membahas tema utama “*The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19*” dan *Status of the Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA Resolutions* dan berhasil mengadopsi *Draft Report of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus* yang akan dibahas dan diadopsi pada Sidang Umum ke-43 AIPA tahun 2022 di Kamboja.
3. Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus dihadiri oleh 7 (tujuh) negara ASEAN yaitu Kamboja, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapura, Thailand, Vietnam. Sedangkan Kamboja, Myanmar dan Philippines hadir berstatus Observer.
4. Sidang menyetujui untuk mengusulkan Vietnam sebagai tuan rumah penyelenggara Sidang ke-14 AIPA Caucus tahun 2023.
5. Delegasi DPR RI secara aktif berkontribusi dalam setiap sesi dengan menyampaikan secara komprehensif perkembangan inisiatif dan capaian transformasi serta ekonomi digital nasional serta implementasi resolusi-resolusi Sidang Umum ke-42 AIPA.
6. Partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI dalam Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus merupakan wujud nyata komitmen DPR RI dalam mendukung terbentuknya Masyarakat ASEAN yang inklusif, yaitu dengan menyuarakan kepentingan masyarakat Indonesia di forum regional/internasional.

### B. SARAN

1. DPR RI sebagai salah satu pendiri AIPA Caucus dan telah berpartisipasi aktif sejak pembentukannya, sebaiknya mengirim Delegasi untuk menghadiri Sidang ke-14 AIPA Caucus yang akan diselenggarakan pada tahun 2023 di Vietnam.
2. DPR RI perlu melakukan koordinasi yang intensif dan berkelanjutan dengan kementerian/instansi yang membidangi topik sidang, sebagai persiapan menjelang pelaksanaan Sidang AIPA Caucus berikutnya.
3. DPR RI perlu mendorong agar *Report of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Meeting* dapat dibahas dan diadopsi dalam Sidang Umum ke-43 AIPA tahun 2022 di Kamboja.

## V. PENUTUP

### A. UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

Delegasi menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Parlemen Thailand selaku tuan rumah Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus yang telah mencurahkan dedikasinya sehingga persidangan berjalan lancar dan sukses.

Delegasi juga menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia dan Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia yang telah membantu menyiapkan materi/substansi.

Ucapan terima kasih juga disampaikan kepada Sekretariat dan semua pihak yang mendukung kelancaran pelaksanaan partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI dalam Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus ini.

### B. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran hasil-hasil persidangan sebagai berikut:

- 1) *Agenda*
- 2) *Program*
- 3) *List of Participants*
- 4) *Report the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Meeting*
- 5) Materi Delegasi pada Discussion Topic “The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19” :
  - a) Presentasi Country Report of Indonesia “Digital Economy”
  - b) Country Report of Indonesia on The Cooperation on The Digital Economy in ASEAN in The Post COVID-19
  - c) Executive Summary of Country Report of Indonesia on The Cooperation on The Digital Economy in ASEAN in The Post COVID-19
  - d) Summary Table on The Cooperation on The Digital Economy in ASEAN in The Post COVID-19
- 6) Materi Delegasi pada Discussion Topic “*The Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA Resolution*” :
  - a) Presentasi Country Report of Indonesia Implementation of The 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA GA Resolutions
  - b) Country Report of Indonesia on The Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA Resolutions
  - c) Executive Summary of Country Report of Indonesia on The Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA Resolutions

d) Summary Table on The Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA Resolutions

7) *Kliping Media*

8) Dokumentasi Foto

### **C. KATA PENUTUP**

Demikianlah Laporan Delegasi DPR RI ini dibuat sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban dan transparansi atas kinerja Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus yang dilaksanakan secara daring pada tanggal 7 Juni 2022 dari Thailand.

Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, Juni 2022

a.n. Delegasi

Ketua Delegasi,



**Dr. Fadli Zon, S.S., M.Sc**

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# DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

- **AGENDA**
- **PROGRAM**
- **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**
- **REPORT THE 13TH AIPA CAUCUS MEETING**
- **MATERI DELEGASI PADA DISCUSSION TOPIC “THE COOPERATION ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN ASEAN IN THE POST COVID-19” :**
  - **PRESENTASI COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA “DIGITAL ECONOMY”**
  - **COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA ON THE COOPERATION ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN ASEAN IN THE POST COVID-19**
  - **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA ON THE COOPERATION ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN ASEAN IN THE POST COVID-19**
  - **SUMMARY TABLE ON THE COOPERATION ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN ASEAN IN THE POST COVID-19**
- **MATERI DELEGASI PADA DISCUSSION TOPIC “THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 42ND AIPA RESOLUTION” :**
  - **PRESENTASI COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 42ND AIPA GA RESOLUTIONS**
  - **COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 42ND AIPA RESOLUTIONS**
  - **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 42ND AIPA RESOLUTIONS**
  - **SUMMARY TABLE ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 42ND AIPA RESOLUTIONS**
- **KLIPING MEDIA**
- **DOKUMENTASI FOTO**





Wat Benchamabophit Dusitwanaram Temple, Bangkok



**13<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE AIPA CAUCUS  
VIRTUAL MEETING  
7 JUNE 2022, AT 08.30-15.30 HRS.  
THAILAND**

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**ANNEX B**

**AGENDA ITEMS**

1. Appointment of the Deputy Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus (Vietnam)
  2. Appointment of the Secretary of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
  3. Introduction of Delegates
  4. Adoption of Program of Activities and Agenda
  5. Presentation by ASEAN Secretariat
  6. Discussion Topic: “The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19”
  7. Discussion Topic: Consideration of Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly Resolutions
  8. Consideration and Adoption of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Report
  9. Virtual signing of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Report by AIPA Heads of Delegation
  10. Announcement by Host of 14<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
  11. Closing Address by Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
-



**13<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE AIPA CAUCUS**  
**VIRTUAL MEETING**  
7 JUNE 2022, AT 08.30-15.30 HRS.  
THAILAND

ANNEX A

**PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES**

(Time indicated in this programme is GMT +7 hours.)

Tuesday 7 June 2022

- 07.30 am - Final test
- 08.25 am - All the delegates are seated
- 08.30 am to 08.45 am - Official Opening of 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus  
Dress: National dress/Suite
- Remarks by AIPA Secretary- General
  - Opening Address by H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly
  - Appointment of Chairperson
  - Welcome Remarks by Hon. Mrs. Pikulkaew Krairirsk
- 8.45 am to 10.00 am - First Session of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
- Appointment of Deputy Chairperson and Secretary
  - Introduction of Delegations
  - Discussion and Approval
    - Program of Activities
    - Agenda
  - Presentation of ASEAN Secretariat
  - Discussion Topic: “The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19”
- 10.00 am to 10.15 am - Coffee Break
- 10.15 am to 12.00 pm - Second Session of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
- Discussion Topic: Consideration of Status of Implementation of 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly Resolutions
- 12.00 pm to 13.30 pm - Lunch Break
- 13.30 pm to 15.30 pm - Third Session of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
- Consideration and Adoption of the Report of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
  - Signing the Report
- Closing Ceremony
- Announcement by the Host of 14<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus
  - Closing Address Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus



## ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

### The Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus

Bangkok, Thailand

7 June 2022

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#### LIST OF DELEGATIONS

##### 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus

- |                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh | Chairperson        |
| 2. Hon. Mr. Ha Hai Vu           | Deputy Chairperson |
| 3. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van        | Secretary          |

##### Brunei Darussalam (Observer)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Hon. Mr. Pehin Dato Haji Judin bin Haji Asar   | Head of Delegation                             |
| 2. Ms. Siti Rozaimeriyanty DSLJ Haji Abdul Rahman | Upcoming Sixth<br>Secretary-General of<br>AIPA |
| 3. Mr. Haji Mahmud Haji Masri                     | Secretary                                      |
| 4. Ms. Dk Hjh Zaidah Pg Hj Petra                  | Secretary                                      |
| 5. Ms. Siti Ajeerah Najib                         | Secretary                                      |
| 6. Mr. Mohammad Faiq Haji Mohammad Yassin         | Secretary                                      |
| 7. Mr. Haji Mohammad Amalul Muttaqin Haji Ismail  | Secretary                                      |
| 8. Ms. Hajah Haslinda Haji Hidup                  | Secretary                                      |

##### Cambodia

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Mr. Nim Chantara   | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Hon. Mr. Chhit Kim Yeat | Delegate           |
| 3. Hon. Mrs. Mak Yansitha  | Delegate           |
| 4. Hon. Mr. Ouk Damry      | Delegate           |
| 5. Mr. Srun Dara           | Secretary          |

##### Indonesia

- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Dr. Fadli Zon        | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Hon. Dr. Asman Abnur      | Delegate           |
| 3. Hon. Mr. Fathan Subchi    | Delegate           |
| 4. Hon. Ms. Linda Megawati   | Delegate           |
| 5. Hon. Dr. Mardani Ali Sera | Delegate           |

##### Lao PDR

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Mr. Sanya Praseuth        | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Hon. Dr. Bounelome Keobouahome | Delegate           |
| 3. Hon. Dr. Ketkeo Syhalath       | Delegate           |

## **Malaysia**

- |                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Dato' Sri Rohani Abd Karim | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Hon. Mr. Wong Chen              | Delegate           |
| 3. Mr. Azri Norfikri Aziz          | Secretary          |

## **Myanmar (Observer)**

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Dr. Ngwe Zaw Aung     | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Mrs. Khin Sabal Thein | Secretary          |
| 3. Dr. Pyae Sone Win     | Secretary          |

## **Philippines (Observer)**

- |                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Ms. Ann Marie D. Santos  | Secretary |
| 2. Ms. Glendale J. Cornelio | Secretary |

## **Singapore**

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Mr. Henry Kwek | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Hon. Ms. Hany Soh   | Delegate           |
| 3. Ms. Lin Hwee Chua   | Secretary          |

## **Thailand**

- |                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Mr. Taopiphop Limjitrakorn    | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Hon. Mr. Manoon Sivapiromrat       | Delegate           |
| 3. Hon. Ms. Wilailuck Arinthamapong   | Delegate           |
| 4. Hon. Mr. Natthaphong Ruengpanyawut | Advisor            |
| 5. Hon. Mr. Pakornwut Udompipatskul   | Advisor            |
| 6. Dr. Nattapon Nattasomboon          | Advisor            |
| 7. Ms. Jittima Nakamano               | Advisor            |
| 8. Ms. Suchaya Prukbamroong           | Advisor            |
| 9. Mr. Natee Chiamcharoen             | Secretary          |
| 10. Ms. Kanteera Leelanond            | Secretary          |
| 11. Ms. Isaraporn Prompriengpun       | Secretary          |
| 12. Mr. Paradorn Arawan               | Secretary          |
| 13. Ms. Utumporn Meecharoen           | Secretary          |
| 14. Mr. Russdy Khantanit              | Secretary          |

## **Vietnam**

- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hon. Mr. Ha Hai Vu          | Head of Delegation |
| 2. Hon. Mrs. Ha Thu Le         | Delegate           |
| 3. Hon. Mr. Hai Hoang Le       | Delegate           |
| 4. Hon. Mrs. Hong Yen Thi Pham | Delegate           |
| 5. Mrs. Quynh Thi Nguyen       | Secretary          |

## **ASEAN Secretariat**

- |                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mr. Alexander Chandra        | Representative |
| 2. Mr. Ananta Novien Dwi Ananta | Representative |

## **AIPA Secretariat**

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van        | Head of Delegation     |
| 2. Mr. Pandu Mario Dewono       | AIPA Secretariat Staff |
| 3. Ms. Putri Gita Chandra Lubis | AIPA Secretariat Staff |
| 4. Ms. Putri Maha Lima          | AIPA Secretariat Staff |



5. Ms. Royyan Hadela Isnanda
6. Mr. Sandi Nursahamdani

AIPA Secretariat Staff  
AIPA Secretariat Staff



## ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

### The Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus

Bangkok, Thailand

7 June 2022

## REPORT OF THE 13<sup>TH</sup> AIPA CAUCUS

### INTRODUCTION

- 1 The Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Caucus, hosted by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand, met on Tuesday 7 June 2022, via videoconference.
- 2 The main agenda of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus were:
  - a. Discussion on the topic: “The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19”; and
  - b. Discussion and consideration of the status of implementation of the Resolutions adopted at the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly held on 23 - 25 August 2021 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam; and

### LIST OF DELEGATES

- 3 The Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus was attended by 61 delegates consisting of Members of Parliaments and parliamentary staff from Seven (7) AIPA Member Parliaments, Observers from Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, and Myanmar, the AIPA Secretariat led by the AIPA Secretary General, and a representative from the ASEAN Secretariat.

*(The List of Delegates is attached as Annex A.)*

### OPENING CEREMONY

#### Remarks by Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of AIPA

- 4 Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary-General of AIPA, welcomed all AIPA Member Parliaments and Guests to the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Meeting. She also expressed her appreciation to the Host Parliament and the Organizing Committee for hosting the meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus.

- 5 Secretary-General Van highlighted in her remarks that the Covid-19 containment measures taken by each country has had a major impact in all sectors of the Economic Activity. Amidst the challenges, she observed that the Covid-19 also has the advantages, primarily in driving the digital economy in the region. Thus, she argued that the opportunity to maximize the potential of the digital economy would be very beneficial for the region to recover from the impact of the pandemic.
- 6 Further in her remarks, Secretary-General Van acknowledged the response taken by the Government of ASEAN collectively in maximizing the potential of digitally a wide range of economic activities, as shown in many declarations and initiatives to accelerate digital economic integration and economic recovery in the region.
- 7 Secretary-General Van emphasized the importance of the involvement of various stakeholders, including the Parliamentarians of AIPA, to perform the declarations and initiatives in complementary ways. Secretary-General Van concluded her remarks by stressing the significance of the AIPA Caucus as a special mechanism for AIPA Member Parliaments to share best practices of national initiatives for a possible harmonization of laws on common issues as AIPA's lasting contribution and support to the building of the ASEAN Community.

*(Remarks by AIPA Secretary Nguyen Tuong Van is attached as Annex B.)*

Opening Address by H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly and President of the House of the Representatives

- 8 The Official Opening Ceremony of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus commenced at 8:30 a.m. with the Opening Address by H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, the President of the National Assembly and the President of the House of Representatives.
- 9 In his Opening Address, H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai welcomed the delegates to the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus. He noted that over the years, the AIPA member parliaments have fruitfully collaborated with the executive branches in addressing common problems and providing recommendations. The result of this cooperation clearly testified to AIPA's commitment to the furtherance of ASEAN's goals. He also shared with the meeting three major points; first, AIPA cannot escape from the arrival of the digital age, second, AIPA should accept that the existing legal and regulatory mechanisms cannot keep pace with many new business practices, as well as economic and financial activities, third, the digital economy had become increasingly borderless on a global scale, and it is mostly not subject to any regulations.
- 10 In conclusion, H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai highlighted that he looked forward to exchange views and deliberations with all delegates on these and other related issues. Thereafter, H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai declared the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus open.

*(The Opening Address by the President of the National Assembly and the President of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Thailand is attached as Annex C.)*

### Appointment of Chairperson

- 11 Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the AIPA Caucus, H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai appointed Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate as Chairperson of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus.

### Welcome Remarks by Madame Chairperson

- 12 In her opening remarks, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus, expressed her gratitude to be appointed as the Chairperson of the Meeting and also welcomed all the delegation attending the meeting. She also mentioned her concerns during the 12<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus meeting regarding the severe effect of the COVID-19 pandemic in our region which had major impacts on economic and social development in ASEAN countries which currently became the theme of the AIPA Caucus in 2022, “The Cooperation on Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19”. Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh believed that AIPA Member countries would take this opportunity to work more closely to strengthen inter-parliamentary partnership to ensure that the governments’ policies toward digital economy which will further reflect the voices and needs of our people and empower communities to achieve economic resilience and inclusive economic growth in the post – pandemic era.

*(The Welcome remarks by Chairperson is attached as Annex D.)*

- 13 The Opening Ceremony ended with the showing of the virtual Unity Photos.

### **FIRST SESSION**

- 14 At 09.00 am, Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus called the First Plenary Session to order.

### Appointment of Deputy Chairperson and Secretary

- 15 Pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the AIPA Caucus, Hon. Vu Hai Ha, Head of Delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam shall serve as the deputy chairperson of the meeting. Madame Chairperson also appointed Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van, AIPA Secretary General, as Secretary of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus.

### Introduction of Delegations

- 16 Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus called on each delegation from AIPA Member Parliaments to introduce their members. Thereafter, informed delegates that the meeting has three Observer Delegations from Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, and Myanmar.

## Discussion and Approval of Programme of Activities and Agenda

- 17 The meeting went on to discuss and approve the Programme of Activities and Agenda Items for the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus.

*(The Program of Activities and the Agenda of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus are attached as Annexes E and F, respectively.)*

## Presentation of Regional Report by the ASEAN Representative

- 18 Mr. Alexander Chandra, Assistant Director for Analysis and Monitoring on Trade, Industry, and Emerging Issues Division of the ASEAN Secretariat, delivered the Regional Report on the actions and response of ASEAN in connection with the topic: “The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19.”

- 19 The representative of ASEAN Secretariat presented their presentation on the regional report of digital transformation in ASEAN. The presentation began with the report of how ASEAN transformed in the last decade, which partially was accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic. ASEAN Secretariat shared that there have been 60 million additional digital consumers since the pandemic began. ASEAN has 440 million internet users, of which 350 million are digital consumers. It was also mentioned in the presentation that the investment in the digital economy hit its highest rate in first-half 2021 alone, which reached USD 11,5 billion.

- 20 In 2021, ASEAN Secretariat reported that the Digital Economy in ASEAN reached USD 170 billion GMV, and it’s predicted to reach USD 360 billion in 2025. With the fact that ASEAN is tech savvy and benefited from its young demographic population, high-speed digital adoption, and dynamic economic growth, ASEAN is ready to embrace the digital economy to spur economic growth. In this context, interconnection and interdependence in digital transformation shall be increased, and thus requires a more holistic and coordinated approach.

- 21 The representative of ASEAN Secretariat also shared the continued efforts of ASEAN in the digital transformation, which started with the adoption of ASEAN Cyber-Security Cooperation Strategy 2017-2020 to the implementation of the recently adopted Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap and ASEAN Digital Master Plan 2025. The mentioned joint initiatives are comprehensive as they cover all aspects including security, economic, and social. For the post-pandemic recovery, ASEAN set out its digital economy priorities: 1) promotion of the digital identity system, 2) digital inclusion, and 3) public-private partnership.

*(The presentation of the ASEAN Secretariat is attached as Annex G.)*



Presentation of Country Reports on “The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19”

22 The AIPA Member Parliaments were invited to present their respective country reports on the discussion topic, “*The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19.*”

**Brunei Darussalam**

23 Referring to the letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam, the Legislative Council was dissolved on the 6<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and thus was not able to nominate Members of Parliament to attend the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Meeting. Due to the absence of Members of Parliament, the Delegation of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam led by the Clerk, did not present their country reports. The Legislative Council has, however, submitted their country reports. The summary of the country reports is provided below.

24 Brunei Darussalam fully appreciated the support and contributions during the Brunei Darussalam’s ASEAN Chairmanship in the year 2021 and commended on the endorsement of the Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap: An ASEAN Digital Transformation Agenda to Accelerate ASEAN’s Economic Recovery and Digital Economy Integration. Indeed, the Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap (BSBR) does provide a focused plan to develop an enabling environment for a robust ASEAN digital economy towards a stronger and resilient ASEAN.

25 Brunei Darussalam has adopted a Whole of Nation approach toward mitigating the impact and challenges brought about by COVID-19, which objectively ensures the well-being of the public, while also protecting jobs and providing support for individuals, and most importantly to supporting and assisting businesses. Brunei Darussalam therefore recognized the importance and urgency in the promotion of digital technologies as the next-best alternative to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic to the economy. Several projects related to digital transformation, such as National Information Hub, Digital ID Platform and Digital Payment, are included in the Masterplan.

26 His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has consented to the establishment of the Council for Research and the Advancement of Technology and Science (CREATES) effective 10th April 2021, as measures to drive research and development activities in the field of Science and Technology in the country, and thus boost the growth of science, technology and innovation activities and further drive economic and social development.

27 Brunei Darussalam will continue to put greater emphasis on digital literacy among its people in order to fully leverage on the technologies to improve their life and most importantly to spur their economic advancement and stimulate broader economic growth.

## **Cambodia**

- 28 In the sixth legislature of the National Assembly, which began in 2018, the Royal Government of Cambodia launched the "Rectangular Strategy - Phase IV", which focused on Cambodia's economic development by accelerating the diversification of the economic base and strengthening the competitiveness. This strategy clearly points to the need to be prepared to embrace the digital economy and respond to the "Fourth Industrial Revolution" to take advantage of technological advances.
- 29 The Head of Delegation of Cambodia emphasized that the Cambodia Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework sets out the vision of "building a vibrant digital economy and society to accelerate new economic growth and promote social well-being based on the path of new normal". This vision is to be achieved in 15 years, from 2021 to 2035, and in line with three principles: "Building Digital Foundations- Digital Adoption- Digital Transformation".
- 30 Further in his presentation, his honorable stated that the digital economy has four features that can differentiate it from the traditional economy, including: (1)- a lack of focus on geographical location, (2)- the vital role of the digital platform, (3)- the Network Effect, and (4)- Big Data. In addition to the above features, the digital economy is seen to have four main components: Highly Digital Goods and Services, Mixed Digital Goods and Services, IT-Intensive Services or Goods Production, and some segments of the information technology sector that support the three segments of the digital economy.
- 31 His honorable pointed out that the digital economy is a market that relies on digital technology to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through E-commerce. The E-commerce Law regulates domestic and cross-border e-commerce activities in Cambodia, establishes legal certainty for electronic transactions, and enacts several important protections for consumers. The Consumer Protection Law establishes rules to guarantee the rights of consumers and to ensure that businesses conduct commercial competition in Cambodia fairly. The Consumer Protection Law applies to any person who conducts any trading activities with consumers in Cambodia, regardless of whether the trading activities are for profit. The law applies to the sale of goods, services, and real rights over immovable property.
- 32 Based on the long-term vision of building a vibrant digital economy and society laying the foundations; promoting digital adoption and transformation in all stakeholders of society, including state, citizens and businesses; to accelerate new economic growth; and to promote social welfare in a new normal, the Royal Government has set out the Cambodia Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework as a roadmap for digital transformation and maximizing the benefits of the forthcoming Fourth Industrial Revolution.

## Indonesia

- 33 Hon. Dr. Fadli Zon, Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia informed that the development of the digital economy in Indonesia has shown a positive trend that goes in line with the increasing investment. According to a study by Google, Temasek, Bain & Company in 2021, Indonesia's digital economy investment value during Q1-2021 has reached USD 4.7 billion and has exceeded the highest value for the last four years.
- 34 He also shared with other Parliamentarians that Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs predicted that the potential economic value for investment and development of the digital economy in Indonesia could reach USD 146 billion by the year of 2025. The Ministry of Finance of Indonesia has recorded that the value of e-commerce transactions has managed to reach IDR 401.25 trillion with a transaction volume of IDR 1.73 billion. Based on these data, Indonesia's digital economy might be the highest in ASEAN.
- 35 Hon. Dr. Fadli Zon stressed that during the COVID-19 outbreak, governments, including ASEAN, have learned that digitalization is a solution to keep the economy running, in the midst of the implementation of restriction policies. Digital economy has also become one of the main strategies for Indonesia's economic transformation and is aimed at accelerating post COVID-19 pandemic economic recovery. It is also pivotal to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 36 He argued that, in order for the digital economy to flourish, appropriate policies and regulations are required, especially to boost productivity and efficiency as well as increase diversification and competitiveness across all segments of the economy.
- 37 The Indonesian Government together with parliament is committed to fully support the development of the digital economy in Indonesia, through the enactment of The Omnibus Law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020) and preparing a framework for national digital economy development 2021-2030. Dr. Fadli Zon mentioned that the Law regulates over efforts to develop the digital economy, among others through regulation on the expansion of broadband infrastructure development, upper and/or lower tariff limits to protect public interests and fair business competition and cooperation in the use of new technologies. He also added in his presentation that the Law also mandates national and local governments to facilitate the ease of investment in digital infrastructure in order to create digital inclusion and ensure that everyone can have access to information and communication technology.
- 38 Concluding his presentation, Dr. Fadli Zon also referred to the other Law No. 11/2008 regarding Electronic Information and Transactions, amended by Law No. 19/2016 that regulates on information and electronic transactions, or information technology in general, as well as government program derived from the law called Indonesia Digital Roadmap 2021-2024 which consists of four elements, namely digital infrastructure, digital governance, digital society, and the digital economy. He underscored that the roadmap aims to realize digital inclusion through: increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability of internet access for the community, including in rural areas, improving human resources especially in the context of literacy and skills, formulating policies that support digital connectivity and also to ensure the security of digital activities as well as improving innovation, education and research in digital technology.

## **Lao PDR**

- 39 Hon. Ketkeo Sihalath of Lao PDR highlights that the Government of Lao PDR is aware that digital technology is an important tool for socio-economic development as well as improving the quality of government services and administration. To support this effort, Hon. Ketkeo informed the Parliamentarians of AIPA that the National Assembly has adopted National Development Strategies on the Digital Economy including the 20 Years National Digital Economy Vision (2021-2040) which laid out 8 important strategies. In addition, the National Assembly has adopted several laws related to the digital economy such as: Electronic Transactions Law which will be revised in 2022 and Data Protection Law.
- 40 To facilitate connectivity in the post-COVID-19 and ensure the readiness for Digital Economy domestically and internationally, Honorable reported that the Ministry of Technology and Communications (MTC) of Lao PDR has worked closely with local operators and Internet Service Providers (ISPs). In 2021, telecommunication coverage nationwide reaches 95 percent for 2G, 81 percent for 3G, and 53 percent for 4G. Among approximately 7 million of Lao citizens, there are 6 million fixed mobile phone numbers, 3 million internet users, over 50% telecom density, and smart online SIM card registration where 5G broadband is on pilot testing in the major cities.
- 41 He informed the Caucus that Lao PDR will continue to require technical support in the preparation of human resource development and a large investment by private sectors in advanced technology on the implementation of ASEAN cross border data flow and Data Management frameworks.
- 42 The National Assembly of Lao PDR reaffirmed their support to the ASEAN Member State's efforts to recover quickly from the pandemic and to make sure that ASEAN Member States have access to best practices and strategies, to prioritize their domestic measures to stimulate better use of digital services for COVID-19 mitigation and recovery efforts.

## **Malaysia**

- 43 Even though COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated a multitude of economic problems for many countries around the region, it has also inadvertently accelerated the growth and expansion of a digital economy in certain parts.
- 44 Hon. Mr. Wong Chen of Malaysia informed the meeting that in Malaysia, digital technology has been pivotal in overcoming a multitude of productivity restrictions during the coronavirus pandemic. Past experience during the pandemic shows that the use of digital technologies is slowly attaining dynamic roles in society, businesses as well as government.
- 45 In view of this, his honorable reported that Malaysia has come up with a blueprint called "The Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDIGITAL) in February 2021. MyDIGITAL outlines the plans to accelerate Malaysia's progress as a technologically

advanced economy. My DIGITAL is an initiative which reflects the Government's aspiration to transform Malaysia into a high-income nation that is focused on digitalisation and becoming a regional pioneer in the digital economy. On top of that, Malaysia also introduced the National 4th Industrial Revolution Policy (N4IR) in July 2021 and a host of other initiatives to complement MyDIGITAL.

- 46 His Honorable concluded his report by emphasizing that Malaysia is supportive of regional initiatives that strengthen inclusive digital transformation towards becoming a digital economic community and a digital economic bloc. He added that Malaysia has supported several regional initiatives to build up and strengthen digital infrastructures within ASEAN.

## **Myanmar**

- 47 The observer delegation from Myanmar this year had not submitted the Country Report and other documents.

## **Philippines**

- 48 The Philippines has just concluded its national elections and the new Congress is yet to be established. In this regard, the Philippines was not able to send Members of Parliament, but submitted their country reports. The report submitted by the House of Representatives of the Philippines stated that the vicious onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the world in 2020, brought about by the mandated lockdowns. This contagion caused the global economic downturn and social havoc while accelerating the process of digital transformation globally to keep people connected.
- 49 The report informed that the Philippines have started opening their borders while people are slowly rebuilding their lives and on their way to recovery. The Philippines, for its part, has been cited as the fastest-growing digital market in Southeast Asia, garnering the region's highest proportions of new online users during the pandemic. The national government of the Philippines also realized the significance of the digital transformation in order to deliver government services and programs more efficiently, transparently, and cost effectively.
- 50 The Philippines likewise acknowledged the vital role of digital developments in business, government system procedures, and overall citizenry lifestyle. In line with the thrust toward digitization programs and policies, the national government pursues the E-Government Masterplan (EGMP) 2022, the National Digital Infrastructure, and the e-Commerce Philippines 2022 Roadmap to improve public service delivery through the digital transformation of government services.
- 51 As recorded in the country report, the Philippines Congress has also continuously worked towards greater international cooperation among fellow AIPA member parliaments by enacting pieces of legislation to ensure that digital developments further bring us all closer to the achievement of the goals of the ASEAN 2030 Agenda.



## **Singapore**

- 52 In his delivery, Hon. Mr. Henry Kwek stated that Singapore sees the digital economy as a key driver of long-term growth. To harness the tremendous potential of the digital economy for the benefit of their businesses and consumers, Singapore adopted a comprehensive and flexible approach to advancing international and regional collaboration on digital transformation including through digital rulemaking, modular initiatives as well as dialogues and exchanges of best practices.
- 53 As the digital world becomes increasingly interconnected, Singapore has also been working to establish common rules and policies to address emerging digital issues and foster interoperability.

## **Viet Nam**

- 54 In its presentation, Vietnam mentioned the fact that at present, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is developing rapidly with far-reaching and multi-dimensional impacts on a global scale. Science, technology and innovation have become decisive factors for the competitiveness of each country. Under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, digital technology has become an essential tool to maintain people's basic needs such as essential goods and services, health care and distance education. In this situation, promoting digital transformation in the economy towards the goal of digital Government, digital economy and digital society is an important measure to promptly adapt to the context of the pandemic, contributing to the recovery of socio-economic activities, ensuring the enhancement of the competitiveness of each member country's economy in particular and the ASEAN community in general.
- 55 ASEAN countries, with young populations, thriving middle classes, and agility in digital application, are ready to digitize their economies. Experts highly appreciated the potential for the digital economic development of ASEAN countries. Business opportunities in new fields such as financial technology engineering, medical technology engineering and educational technology engineering are open and interested by investors.
- 56 In Vietnam, the National Assembly has promulgated, amended and supplemented many laws to create an open and attractive business and investment environment, encourage e-commerce, information technology, technology transfer and pay attention to supporting businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, start-ups and enterprises for innovation and creativity, while being consistent with commitments under new-generation free trade agreements and international standards. The National Assembly of Vietnam always pays attention to the development of science and technology, especially new technologies, encourages new economic models and business methods, promotes comprehensive digital transformation and the construction of digital economy, digital society and smart connection infrastructure.

57 In particular, at the first thematic session, the National Assembly of Vietnam approved Resolution No. 43/2022/QH15 on fiscal and monetary policies to support the Program of economic and social recovery and development, in which priority of the state budget resources is given to investment in digital transformation infrastructure (more than VND 5.3 trillion); at the same time, the Resolution proposed the Government to find a solution to free up about VND 5 trillion from the Science and Technology Development Fund of enterprises for technological innovation, technology incubation, science and technology business incubation, commercialize the results of scientific research and technological development; decoding technology; purchasing equipment, machinery, raw materials for technological innovation, directly serving production and business activities.

58 In order to strengthen the cooperation on the digital economy in ASEAN in the post Covid-19, the Vietnamese delegation suggested that AIPA member parliaments pay attention to some issues as follows:

- 1) Determining the issue of digital transformation as an urgent requirement that plays an important role in the economic policies of countries, especially focusing on socio-economic recovery and development in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2) Strengthening cooperation between member countries and international organizations to support the digital transformation process in each country. Completing and effectively implementing regulations on technology transfer in investment.
- 3) With the legislative role, member parliaments need to actively improve the system of laws and regulations, creating a favorable legal framework for digital transformation; boldly allow piloting and supporting innovative, creative and start-up models; focusing on small and medium-sized businesses who are less resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 4) Completing the regulations and effectively implementing network security, ensuring the safety of economic transactions in the digital environment; protecting data of individuals and organizations created in the digital economy; strictly managing, upholding the responsibility of service providers in the digital environment and preventing "bad and malicious" information.
- 5) Strengthening supervision of the implementation of promulgated policies and laws related to digital economic development in each country.

## **Thailand**

59 In this thirteenth Meeting, under the theme “The Cooperation on Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-nineteen”, Thailand wished to support ASEAN's work by implementing the ASEAN Digital Masterplan 2025 according to Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap Phase two in four areas.

60 First, accelerating existing work in the area of trade facilitation and digitalization. In this area, Thailand has accelerated the implementation of actions on the issue of e-Commerce and the transition to digitalization by integrating digital activities into the national policy and fostering a secure and inclusive e-Commerce ecosystem. We set up

an Online Center to receive the recommendations from the users and develop the application to solve the problem of fraud users.

- 61 Second, implementing inter-operable cross-border digital payments in ASEAN. Thailand supported the idea of safe, efficient, and convenient digital payments such as QR Code Payments called “Prompt Pay”. For cross-border remittances, we cooperated with Singapore to link Prompt Pay with Pay Now system, allowing customers to transfer funds within a few minutes. Now, we have already introduced QR payments together with Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore as well as Japan, to facilitate tourism and trade.
- 62 Third, establishing a one-stop Intellectual Property services and information platform for the ASEAN region. Thailand supports digital security. We established the Government Big Data Institute as the primary responsible agency to provide advisory services, system, and data design. Since two thousand thirteen (2013), the ASEAN Intellectual Property Portal has been launched as the database for intellectual property information in the ASEAN. It is currently hosted by Singapore.
- 63 And Forth, Conducting a study on the establishment of an ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA). Thailand fully supports the study of the ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement which would help accelerate the negotiations and ensure the economic recovery and future development of ASEAN.
- 64 In conclusion, digital technology in this era is considered a great reset in the global economic system. As one of the AIPA Member’s Countries and also one of the ASEAN’s members, Thailand therefore would like to urge all Member States to review and revise the related laws towards digital economy to move forward the dynamic on sustainable digital economy in ASEAN according to the ASEAN Digital Masterplan two thousand twenty-five (2025), especially the Second Phrase of Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap.
- 65 There being no further comments, the meeting was adjourned at 10.00 am to 10.15 am.

*(The full Country Reports and accompanying Summary Tables for the discussion topic “The Cooperation on the Digital Economy in ASEAN in the Post COVID-19” are attached as Annex H and Annex I.)*

## **SECOND SESSION**

### Presentation of the Country Reports on the Status of Implementation of the Resolutions adopted during the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly

- 66 The AIPA Member Delegations were then invited to present their respective Country Reports of the status of implementation of the Resolutions adopted during the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly.

Under **Political Matters**, the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly adopted the following:

- a. Res 42GA/2021/Pol/02 Resolution on Enhancing Cybersecurity and Data Protection Towards a Resilient Cyberspace in ASEAN
- b. Res 42GA/2021/Pol/03 Resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN
- c. Res 42GA/2021/Pol/04 Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy to Move the ASEAN Community Forward

Under **Economic Matters**, the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly adopted the following:

- a. Res 42GA/2021/Eco/01 Resolution on Promoting Inclusive Digital ASEAN to Empower MSMEs and Strengthen the ASEAN Economic Integration.
- b. Res 42GA/2021/Eco/02 Resolution on Post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery: Tourism Cooperation in ASEAN

Under **Social Matters**, the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly adopted the following:

- a. Res 42GA/2021/Soc/01 Resolution on the Adoption of the 4th AIPACODD Report and Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN
- b. Res 42GA/2021/Soc/02 Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation and Enhancing Digital Inclusion to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change
- c. Res 42GA/2021/Soc/03 Resolution on Localising the Sustainable Development Goals for Effective National Implementation.

Under **WAIPA Matters**, the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly adopted the following:

- a. Res 42GA/2021/WAIPA/01 Resolution on Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion

The presentations of the reports were considered and summarized as follows:

### **Brunei Darussalam**

67 Brunei Darussalam has shown a vast effort in the implementation towards the resolutions adopted during the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly as this can be seen from the legislations involved and the progress and status update on the subject matter. Through the implementations made under the Committee of Political Matters, Brunei Darussalam has established Cyber Security Brunei in a bid to achieve a secure and resilient cyber space for Brunei Darussalam. Additionally, Brunei Darussalam has also introduced The National Welfare System which aims to lift welfare recipients out of poverty and ensure that those who truly need assistance receive it.

68 Under the Committee of Economic Matter, Brunei Darussalam has established the Digital Economic Council which is responsible for coordinating policies in the

implementation of digital economy towards a smart nation in Brunei Darussalam. There is also an introduction of e-kadai to promote e-commerce in Brunei Darussalam.

69 For the implementation under the Committee of Social Matters, Brunei has established the “Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy” (BNCCP) relatable to the Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation and Enhancing Digital Inclusion to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change.

70 Whereas for the Committee of WAIPA, women in Brunei Darussalam will continue to be given equal opportunities, among others, in education, training, healthcare, employment, ownership of assets, benefits and citizenship.

## **Cambodia**

### Political Matters

71 Cambodia has been practicing and strengthening regional cooperation on building a secure and resilient cyberspace. The policy vision was to develop a vibrant digital economy and society with the Digital Security Committee at the core to protect consumers, respond to risks, threats and attacks, and maintain national security.

72 Cambodia has implemented to ensure affordable access, quality of service and digital transformation. Digital Cambodia in 2020 is a pillar to achieve the policy that Cambodia is preparing, namely economic policy Digital and digital government.

73 Cambodian Parliaments need to adapt to more sophisticated roles, increased engagement in Parliamentary Diplomacy - diplomatic activities of parliamentary assemblies complementary to executive diplomacy. In this way, proactive Parliaments could supplement the conventional diplomatic channels using growing networks of inter-parliamentary forums.

### Economic Matters

74 Cambodia is actively engaged in formulating and strengthening policies, laws, other legal instruments, and related measures to spur development of the digital sector in a successful, sustainable and inclusive manner. The digital transformation and e-commerce are major components in boosting the productivity and competitiveness of Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), the backbone of Cambodia’s economy.

75 Cambodia’s COVID-19 Recovery Strategy Plans have been approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) who released two strategy documents in April 2021. The first is the 2021–2025 three-phase National Tourism Recovery Roadmap and the second is the 2021–2035 Siem Reap Provincial Tourism Development Master Plan.

### Social Matters

- 76 Cambodia has instructed municipal, provincial and district administrations and police chiefs to conduct geographical updates on areas where illegal drugs are not accessible and make plans to designate them “white villages” and “white communes”, a term which means they are drug-free. National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) has launched an action plan to prevent drug trafficking from the “Golden Triangle” region along the Mekong River, which comprises portions of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar, while urging provincial authorities in five border provinces to step up drug interdiction efforts.
- 77 This strategic plan is Cambodia’s first-ever plan to combat climate change over a ten years period. CCCSP is a comprehensive plan to promote cooperative efforts between different sectors in Cambodia to meet the SDG 13.2 target (Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning). Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) combines information from satellites and other remote sensing sources, field assessment information, early warning systems with data on socio-economic vulnerability to create actionable climate information, allowing prioritize assistance to those most in need.
- 78 Cambodia has successfully implemented Rectangular Strategy-Phases I and II Cambodia’s development achievements over the last decade are a testimony of attaining long lasting peace and sustainable development, reflected noticeably in strong economic growth and strengthened democratic institutions, secured national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and improved livelihoods of people. The development record confirms progress toward the realization of RGC’s early aspiration: “By the end of the first decade of the 21st Century, Cambodia is to reclaim a full ownership of its own destiny, while becoming a real partner in regional and global affairs and a nation of genuine freedom and being free from poverty”. In the most recent period, Cambodia made good on the overwhelming majority of the targets established as part of the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) – a nationalized version of the global MDGs – many of which were achieved well-ahead of the 2015 deadline.

#### WAIPA Matters

- 79 COVID-19 pandemic has caused more severe impacts on women than men, both in the economic and social aspects. Particularly, women in developing countries have been severely impacted as most of them work in the service sector and informal sector, thereby rendering them unable to get assistance from social protection programmes which only covers workers in the formal sector. Cambodia continues attaching high priorities to women’s empowerment in this digital age with the focus on the following issues: Increasing the provision and access to services for women and girls in utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Focusing on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEAM), Continuing to promote women’s participation in the economic and financial sector by providing them with essential knowledge on business developments, especially for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Creating an ecosystem that can respond to the needs of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Promoting skill development such as digital literacy and protection identity,



and promoting new initiatives and best practices related to empowering women in digital technology.

## **Indonesia**

- 80 Indonesia began their presentation by emphasizing the importance and crucial role of parliament, especially through its legislative function in providing necessary laws and regulation to support the realization of digital inclusion towards ASEAN Community 2025. The Indonesian Delegation in this regard presented their country reports based on the community pillars of ASEAN: Political, Economic, and Social.
- 81 For the political matter, Indonesia informed that two different bills on Cybersecurity and Data Protection are currently being deliberated involving relevant national stakeholders. Both bills are listed as priority of the National Legislation Program (abbreviated: PROLEGNAS). It is expected that both bills will be enacted as national law soon, before the current parliamentary term ends. In the meantime, cybersecurity and data protection in Indonesia rely on the existing ITE Law No 1/2008 and other legal provisions such as the Presidential Regulation 28/2001 on State Cyber and Code Agency (BSSN) and the Ministerial Decree No. 20/2016 on the protection of personal data. Further mentioned in the presentation that to achieve digital inclusion, Indonesia currently has Omnibus Law on Job Creation, in which Law No.11/2020 mandates the Central Government and Local Governments to facilitate ease of investment in digital infrastructure.
- 82 Law No. 17/2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the People's Regional Representative Council and the Regional House of Representatives specifically regulates over parliamentary diplomacy as it confirms that the House of Representatives carries several functions which are; legislative function, budgetary function and supervisory function within the framework of people's representation and also to support the government's effort in implementing foreign policy.
- 83 Under the economic matter, Indonesia informed that the Omnibus Law on Job Creation also encourages the digitization of MSMEs in order to help improve the economy, especially after being affected by the pandemic. The law also encourages MSMEs to join digital platforms. Also mentioned in their presentation: Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems, Law No. 20/2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and Law No. 1/2013 on Micro Financial Institution; which promote the comprehensive development of MSMEs in the pandemic time including financial and technology utilization. Meanwhile in the tourism sector, Law No.1/2020 allows the government to set a budget deficit limit to exceed 3% of GDP during COVID-19 in order to enable the re-allocation of budget to the restoration of Indonesian tourism which was hardly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 84 As for the social matter, Indonesia divided its presentation into three focused issues: drugs, climate change, localizing SDGs, and women empowerment. On the issue of drugs, Indonesia informed that the country has fully implemented the adopted

Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN, which reflected in the enacted Law No. 7/1997 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 and Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics. The laws allow the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to perform well in the prevention and eradication of abuse of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors.

- 85 Regarding localizing SDGs, in accordance with: Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals; Laws on National Development Plan as stated in the Law No. 25/2004 on The National Development Planning System, Law No. 17/2007 National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025; Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local government; and Law No. 6/2014 regarding Villages, the Government of Indonesia launched a program called Village SDGs (SDGs Desa).

## **Lao PDR**

- 86 The 9<sup>th</sup> Legislature of the National Assembly of Lao PDR has made utmost efforts to perform their roles and duties as legislators with particular focus on implementing AIPA Resolutions adopted at the 42<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly hosted by the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam. These resolutions have been translated into national legislations and policies among the Government of Lao PDR aiming at improving socio-economic development.
- 87 The Delegation of Lao PDR reported that three resolutions adopted by the Committee of Political Matters at the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly have been fully implemented by Lao PDR. In 2021, the 9<sup>th</sup> Legislature of the National Assembly approved the amendment of Law on Telecommunications to ensure the legitimate rights and benefits of telecommunications users and further strengthen the capacity to cooperate on cybersecurity and data protection within and between ASEAN. The National Assembly has also performed their constitutional mandates to closely oversee the Government sectors in order to enhance the national capacity and readiness on cybersecurity and data protection.
- 88 Human security is one of the core approaches included in the Law on Prevention and Combating Cybercrime and national policies to achieve digital inclusion in Laos. By this means, the National Assembly of Lao has supported their Government through budget allocation to develop and improve the telecommunication infrastructure in rural areas to facilitate the access to information and learning opportunities among rural communities. Further, the Delegation of Lao reported that the National Assembly also recognized the important role of parliamentary diplomacy and peaceful dialogue that help building a bridge between peoples and countries particularly through the emerging complex traditional and non-traditional security challenges. In addition, the National Assembly has closely overseen the Government in implementing ASEAN integration plans and framework as a key of regional integration would support the country's

development priorities such as the implementation of 9th NSEDP, LDC graduation and 2030 agenda.

- 89 Under the Economic Matters, the Delegation of Lao PDR updated the meeting with the forthcoming 3rd Ordinary Session of the 9th Legislature of the National Assembly of Lao which will be held between 13 June to 8 July 2022. During the session, the National Assembly will review the amendment of Law on Promotion of MSMEs that aims to improve the regulatory environment to support MSMEs in the post COVID-19 economic recovery, and enhance productivity and quality of commodities and services to be able to recover from the pandemic and economic recession. The Delegation of Lao PDR also informed that the National Assembly has made recommendations to their Government on the draft of the National MSME Development Plan (2021-2025) which recognizes 7 key priorities to empower MSME growth for an inclusive digital economy.
- 90 Concerning the Resolution on Post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery: Tourism Cooperation in ASEAN, the Delegation of Lao PDR reported to the Caucus that the National Assembly of Lao has made recommendations to the National Tourism COVID-19 Recovery Strategic Plan during the 2nd Ordinary session. The Strategic Plan consists of 3 roadmaps and 8 priorities that aims to build a more resilient tourism economy in the Post-COVID-19.
- 91 The Delegation of Lao PDR spoke next on the Resolutions adopted under the Committee of Social Matters. From two adopted resolutions, one resolution has been fully implemented and the other one is partially implemented. Regarding the issue of climate change, the 9<sup>th</sup> Legislature has closely overseen the implementation of climate related laws and regulations as well as the international conventions and treaties that Lao PDR has ratified. Additionally, the National Assembly has approved allocation of the state budget to build 15 National Earthquake Data Centers and stations throughout the country to monitor seismic data.
- 92 With regards to the implementation of the Resolution on Localising the Sustainable Development Goals for Effective National Implementation, the 9<sup>th</sup> legislature of the National Assembly has participated and contributed to the Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development submitted by the Government of Lao in 2021. As stated by the Delegation of Lao, the second VNR clearly highlights the policy priorities for the national development agenda especially the SDG localization.
- 93 The Delegation of Lao PDR concluded his presentation by reporting on the status of implementation of the Resolution on Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion. He informed that the 9th Legislature of the National Assembly will review the amendment of Law on Promotion of MSMEs during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the National Assembly. The amendment to the law aims to enhance the access to digital financial resources and services among women as key potentials to women's economic empowerment.

## Malaysia

- 94 The Delegation of Malaysia reported that among the eight Resolutions adopted at the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly last year, seven Resolutions are implemented and one is partially implemented. Under the Political Committee, Malaysia reported that the country has implemented a Resolution on Enhancing Cyber Security and Data Protection towards Resilient Cyber Space in ASEAN as reflected in their existing relevant legal frameworks. Following the adoption of ASEAN Framework on Personal Data Protection in 2016, programmes to support the ASEAN Framework on Digital Data Governance and ASEAN Data Protection and Privacy Forum are carried out. The government of Malaysia also works closely with the ASEAN Member States through ASEAN Network Security Action Council in the efforts to harmonize the laws on data protection in ASEAN.
- 95 Further on the political matter, it was reported that Malaysia has also implemented the Resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN. Malaysia has launched three national policies and plans to propel Malaysia towards digitalisation for Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) through the National 4th Industrial Revolution Policy, the Malaysian Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDIGITAL) and 12th Malaysia Plan. The details about the policy is included in the attached Country Report.
- 96 Supporting the adopted AIPA Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy to Move the ASEAN Community Forward, Malaysia shared the various engagement of the Parliament of Malaysia with the international community. Further, Malaysia also shared that in September 2021, the Parliament of Malaysia has established a Parliamentary Select Committee on Foreign Affairs to enhance foreign policy formulation and decision-making by ensuring views from a broader scope of the public are considered in the process.
- 97 Acknowledging the importance of Digitalization to empower MSMEs, it was reported that Malaysia has also implemented the Resolution on Promoting Inclusive Digital ASEAN to Empower MSMEs and Strengthen the Economic Integration. Malaysia, in this regard, informed that the country has established action plans and initiatives to develop the MSMEs' capabilities and encourage digitalisation. In tourism cooperation, it was claimed that the adopted resolution on the relevant topic has also been implemented. The Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (MOTAC) works closely with the tourism associations, private sectors, and NGOs to promote safe travel practices at tourism-related services and facilities met at a satisfactory level at all times.
- 98 The adopted resolution on the issue of SDGs was also claimed to be implemented. Malaysia emphasized that the country remains committed to advancing the 2030 agenda. The details on the initiatives are included in the country report. Last but foremost is the resolution on Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion. In this context, Malaysia shared that The Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development initiates programmes to enhance skills, knowledge and access to ICT to speed up and support the digital inclusion of women entrepreneurs and empower them for effective participation in economic development.

## **Myanmar**

- 99 The observer delegation from Myanmar did not submit the Country Report and other documents.

## **Philippines**

- 100 The 42<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Forum (AIPA) with the theme “Forging Parliamentary Cooperation in Digital Inclusion,” held on August 23, 2021, strengthens parliamentary cooperation in Southeast Asia in a post-pandemic era.
- 101 The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic brought about massive financial losses and triggered global health and economic crises worldwide. The Philippines has been relentless in its crusade to fight the devastating effects of the pandemic and instituted reforms for life to return to normal.
- 102 The Philippines commits to building a gender-equal world through laws that provide digital access and financial inclusion strategies for both men and women. Consistent with the thrust of AIPA, the Philippines initiated significant reforms on cybersecurity and online safety to produce a resilient cyberspace in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. It also continued to foster human security and reinforce parliamentary diplomacy to forge further ahead with the ASEAN Community.
- 103 In this time of uncertainty and economic stress, the government aims to empower micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), strengthen the ASEAN economic integration, and revitalize the tourism industry in the country to boost the economy.
- 104 The Philippines is also relentlessly working towards a Drug-Free ASEAN and the continued enhancement of digital inclusion to mitigate the impacts of climate change and localize the sustainable development goals for effective national implementation.
- 105 These initiatives intend to achieve our vision of a politically cohesive, economically integrated, and socially responsible community.

## **Singapore**

- 106 The Parliament of Singapore has informed all Ministries and Government bodies of the resolutions adopted at AIPA General Assemblies. A copy of all resolutions, and accompanying reports, are made available in the Library of the Parliament of Singapore. This facilitates easy access for Members of Parliament who use it for research on pertinent issues affecting AIPA/ASEAN and, where necessary, to raise these issues during Parliament sittings.
- 107 For the resolutions adopted at the 42th AIPA GA held in 2021, a detailed Country Report has been submitted and it will be contained in the full Report of the 13th AIPA Caucus Meeting.

## **Viet Nam**

108 All Resolutions adopted at the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly were circulated to relevant bodies of the National Assembly and the Government of Viet Nam for implementation. On this ground, the National Assembly's Committees has cooperated with related ministries, agencies of the Government to study, propose bills and amendments to the National Assembly as well as to conduct cooperation programs with ASEAN in political, economic and social fields. The National Assembly has also allocated significant resources for effective implementation of these areas and actively conducted oversight activities to ensure the effective implementation of AIPA 42 Resolutions.

109 Political matters:

The National Assembly actively raised people's awareness about cybersecurity and data protection; encouraging the application of new and advanced technologies.

The National Assembly continues to focus on sustainable poverty reduction, better ensuring social security and creating jobs for people; actively innovate in order to develop the economy quickly and sustainably and improve the people's quality of life.

110 Economic matters:

The National Assembly has promulgated and amended Law on E-transactions, Law on Information Technology, Law on Telecommunications, Law on Cybersecurity, Enterprise Law, Law on Supporting Small and Medium Enterprises, Law on Technology Transfer with the aim of creating an open and attractive investment environment for all businesses and has also encouraged e-commerce, information technology, technology transfer; supported businesses, especially small and medium ones as well as start-up, innovative and creative enterprises.

The National Assembly issued Resolutions to promptly and effectively stabilize and control the complicated developments of the COVID-19 pandemic and support the program of socio-economic recovery and development.

111 Social matters:

The National Assembly has amended and supplemented Law on Handling of Administrative Violations, Law on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control, Law on Drug Prevention and Control in order to prevent and step by step eliminate drug crimes in the society.

The National Assembly passed Resolutions; decided on tasks and state budget related to climate change response in 2022; conducted supreme supervision of policies and Planning Law implementations in which the issue of integrating climate change into construction and planning appraisal was prioritized.



The National Assembly has reviewed and passed Laws and Ordinances aimed at realizing goals related to sustainable development: Resolution on National Target Programs for New Rural Construction and Sustainable Poverty Reduction; Resolution on the economic restructuring plan for the 2021-2025 period; Resolution on socio-economic development plan in 2022; and coordinated with the IPU and UN agencies to organize a Workshop on "The Role of the National Assembly in Sustainable Development Goals" (April 6, 2022).

#### 112 WAIPA

The National Assembly has examined the mainstreaming of gender equality and its social impacts in the Law and Ordinance Building Program for 2021-2022, Law on Cinema (amended), Law on prevention and combat of domestic violence (amended), and Law on implementing democracy at grassroots level; promoted gender equality in all sectors related to technology and raised awareness about gender equality and the role of women in technology.

The National Assembly supervises the promulgation of policies, and the implementation of law on gender equality in local provinces and ministries in order to help the people, workers and businesses to overcome the difficulties.

### **Thailand**

- 113 Thailand has implemented the resolutions of the 42<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of AIPA in four areas.

#### Political Matters:

*Resolution on Enhancing Cybersecurity and Data Protection towards a Resilient Cyberspace in ASEAN*

- 114 Thailand has enacted the laws relating to cybersecurity and personal data protection with the enforcement of these laws by the related committee.

*Resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN*

- 115 Thailand has launched the policy of promoting Thailand as ASEAN's digital hub by developing a country-wide digital infrastructure with accessible and affordable internet and also the Village Broadband Internet Project to reach all villages in the country.

#### Economic Matters

*Resolution on Promoting Inclusive Digital ASEAN to Empower MSMEs and Strengthen the ASEAN Economic Integration*

- 116 Thailand has created E-services for Thai SMEs as sources for entrepreneurs to access knowledge and provide advice on business operations, including a website for providing information on trade and market for ASEAN SMEs.

*Resolution on the Post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery: Tourism Cooperation in ASEAN*

- 117 The related committee has considered the promotion of healthcare tourism in the post COVID-19 era and the amendment to the ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professional (MRA on TP) with two more categories, namely MICE Professionals and Event Professionals.

Social Matters

*Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation and Enhancing Digital Inclusion to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change*

- 118 Thailand has promoted the implementation of plans relating to climate change and has approved the substances of the drafted Climate Change Act, B.E. ... which is in line with Thailand's long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS).

*Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN*

- 119 Narcotics laws had been revised to update and consolidate new narcotics laws into the Narcotics Code.

WAIPA Matters

- 120 Thailand has been in the amendment process of the Labour Protection ACT, B.E. 2541 (1998) on the working time and maternity leave of pregnant employees. Moreover, Thailand has promoted digital skills for women and girls by organizing several events and projects.

- 121 There being no further comments, the meeting was adjourned from 12.00 am till 13.30 pm.

*(The full Country Reports and accompanying Summary Tables for "Status of Implementation of the Resolutions adopted during the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly" are attached as Annex J and Annex K.)*

**THIRD SESSION**

- 122 At 13:30 p.m., the Third Session of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus was called to order, with the AIPA Caucus Chairperson presiding.

123 Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus presented the draft Report of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus.

124 The meeting considered and adopted the Report of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus. Upon the adoption of the Report, Heads of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Delegations put their signatures to the Report, via videoconference. The 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Report will be presented to the 43<sup>rd</sup> AIPA General Assembly in November 2022.

## **CLOSING CEREMONY**

### Announcement by Host of 14<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus

125 After the approval of the Report, the Meeting proceeded to the Closing Ceremony.

126 Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus inviting the Head of Delegation of Viet Nam to make a short announcement. Hon. Mr. Vu Hai Ha, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of Viet Nam, began his acceptance speech by congratulating the National Assembly of Thailand for the successful chairmanship of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Meeting. He highlighted that the success of the meeting proved that AIPA has not only been discussing and translating the wills of the people on topics of mutual concern into resolutions, but also revitalizing and re-energizing concerted efforts for recovery from the far-reaching consequences caused by Covid-19 pandemic. Hon. Mr. Vu Hai Ha, in this perspective, mentioned that the National Assembly of Viet Nam would like to further this cause with great pleasure and responsibility as they assume the host of the 14<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Meeting in 2023.

127 On behalf of the National Assembly of Viet Nam, Hon. Mr. Vu Hai Ha thanked all AIPA Member Parliaments for the trust and confidence. The National Assembly of Viet Nam looks forward to working closely with all AIPA Member Parliaments and AIPA Secretariat in strengthening the cooperation to make the next AIPA Caucus meeting a great success in particular, and to achieve ASEAN vision in general.

*(Announcement by Host of 14<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus is attached in Annex L)*

### Closing Address by Chairperson of 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus

128 In her closing speech, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate and the chairperson of the Virtual Meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus extended her gratitude and appreciation to AIPA Member Parliaments for their participation and contributions. She also mentioned that the adopted report will be submitted to the 43<sup>rd</sup> AIPA General Assembly this November hosted by the Kingdom of Cambodia for its approval and declared the meeting adjourned.

129 To enable continuity in engagement and discussions between AIPA parliamentarians, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus informed

delegates that Viet Nam would host the 14<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus and pledged that the National Assembly of Viet Nam would work side by side with AIPA colleagues to ensure the results of the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus would bring benefits to the people of ASEAN.

*(The full text of the Closing Address by Chairperson of 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus is attached as Annex M.)*

- 130 After delivering her closing address, Hon. Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson declared the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus officially closed.

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ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
THE VIRTUAL MEETING  
OF THE 13<sup>TH</sup> AIPA CAUCUS  
7 JUNE 2022, THAILAND

Done on the Seventh day of June, in the year Two Thousand and Twenty-two:



For the Parliament  
of the Kingdom of Cambodia  
(Cambodia)

HON. MR. NIM CHANTARA



For Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat  
(Indonesia)

HON. DR. FADLI ZON



For Sapha Heng Xat  
(Lao PDR)

HON. MR. SANYA PRASEUTH



For Dewan Rakyat  
(Malaysia)

HON. DATO' SRI ROHANI ABD KARIM



For the Parliament of Singapore  
(Singapore)

HON. MR. HENRY KWEK



For the National Assembly of Thailand  
(Thailand)

HON. MR. TAOPIHOP LIMJITTRAKORN



For the National Assembly of Vietnam  
(Vietnam)

HON. MR. HA HAI VU

HON. MS. PIKULKEAW KRAIRIKSH  
Chairperson of the thirteenth Meeting of AIPA Caucus  
(Thailand)



ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
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**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
13<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF AIPA CAUCUS  
VIRTUAL MEETING  
Thailand  
7<sup>th</sup> June 2022**

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**COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA  
ON THE COOPERATION ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY  
IN ASEAN IN THE POST COVID-19**

Various global challenges have forced the Indonesian Government to continue and implement many strategies to accelerate national economic recovery. This can be seen from Indonesia's economic growth rate in 2021 reaching 3.69 and is projected to reach 5.20% in 2022. The strategies are; Improved control of COVID-19 and accelerated vaccination, increasing in demand which is in line with the improvement in the main indicators of consumption, investment, and the external sector, US and China economic recovery, increase in global commodity prices (CPO and Energy), G20 Presidency 2022 and encouraging Digital Transformation. Digital economy is expected to become the new growth engine of Indonesia. This is because Southeast Asia's digital economy is expected to expand to US\$363 billion by 2025, according to the latest SEA e-economy report from Google, Temasek Bain & Company, surpassing the previous forecast of USD 300 billion. Nearly half of that growth is contributed by Indonesia.

It was contributed from the development of digital economy in Indonesia that have shown a positive trend that goes in line with the increasing investment. According to a study by Google, Temasek, Bain & Company in 2021, Indonesia's digital economy investment value during Q1-2021 have reached USD 4.7 billion and has exceeded the highest value for the last four years. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Economy and Trade predicted that the potential economic value for investment and development of digital economy in Indonesia could reach USD 146 billion by the year of 2025. While the Ministry of Finance has recorded that the value of e-commerce transactions has managed to reach IDR 401.25 trillion with a transaction volume of IDR 1.73 billion. Based on these data, Indonesia's digital economy might the highest in ASEAN.

In order for digital economy to flourish, appropriate policies and regulations is required, especially to boost productivity and efficiency as well as increase diversification and competitiveness across all segments of the economy. Therefore, digitalization of the economy is the key. During the COVID-19 outbreak, governments, including ASEAN, have learned that digitalization is a solution to keep the economy running, in the midst of the implementation of restriction policies. Digital economy has also become one of the main strategies for Indonesia's economic transformation and is

aimed at accelerating post COVID-19 pandemic economic recovery. It is also pivotal to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

However, it is undeniable that there are several issues that both government and parliament must pay attention to, related to digitalization. Issues such as, how to provide digital infrastructure that is affordable for all, considering that its availability depends on the economic capacity of each country which of course varies. the Indonesian Government together with parliament is committed to fully supports the development of the digital economy in Indonesia, through the enactment of The Omnibus Law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020) and preparing a framework for national digital economy development 2021-2030. The Law regulates over efforts to develop the digital economy, among others through regulation on the expansion of broadband infrastructure development, upper and/or lower tariff limits to protect public interests and fair business competition and cooperation in the use of new technologies. The Law also mandates national and local government to facilitate ease of investment in digital infrastructure in order to create digital inclusion and ensuring that everyone can have access to information and communication technology.

Furthermore, the policies required to integrate digital technology into the economy must take into account the readiness of the digital economy itself. To support the digital economy transformation, the Indonesian government has designed and launched the Indonesia Digital Roadmap 2021-2024 which consists of four elements, namely digital infrastructure, digital governance, digital society, and the digital economy. These four pillars serve as guidelines for Indonesia in its digital transformation. The government has also allocated a budget in order to support the development of digital infrastructure and encourage digital and economic transformation as in the government sector. The government has also made several efforts to ensure that on both the supply-side and demand-side for digitization, is being developed.

In terms of supply-side, the Indonesian government has built and expanded 4,200 base transmission stations (BTS) across Indonesia by 2021. This is to provide unlimited internet connections in more than 9,100 villages by 2022. In addition, the government also plans to provide internet access for 150,000 public facilities throughout Indonesia, and to install more than 12,000 kilometers of fiber optic network. Thus, broadband connections are expected to provide accessibility throughout Indonesia. On the demand-side, the Indonesian government is encouraging for the development of digital startups through the 1000 Digital Startup National Movement program. This program is expected to be able to further promote new startups in Indonesia. Moreover, the government has also introduced the Digital Economy Program which has succeeded in identifying more than 85,000 aspiring pioneer entrepreneurs and more than 1,160 startups. The government is currently also preparing 9 million digital talents needed over the next 15 years to support the digital transformation of Indonesia's economy.

With a strong supply-side on digital infrastructure complemented by a strong demand-side on program, it is hoped that Indonesia's economic growth will move towards full recovery from the pandemic and at the same time would transform the economy to be more resilient and sustainable, through optimal utilization of digital technology. There is still a lot of potential for the development of Indonesia's digital economy. To date, the e-commerce still only serves the food and beverage industry of IDR 18 trillion from its total potential of IDR 3,669 trillion, thus there is still huge room to grow.

To further ensure digital transformation, the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) have also released the digital roadmap for 2021-2024, intended to accelerate Indonesia's digital transformation agenda. The roadmap focuses on four strategic sectors, among others:

### 1. Digital Infrastructure

Indonesia' existing digital infrastructure includes 224,573 km of terrestrial and 123,869 km of subsea fiberoptic backbone, 559,020 base transceiver stations, and five Gbps of satellite capacity consisting of 5 national commercial telecommunication satellites and four foreign communications satellites under lease. Infrastructure is recognized as a key enabler for digital transformation in Indonesia, and the government has identified specific ICT Infrastructure development priorities including the completion of 4G infrastructure in more than 10,000 subregions by 2022. Kominfo also expects to deploy a High Throughput Multifunction Satellite (SATRIA-1) with a capacity of 150 Gbps which will provide internet access to 150,000 public facilities by 2021, farming and re-farming of spectrum to improve the efficiency of radio frequency spectrum allocation and develop 5G network, establishment of the National Data Center, and the development of a telecommunication monitoring center to monitor the quality of experience (QoE) and quality of services (QoS) in 514 cities and regions throughout Indonesia. Further, the development of ICT Infrastructure to support digital transformation is identified as a major project in the country's national medium-term plan, (RPJMN 2020-2024). The estimated budget required is IDR 435.2 trillion (USD 31.1 Billion), for which 98% of the financing is targeted to be mobilized from the private sector.

### 2. Digital Government

In 2018, the government published Presidential Regulation 95/2018 which sets out the provision of an eGovernment system (Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik/SPBE). The regulation includes the development of a masterplan for eGovernment system that focuses on several areas including budget planning, business process, data and information, eGovernment infrastructure, eGovernment applications, eGovernment security, and eGovernment services. Indonesia is also in the process of consolidating and integrating various government data under the One Data

Indonesia (Satu Data Indonesia/SDI) initiative. This initiative is formalized by Presidential Regulation 39/2019 and aims to create quality and accessible data, that can be shared across the central and regional agencies.

### 3. Digital Society

The Indonesian government recognized that digital society forms the foundation of a thriving digital economy. The success of the nation's digital transformation is dependent on the society's readiness to adopt digital development. In response, the government prepared a Three-Tiered (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced) Digital Talent Development approach. The first tier aims to provide basic digital skill for the public in general. The target is to provide 12.5 million Indonesians with trainings in basic digital skills, digital culture, digital ethics, and digital safety. The second tier aims to provide at least 100,000 fresh graduates, technician, and professional level workers with intermediate digital skills in areas such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, the internet of things, cybersecurity, and big data analytics. The third tier aims to provide advance digital skill for decision makers in the public and private sectors. The government is targeting to have 300 participants trained and certified.

Several programs are initiated by the government to achieve the digital society ambition. These includes the National Movement on Digital Literacy and the Digital Talent Scholarship. The Digital Talent Scholarship (DTS) is a competency development training program aims to improve Indonesia's skills, competitiveness, productivity, and professionalism. DTS is broadly divided into eight academies: Fresh Graduate Academy (FGA), Vocational School Graduate Academy (VSGA), Thematic Academy (TA), Professional Academy (ProA), Government Transformation Academy (GTA), Digital Entrepreneurship Academy (DEA), Digital Leadership Academy (DLA), and Talent Scouting Academy (TSA). The government is encouraging cooperation with global technology companies on this.

There is also Law No. 11/2008 regarding Electronic Information and Transactions, amended by Law No. 19/2016 that regulates on that regulates information and electronic transactions, or information technology in general, as well as government program derived from the law called Indonesia Digital Roadmap 2021-2024 which consists of four elements, namely digital infrastructure, digital governance, digital society, and the digital economy. The roadmap aims to realized digital inclusion through; Increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability of internet access for the community, including in rural areas.

Improving human resources especially in the context of literacy and skills. Formulating policies that support digital connectivity and also to ensure the security of digital activities. Improving innovation, education and research in digital technology.

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**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
13<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF AIPA CAUCUS  
VIRTUAL MEETING  
Thailand  
7<sup>th</sup> June 2022**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA  
ON THE COOPERATION ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY  
IN ASEAN IN THE POST COVID-19**

The development of digital economy in Indonesia have shown a positive trend that goes in line with the increasing investment. According to a study by Google, Temasek, Bain & Company in 2021, Indonesia's digital economy investment value during Q1-2021 have reached USD 4.7 billion and has exceeded the highest value for the last four years.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Economy and Trade predicted that the potential economic value for investment and development of digital economy in Indonesia could reach USD 146 billion by the year of 2025. While the Ministry of Finance has recorded that the value of e-commerce transactions has managed to reach IDR 401.25 trillion with a transaction volume of IDR 1.73 billion. Based on these data, Indonesia's digital economy might be the highest in ASEAN.

During the COVID-19 outbreak, governments, including ASEAN, have learned that digitalization is a solution to keep the economy running, in the midst of the implementation of restriction policies. Digital economy has also become one of the main strategies for Indonesia's economic transformation and is aimed at accelerating post COVID-19 pandemic economic recovery. It is also pivotal to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In order for digital economy to flourish, appropriate policies and regulations is required, especially to boost productivity and efficiency as well as increase diversification and competitiveness across all segments of the economy.

The Indonesian Government together with parliament is committed to fully support the development of the digital economy in Indonesia, through the enactment of The Omnibus Law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020) and preparing a framework for national digital economy development 2021-2030. The Law regulates over efforts to develop the digital economy, among others through regulation on the expansion of broadband infrastructure development, upper and/or lower tariff

As of 2 June 2022

limits to protect public interests and fair business competition and cooperation in the use of new technologies.

The Law also mandates national and local government to facilitate the easiness of investment in digital infrastructure in order to create digital inclusion and ensuring that everyone can have access to information and communication technology.

There is also Law No. 11/2008 regarding Electronic Information and Transactions, amended by Law No. 19/2016 that regulates on that regulates information and electronic transactions, or information technology in general, as well as government program derived from the law called Indonesia Digital Roadmap 2021-2024 which consists of four elements, namely digital infrastructure, digital governance, digital society, and the digital economy. The roadmap aims to realize digital inclusion through: increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability of internet access for the community, including in rural areas, improving human resources especially in the context of literacy and skills, formulating policies that support digital connectivity and also to ensure the security of digital activities as well as improving innovation, education and research in digital technology.

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**THE 13<sup>TH</sup> ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
(AIPA) CAUCUS MEETING  
7<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2022, THAILAND**

**SUMMARY TABLE ON  
THE COOPERATION ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN ASEAN IN THE POST COVID-19**

To be completed and returned by accessing the registration link or scanning the QR Code attached in the invitation letter no later than Tuesday 17 May 2022. For more information regarding the 13th AIPA Caucus Meeting, please contact: [13aipacaucus@gmail.com](mailto:13aipacaucus@gmail.com)

**COUNTRY: INDONESIA**

| National Initiatives on [theme]  | Recommendation on Possible Common Legislation  |
|--|--|
| <p>The Omnibus Law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020) concerning a comprehensive and orderly national regulatory system. The Law regulates over efforts to develop the digital economy, among others through regulation on the expansion of broadband infrastructure development, upper and/or lower tariff limits to protect public interests and fair business competition and cooperation in the use of new technologies.</p> <p>The Law also mandates national and local government to facilitate ease of investment in digital infrastructure in order to create digital inclusion and ensuring that everyone can have access to information and communication technology.</p> | <p>Cooperation on improving the digital economy in ASEAN in the post COVID-19, in order to support the efforts of ASEAN economic recovery, particularly in;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability of internet access for the community, including in rural areas.</li><li>• Improving human resources especially in the context of literacy and skills.</li><li>• Formulating policies that support ASEAN digital connectivity and also to ensure the security of digital activities.</li><li>• Improving innovation, education and research in digital technology.</li></ul> |



# THE 13th MEETING OF AIPA CAUCUS

Thailand, 7 June 2022

**COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA  
DIGITAL ECONOMY**

# DIGITAL ECONOMY

# Digital Economy in Indonesia



Digital economy has become one of the main strategies for Indonesia's economic transformation and is aimed at accelerating post COVID-19 pandemic economic recovery.

It is also pivotal to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

## Digital Economy Transaction Value and Start-Up Growth

**Rp 401,25 Trillion**

E-commerce transaction values in 2021<sup>2</sup>

**1,73 Billion**

E-commerce transaction volumes in 2021<sup>2</sup>

**USD 146 Billion**

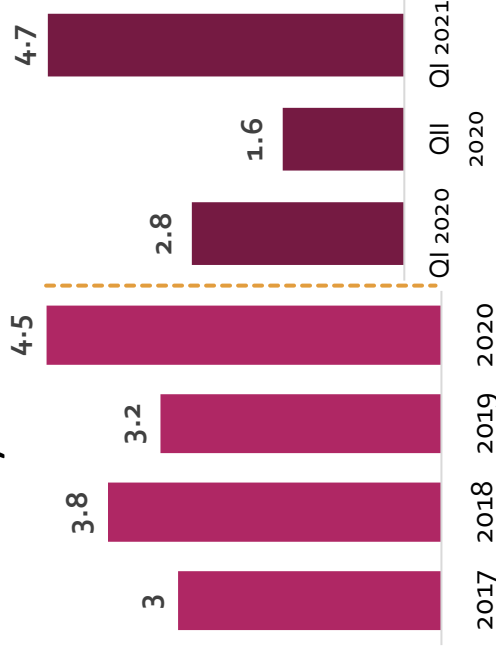
The Potential values of the Indonesia digital economy in 2025<sup>3</sup>

**2.326** Number of Indonesian Start-up<sup>4</sup>

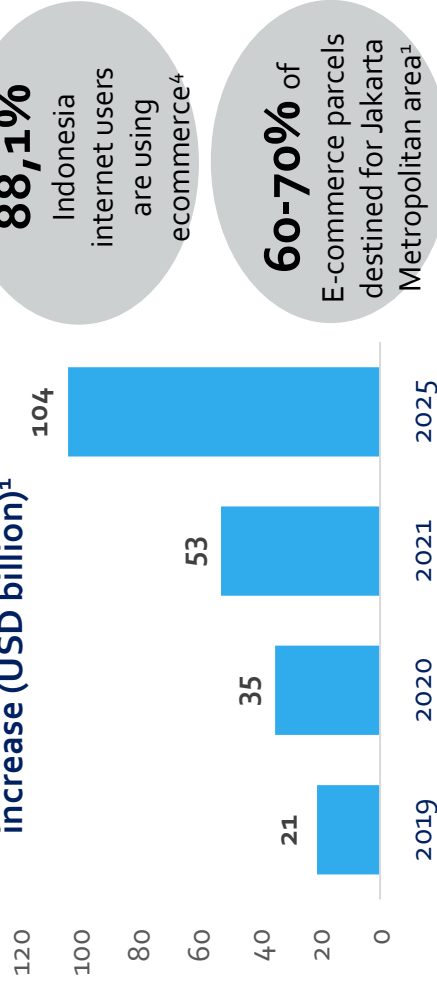
5th largest number of startups in the world

## Deal Value (investment) of Indonesia's Digital Economy (USD billion)<sup>1</sup>

**Deal Value (investment) in Quarter I (Q1) 2021 has exceeded highest value for the last four years<sup>1</sup>**



## The GMV of e-commerce continues to increase (USD billion)<sup>1</sup>



**88,1%** Indonesia internet users are using ecommerce<sup>4</sup>

**60-70%** of E-commerce parcels destined for Jakarta Metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>

# Legislation & Policy Support

The Omnibus Law on Job Creation  
(Law No. 11/2020)  
concerning a comprehensive and  
orderly national regulatory system.

Law No. 11/2008 regarding Electronic  
Information and Transactions,  
amended by Law No. 19/2016

Indonesia Digital Roadmap 2021-2024  
which consists of four elements,  
namely digital infrastructure, digital  
governance, digital society, and the  
digital economy.

**UNDER DELIBERATION:**  
Bill on Cybersecurity and Bill on Data  
Protection

# Expected Outcome

Increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability  
of internet access for the community, including in rural  
areas.

Improving human resources especially in the context of  
literacy and skills.

Formulating policies that support digital connectivity  
and also to ensure the security of digital activities.

Improving innovation, education and research in digital  
technology.

Recovered and growing economy.





# Thank You

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia  
Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation



**COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA  
ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION  
OF 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA RESOLUTIONS**

The 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly hosted virtually by Brunei Darussalam with the theme of ‘‘Forging Parliamentary Cooperation in Digital Inclusion Towards ASEAN Community 2025’’ reflects the parliament’s desire to foster a better cooperation in improving digital connectivity among ASEAN member countries. Such desire is also driven by rising awareness of the people on the benefits of utilizing digital technology, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, acceleration of the use of digital technology in all fields, particularly those which are impacted the most from the pandemic, requires support from the parliament. However, most importantly, that digital inclusion can be achieved not only through enhanced cooperation, but also through collective work of the ASEAN parliaments in keeping the region safe, secure and stable. Political stability and security are fundamentally important for the development of ASEAN, in order for the region to advance.

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia recognized the importance and crucial role of parliament, especially through its legislative task in providing necessary laws and regulation to support the realization of digital inclusion towards ASEAN Community 2025, in accordance to the main pillars of ASEAN represented in the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly’s resolutions; Political Matter, Economic Matter, Social Matter and WAIPA.

**I. Political Matter**

1. Resolution on Enhancing Cybersecurity and Data Protection Towards a Resilient Cyberspace in ASEAN.

The rapid development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), particularly the use of internet driven by developments in the fields of education and knowledge as well as by the COVID-19 pandemic has brought not only benefits, but also an alarming threat to cybersecurity and data protection. According to the National Cybersecurity Index, Indonesia is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in terms of cybersecurity in ASEAN<sup>1</sup>. Moreover, the number of cybercrimes in Indonesia has almost quadrupled during the Covid-19 pandemic. In the period of January to August 2019, the number of cyber-attacks reached 39.3 million. Meanwhile, in the period from January to August 2021, it increased dramatically to nearly 190 million cyber-attacks.

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<sup>1</sup> National Cybersecurity Index, 2022.



The high number of cyber-attacks is in line with the increasing internet use in Indonesia which reached 73.7 percent. This means that around 199 million people out of a total of 270 million Indonesians have used internet access. The high number of internet users in Indonesia is also driven by changes in people's lifestyles caused by social restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. These facts have then prompted nationwide awareness of the need to improve cybersecurity and data protection.

The Indonesian House of Representatives is currently under deliberation of bill on Cybersecurity and Bill on Data Protection with relevant national stakeholders, therefore the resolution on Enhancing Cybersecurity and Data Protection Towards a Resilient Cyberspace in ASEAN is considered as currently partially implemented. The bills about cybersecurity and data protection are in the list of prioritized National Legislation Program (*Prolegnas*), which due on this parliamentary term (2020-2024), and are expected to be enacted and implemented soon. While still on progress, cybersecurity and data protection temporarily rely upon current existing law such as the Law No 1/2008 on ITE and other legal provision such as the Presidential Regulation 28/2001 on State Cyber and Code Agency (BSSN) and the Ministerial Decree No. 20/2016 on the protection of personal data.

2. Resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN.

Digital technology should also be made more accessible to all. With regard to this, Indonesia highlighted several major points; First, cooperation in increasing the availability of affordable internet access for the community, including in rural areas. Second, cooperation to improve human resources especially in the context of literacy and skills. Third, cooperation in formulating policies that support digital connectivity and also to ensure the security of digital activities. Fourth, cooperation to improve innovation, education and research in digital technology.

The Omnibus Law on Job Creation, Law No. 11/2020, mandates the Central Government and Local Governments to facilitate ease of investment in digital infrastructure in order to create digital inclusion and ensuring that everyone can have access to information and communication technology. While Law No 1/2008 on ITE and Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services ensures accessibility to public services through the utilization of digital technology, especially in times of pandemic. The resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN is implemented into national laws.

3. Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy to Move the ASEAN Community Forward.





The role of the House of Representatives in Indonesia's foreign policy has strong legal foundation as it implicitly stated in the 1945 Constitution, namely: the preamble, article 11 on international agreements (including war and peace agreements) and article 13 on the consideration of a prospective foreign ambassador or representative in Indonesia. It is also stated in several national laws, such as; the article 5 paragraph 2 of Law 37/1999 on foreign relations which stated that the implementation of Indonesia's foreign policy are government and non-government which includes; the House of Representatives, Indonesian Individuals or Indonesian Non-Government Organization.

While Law No. 17/2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the People's Regional Representative Council and the Regional House of Representatives specifically regulates over parliamentary diplomacy as it confirms that the House of Representatives carries several functions which are; legislative function, budgetary function and supervisory function within the framework of people's representation and also to support the government's effort in implementing foreign policy in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Hence, the Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy to Move the ASEAN Community Forward is implemented.

## **II. Economic Matter**

1. Resolution on Promoting Inclusive Digital ASEAN to Empower MSMEs And Strengthen the ASEAN Economic Integration.

The enactment of The Omnibus Law on Job Creation, Law No. 11/2020 encourages the digitization of MSMEs in order to help improve the economy, especially after being affected by the pandemic. The law will also accommodate efforts to develop the digital economy, among others through regulation on the expansion of broadband infrastructure development, upper and/or lower tariff limits to protect public interests and fair business competition and cooperation in the use of radio frequency spectrum for the application of new technologies. Further, the law also encourages MSMEs to join digital platforms.

There are also Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Encounter the Threat to National Economy and/or Stability of Financial Systems. Which underlines on the important of digital technology utilization and development especially in time of pandemic. Law No. 20/2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that promotes institutional and policy supports for MSMEs development. Law No. 1/2013 on Micro Financial Institution to support access to finance for MSMEs. Law No. 36/1999 on Telecommunication to enhance digital connectivity across Indonesia and encourage progress on e-commerce, as well as Law No. 4/2018 on the Ratification of



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Protocol to Implement the Sixth Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement Services to facilitate open trade, investment and free movement of goods, services, and capital.

2. Resolution on Post COVID-19 Economic Recovery: Tourism Cooperation in ASEAN.

Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Encounter the Threat to National Economy and/or Stability of Financial Systems which authorize y to implement state financial policies by setting a budget deficit limit to exceed 3% of GDP during the management of COVID-19 and re-allocating extra spending to the COVID-19 responses. Including allocate budgets, grants and various stimulus programs to restore Indonesian tourism affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

### **III. Social Matter**

1. Resolution on the Adoption of the 4th AIPACODD Report and Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN.

The resolution is fully implemented through enactment of Law No. 7/1997 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 and Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics. The Law No.35/2009 on Narcotics regulates about: Narcotics Precursors; criminal sanctions for the abuse of Narcotics Precursors for the manufacture of Narcotics; strengthening of the existing institutions, namely the National Narcotics Agency (BNN); expansion of wiretapping investigation techniques, under cover buys, and controlled delivery techniques, as well as other investigative techniques to track and reveal abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors; cooperation, whether bilateral, regional, or international; and community participation in efforts to prevent and eradicate abuse of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, including awarding community members who have contributed to the prevention and eradication of abuse of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors.

2. Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation and Enhancing Digital Inclusion to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change.

In line with Indonesia's commitment in addressing the effects of climate change, the newly enacted Law No.7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations, regulates among others on implementation of carbon tax that will be carried out in stages according to the roadmap by taking into account the development of the carbon market, the



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achievement of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target, as well as sector readiness and economic conditions.

There are also Law No. 6/1994 on Ratification of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Law No.41/1999 on Forestry, Law No.32/2009 on Concerning Environmental Protection and Management (underlying that Climate Change which authorized the Ministry of Environment on environmental issues including climate change), as well as the Law No.16/2016 on Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

3. Resolution on Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals for Effective National Implementation.

There are no specific laws in Indonesia that regulates on SDGs. However, the goals in SDGs are similar to the targets of national development policies regulated in Laws on National Development Plan as stated in the Law No. 25/2004 on The National Development Planning System, Law No. 17/2007 National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025, Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local government and Law No. 6/2014 regarding Villages. While to further mainstream SDGs into Indonesia’s development program, a Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals was enacted. Referring to the Presidential Regulation, to ensure the attainment of SDGs on the national level, a program called Village SDGs (SDGs *Desa*) was launched. It is designed with the aim of mainstreaming the SDGs with national development programs, particularly at the village level.

#### **IV. WAIPA**

1. Resolution on Promoting Women’s Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion.

Law No.12/2011 on Gender Equality and Law No.7/1984 on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women are the main umbrellas in the context of women economic empowerment. However, the Omnibus Law is also expected to be able to ensure the development of digital and financial inclusion through the availability of digital infrastructure is regulated in that Law. Further, digitalization represents a game changer in terms of increasing access to inclusive finance. That is why there are three critical steps to overcome the challenges constraining MSMEs in terms of limited economic ability, financial literacy and access to digital infrastructure. First, economic empowerment, including women as micro-entrepreneurs. Second, capacity building to improve productivity, literacy and financial management through education supported



by innovation and digitalization of the business processes to strengthen more competitive MSMEs. Third, policy harmonization. These steps are contained in the Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020).

Based on the existing laws, the Indonesian government then worked to develop programs for women's empowerment, especially in the context of realizing digital and financial inclusion based on existing laws, and further strengthened through technical regulations as outlined in various government regulations. Among others is the National Women's Financial Inclusion Strategy (SNKI-P), aimed at promoting access to finance for Indonesian women in a way that accommodates women's diverse needs, interests, and backgrounds.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA RESOLUTIONS**

The 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly hosted virtually by Brunei Darussalam with the theme of ‘‘Forging Parliamentary Cooperation in Digital Inclusion Towards ASEAN Community 2025’’ reflects the parliament’s desire to foster a better cooperation in improving digital connectivity among ASEAN member countries. Which is also driven by the rising awareness of the people of ASEAN on the benefits of utilizing digital technology, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In line with that, it is important for the ASEAN parliaments to support the acceleration of the use of digital technology in all fields, particularly those which are impacted the most from the pandemic. Digital technology should also be accessible for all.

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia recognized the importance and crucial role of parliament, especially through its legislative task in providing necessary laws and regulation to support the realization of digital inclusion towards ASEAN Community 2025, in accordance to the main pillars of ASEAN represented in the 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA General Assembly’s resolutions; Political Matter, Economic Matter, Social Matter and WAIPA.

#### **Political Matter**

The Indonesian House of Representatives is currently under deliberation of bill on Cybersecurity and Bill on Data Protection with relevant national stakeholders. The bill about cybersecurity and data protection are in the list of prioritized National Legislation Program (*Prolegnas*), which due on this parliamentary term (2020-2024), and are expected to be enacted and implemented soon.

While still on progress, cybersecurity and data protection temporarily rely upon current existing law such as the Law No 1/2008 on ITE and other legal provision such as the Presidential Regulation 28/2001 on State Cyber and Code Agency (BSSN) and the Ministerial Decree No. 20/2016 on the protection of personal data.

The Omnibus Law on Job Creation, Law No. 11/2020, mandates the Central Government and Local Governments to facilitate ease of investment in digital infrastructure in order to create digital inclusion and ensuring that everyone can have access to information and communication technology.



The role of the House of Representatives in Indonesia's foreign policy has strong legal foundation as it implicitly stated in the 1945 Constitution, namely: the preamble, article 11 on international agreements (including war and peace agreements) and article 13 on the consideration of a prospective foreign ambassador or representative in Indonesia.

It is also stated in several national laws, such as; the article 5 paragraph 2 of Law 37/1999 on foreign relations which stated that the implementation of Indonesia's foreign policy are government and non-government which includes; the House of Representatives, Indonesian Individuals or Indonesian Non-Government Organization.

### **Economic Matter**

In terms of economy, particularly on the development of digital economy, MSMEs and post pandemic tourism recovery, Indonesia has enacted The Omnibus Law on Job Creation, Law No. 11/2020, which encourages the digitization of MSMEs in order to help improve the economy, especially after being affected by the pandemic. The law also encourages MSMEs to join digital platforms.

There are also Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of COVID-19, Which underlines on the important of digital technology utilization and development especially in time of pandemic. Law No. 20/2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that promotes institutional and policy supports for MSMEs development. Law No. 1/2013 on Micro Financial Institution to support access to finance for MSMEs.

To support the tourism sector recovery, Law No.1/2020 also allows the government to implement financial policies by setting a budget deficit limit to exceed 3% of GDP during COVID-19 and re-allocating extra spending to the COVID-19 responses, including allocate budgets, grants and various stimulus programs to restore Indonesian tourism affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

### **Social Matter**

With regards to social matter, Indonesia has fully implemented the Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN, through the enactment of Law No. 7/1997 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 and Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics. The Law No.35/2009 on Narcotics. Under these laws, The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is expected to perform well in the prevention and eradication of abuse of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors.



In the context of climate change, the newly enacted Law No.7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations represented Indonesia's commitment in addressing the effects of climate change through carbon tax that will be carried out in stages according to the roadmap by taking into account the development of the carbon market, the achievement of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target, as well as sector readiness and economic conditions. There are also Law No.41/1999 on Forestry and Law No.32/2009 on Environmental Protection.

In localizing SDGs, the Government of Indonesia launched a program called Village SDGs (SDGs Desa), which is in accordance to Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals, and further in line with Laws on National Development Plan as stated in the Law No. 25/2004 on The National Development Planning System, Law No. 17/2007 National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025, Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local government and Law No. 6/2014 regarding Villages.

Indonesia has also fully implemented the Resolution on Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion through Law No.12/2011 on Gender Equality and Law No.7/1984 on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women are the main umbrellas in the context of women economic empowerment. However, the Omnibus Law is also expected to be able to ensure the development of digital and financial inclusion through the availability of digital infrastructure regulated in.

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**THE 13<sup>TH</sup> ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
(AIPA) CAUCUS MEETING  
7 JUNE 2022, THAILAND**

**SUMMARY REPORT ON  
THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 42<sup>ND</sup> AIPA RESOLUTIONS**

To be completed and returned by accessing the registration link or scanning the QR Code attached in the invitation letter no later than Tuesday 17 May 2022. For more information regarding the 13<sup>th</sup> AIPA Caucus Meeting, please contact: [13aipacaucus@gmail.com](mailto:13aipacaucus@gmail.com)

**COUNTRY : INDONESIA**

**Yes** Implemented

**Yes\*** Partially Implemented

**No\*** Has not been implemented, however, other legal provisions could apply

**No** Has not been implemented

**I. POLITICAL MATTER**

| <b>NO.</b> | <b>RESOLUTION</b>  | <b>IMPLEMENTATION</b> | <b>LEGISLATION</b>  | <b>REMARKS</b>   |
|------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| <b>1.</b>  | Resolution on Enhancing Cybersecurity and Data Protection Towards a Resilient Cyberspace in ASEAN. | Partially Implemented | 1. Law No 1/2008 on Information and Electronic Transaction (ITE), | The Indonesian House of Representatives is currently under deliberation of Bill on |



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|------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|
| <p><b>2.</b></p> | <p>Resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN.</p> | <p>Implemented.</p> | <p>Revised through Law No 19/2016.</p> <p>2. Presidential Regulation 28/2001 on the State Cyber and Code Agency (BSSN).</p> <p>3. Ministerial Decree No. 20/2016 on the protection of personal data.</p> | <p>Cybersecurity and Bill on Data Protection with relevant national stakeholders. Both Bills are in the list of prioritized National Legislation Program (<i>Prolegnas</i>), which due to be enacted and implemented on this parliamentary term (2020-2024).</p> <p>While still on progress, cybersecurity and data protection temporarily rely upon current existing law such as the Law No 1/2008 on ITE and other legal provision such as the Presidential Regulation 28/2001 on State Cyber and Code Agency (BSSN).</p> <p>The Omnibus Law on Job Creation mandates the Central Government and Local Governments to facilitate ease of investment in digital</p> |
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| <p><b>3.</b></p> | <p><b>Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy to Move the ASEAN Community Forward.</b></p> | <p>Implemented.</p> | <p>Electronic Transaction (ITE), Revised through Law No 19/2016.<br/>         3.Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services.</p> <p>1.Law No.37/1999 on Foreign Relations.<br/>         2.Law No.24/2000 on International Agreements.<br/>         3.Law No.17/2004 on The People's Representative Council, The House of Representatives</p> | <p>infrastructure in order to create digital inclusion and ensuring that everyone can have access to information and communication technology.</p> <p>While Law No 1/2008 on ITE and Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services ensures accessibility to public services through the utilization of digital technology, especially in times of pandemic.</p> <p>The law that specifically regulates parliamentary diplomacy is Law No.17/2004. However, the limited role of the Indonesian parliament in foreign policy, for example in ratifying international agreements, has been regulated in several pre-existing law related to Foreign Relations.</p> |
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|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | and The Regional Representative Council. |
|--|--|--|--|

**II. ECONOMIC MATTER**

| <b>NO.</b> | <b>RESOLUTION</b>   | <b>IMPLEMENTATION</b> | <b>LEGISLATION</b>  | <b>REMARKS</b>   |
|------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| <b>1.</b>  | Resolution on Promoting Inclusive Digital ASEAN to Empower MSMEs And Strengthen the ASEAN Economic Integration. | Implemented.          | <p>1. Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Encounter the Threat to National Economy and/or Stability of Financial Systems.</p> <p>2. Law No. 20/2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that promotes</p> | <p>The enactment of the Job Creation Omnibus Law encourages the digitization of MSMEs in order to help improve the economy, especially after being affected by the pandemic.</p> <p>The law will also accommodate efforts to develop the digital economy, among others through regulation on the expansion of broadband infrastructure development, upper and/or lower tariff limits</p> |

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|  |  |  | <p>institutional and policy supports for MSMEs development.</p> <p>3. Law No. 1/2013 on Micro Financial Institution to support access to finance for MSMEs.</p> <p>4. Law No. 36/1999 on Telecommunication to enhance digital connectivity across Indonesia and encourage progress on e-commerce.</p> <p>5. Ratification of the ASEAN Agreement on Electronic Commerce through Law No.4/2021.</p> <p>6. Law No. 4/2018 on the Ratification of Protocol to Implement the Sixth</p> | <p>to protect public interests and fair business competition and cooperation in the use of radio frequency spectrum for the application of new technologies. Further, the law also encourages MSMEs to join digital platforms.</p> <p>Law No.4/2021 on the Agreement on Electronic Commerce will serve as a pathfinder for modern rules on e-commerce transactions in the region and pave the way towards a regionally integrated digital economy. With its entry into force, the implementation of the E-Commerce Agreement is instrumental, particularly in the midst of economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic of</p> |
|--|--|--|---|--|

|           |   |                     |   |  |
|-----------|---|---------------------|---|--|
|           |   | <p>Implemented.</p> | <p>Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement Services to facilitate open trade, investment and free movement of goods, services, and capital.</p> <p>7. Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020)</p> <p>1. Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Encounter the Threat to National Economy and/or Stability of Financial Systems.</p> | <p>ASEAN.</p> <p>Under the Law No. 1/2020, the government is authorized to implement state financial policies by setting a budget deficit limit to exceed 3% of GDP during the management of COVID-19 and re-allocating extra spending to the COVID-19 responses. Including allocate budgets, grants</p> |
| <p>2.</p> | <p>Resolution on Post COVID-19 Economic Recovery: Tourism Cooperation in ASEAN.</p> |                     |   |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  | and various stimulus programs to restore Indonesian tourism affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. |
|--|--|--|--|--|

**III. SOCIAL MATTER**

| NO. | RESOLUTION   | IMPLEMENTATION | LEGISLATION   | REMARKS  |
|-----|--|----------------|---|--|
| 1.  | Resolution on the Adoption of the 4th AIPACODD Report and Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN. | Implemented.   | <p>1. Law No. 7/1997 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.</p> <p>2. Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics</p> | <p>The Law No.35/2009 on Narcotics regulates about: Narcotics Precursors; criminal sanctions for the abuse of Narcotics Precursors for the manufacture of Narcotics; strengthening of the existing institutions, namely the National Narcotics Agency (BNN); expansion of wiretapping investigation techniques, under cover buys, and controlled delivery techniques, as well as</p> |

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|  | <p><b>2.</b> Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation and Enhancing Digital Inclusion to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change.</p> | <p>Implemented.</p> | <p>1. Law No. 6/1994 on Ratification of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.<br/>2. Law No.41/1999 on Forestry.</p> | <p>other investigative techniques to track and reveal abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors; cooperation, whether bilateral, regional, or international; and community participation in efforts to prevent and eradicate abuse of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, including awarding community members who have contributed to the prevention and eradication of abuse of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors.<br/><br/>In line with Indonesia's commitment in addressing the effects of climate change, the newly enacted Law No.7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax</p> |
|--|---|---------------------|---|---|

|                  |   |                     |   |  |
|------------------|---|---------------------|---|--|
|                  |   |                     | <p>3. Law No.32/2009 on Concerning Environmental Protection and Management (underlying that Climate Change is under the Ministry of Environment).</p> <p>4. Law No.16/2016 on Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>5. Law No. 7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations.</p> <p>1. Law No. 25/2004 on The National Development Planning System.</p> <p>2. Law No. 17/2007</p> | <p>Regulations, regulates among others on implementation of carbon tax that will be carried out in stages according to the roadmap by taking into account the development of the carbon market, the achievement of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target, as well as sector readiness and economic conditions.</p> <p>There are no specific laws in Indonesia that regulates on SDGs. However, the goals in SDGs are similar to the target of national</p> |
| <p><b>3.</b></p> | <p>Resolution on Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals for Effective National Implementation</p> | <p>Implemented.</p> |   |  |



|  |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|--|---|---|
|  |  |  | <p>National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025.</p> <p>3. Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local government.</p> <p>4. Law No. 6/2014 regarding Villages.</p> | <p>development policies regulated in Laws on National Development Plan. Therefore, to further mainstream SDGs into Indonesia’s development program, a Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals was enacted. Referring to the Presidential Regulation, to ensure the attainment of SDGs on the national level, a program called Village SDGs was launched. It designed with the aim of mainstreaming the SDGs with national development programs, particularly at the village level.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|---|

**IV. WAIPA**

| NO. | RESOLUTION   | IMPLEMENTATION | LEGISLATION  | REMARKS  |
|-----|--|----------------|--|--|
| 1.  | Resolution on Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion. | Implemented.   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law No. 12/2011 on Gender Equality.</li> <li>2. Law No. 7/1984 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</li> <li>3. Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020)</li> </ol> | <p>Law No.12/2011 on Gender Equality and Law No.7/1984 on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women are the main umbrellas in the context of women economic empowerment. However, the Omnibus Law is also expected to be able to ensure the development of digital and financial inclusion through the availability of digital infrastructure regulated in that Law.</p> <p>The Indonesian government then worked to develop programs for women's empowerment, especially in the context of realizing digital and</p> |

|  |  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | financial inclusion based on existing laws, and further strengthened through technical regulations as outlined in various government regulations. |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|



# **THE 13th MEETING OF AIPA CAUCUS**

**Thailand, 7 June 2022**

## **COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA**

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 42<sup>nd</sup> AIPA GA RESOLUTIONS**



# POLITICAL MATTERS

## Resolution

Resolution on Enhancing Cybersecurity and Data Protection Towards a Resilient Cyberspace in ASEAN.

Partially Implemented  
Bill on Cyber Security and Data Protection under deliberation

## Legislation

- Law No 1/2008 on Information and Electronic Transaction (ITE), Revised through Law No 19/2016.
- Presidential Regulation 28/2001 on the State Cyber and Code Agency (BSSN).
- Ministerial Decree No. 20/2016 on the protection of personal data.

Resolution on Fostering Human Security to Achieve Digital Inclusion in ASEAN.

Implemented

- Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020).
- Law No. 1/2008 on Information and Electronic Transaction (ITE), Revised through Law No 19/2016.
- Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services.

Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy to Move the ASEAN Community Forward.

Implemented

- Law No.37/1999 on Foreign Relations.
- Law No.24/2000 on International Agreements.
- Law No.17/2004 on The People's Representative Council, The House of Representatives and The Regional Representative Council.

# ECONOMIC MATTERS

## Resolution

Resolution on Promoting Inclusive Digital ASEAN to Empower MSMEs And Strengthen the ASEAN Economic Integration.

Implemented

## Legislation

- Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Encounter the Threat to National Economy and/or Stability of Financial Systems.
- Law No. 20/2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- Law No. 1/2013 on Micro Financial Institution to support access to finance for MSMEs.
- Law No. 36/1999 on Telecommunication to enhance digital connectivity across Indonesia and encourage progress on e-commerce.
- Ratification of the ASEAN Agreement on Electronic Commerce through Law No.4/2021.
- Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020)

Resolution on Post COVID-19 Economic Recovery: Tourism Cooperation in ASEAN.

Implemented

- Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020)



# SOCIAL MATTERS

## Resolution

Resolution on the Adoption of the 4th AIPACODD Report and Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN.

Implemented

- Law No. 7/1997 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.
- Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics

Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation and Enhancing Digital Inclusion to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change.

Implemented

- Law No. 6/1994 on Ratification of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Law No.41/1999 on Forestry.
- Law No.32/2009 on Concerning Environmental Protection and Management (underlying that Climate Change is under the Ministry of Environment).
- Law No.16/2016 on Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Law No. 7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations.

Resolution on Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals for Effective National Implementation

Implemented

- Law No. 25/2004 on The National Development Planning System.
- Law No. 17/2007 National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025.
- Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local government.
- Law No. 6/2014 regarding Villages

# WAIPA

## Resolution

Resolution on Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in The Future of Work and Post Pandemic Recovery through Digital and Financial Inclusion.

Implemented

## Legislation

- Law No. 12/2011 on Gender Equality.
- Law No. 7/1984 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020)

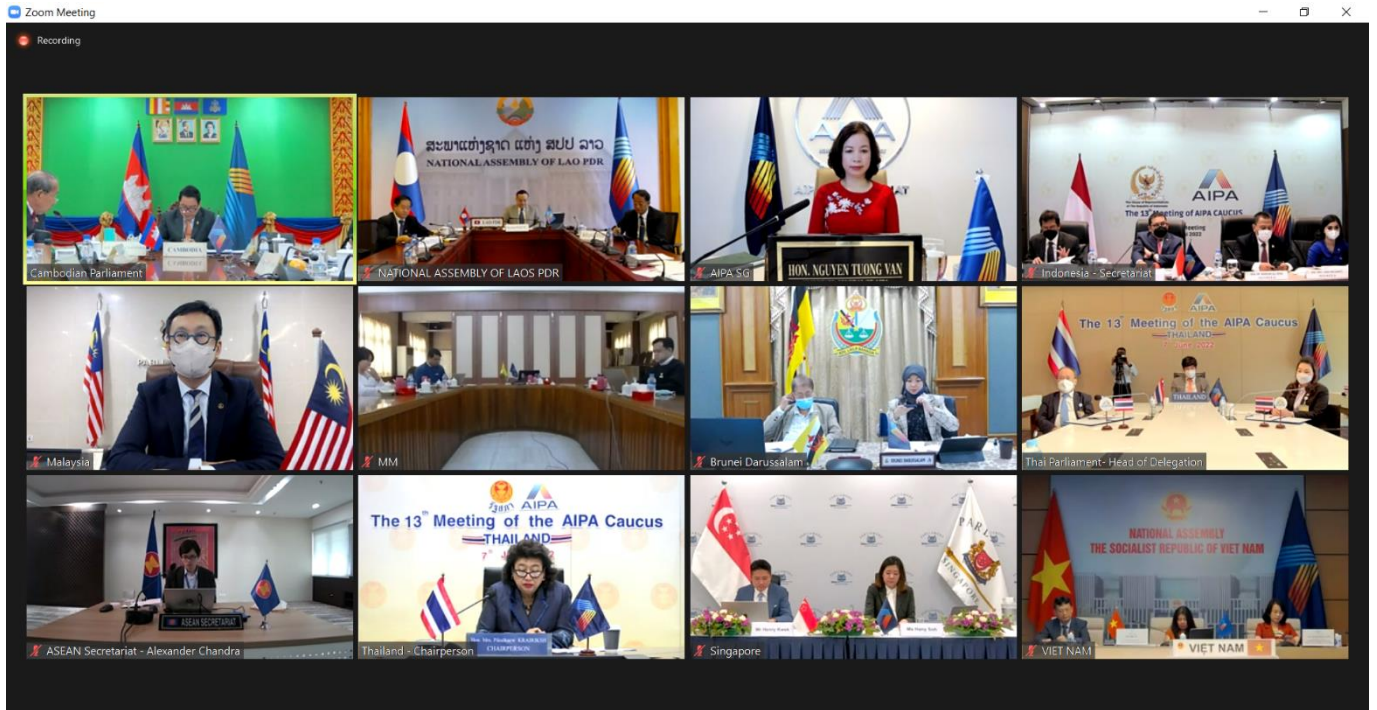




# Thank You

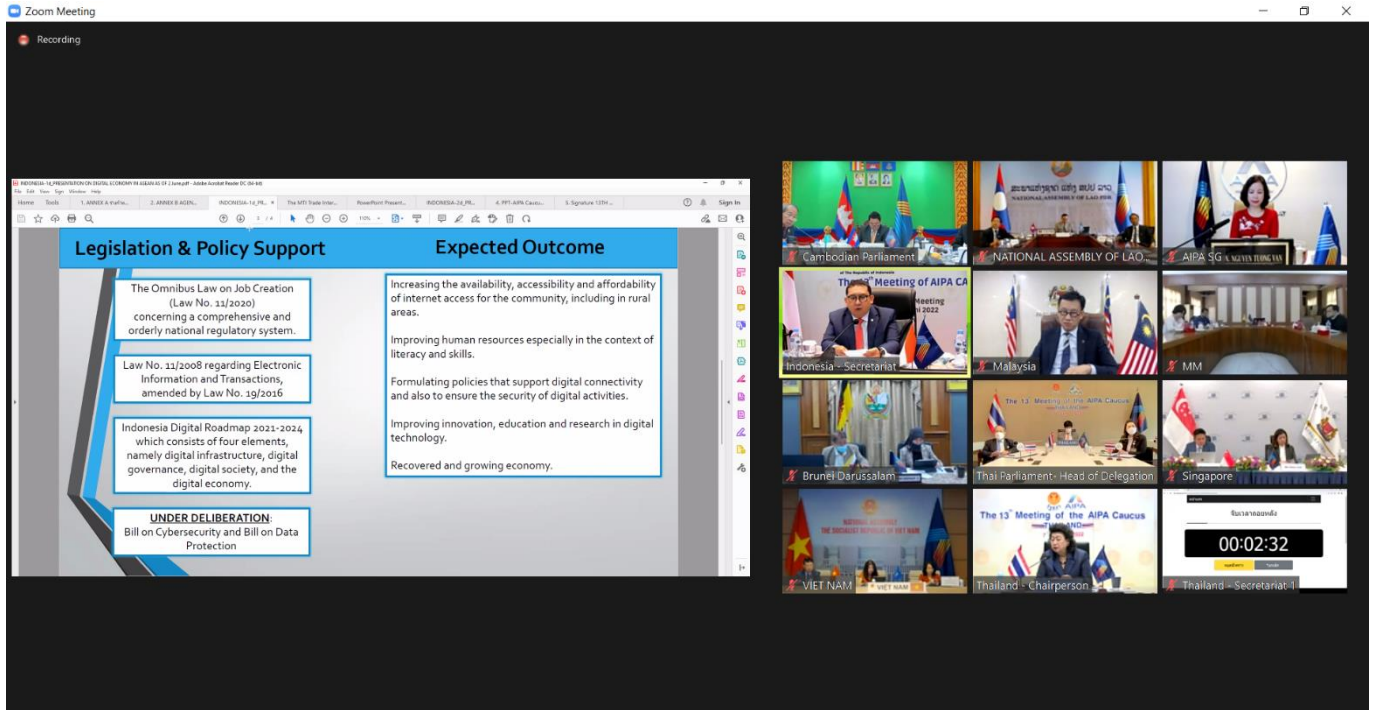
The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia  
Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation

# DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN

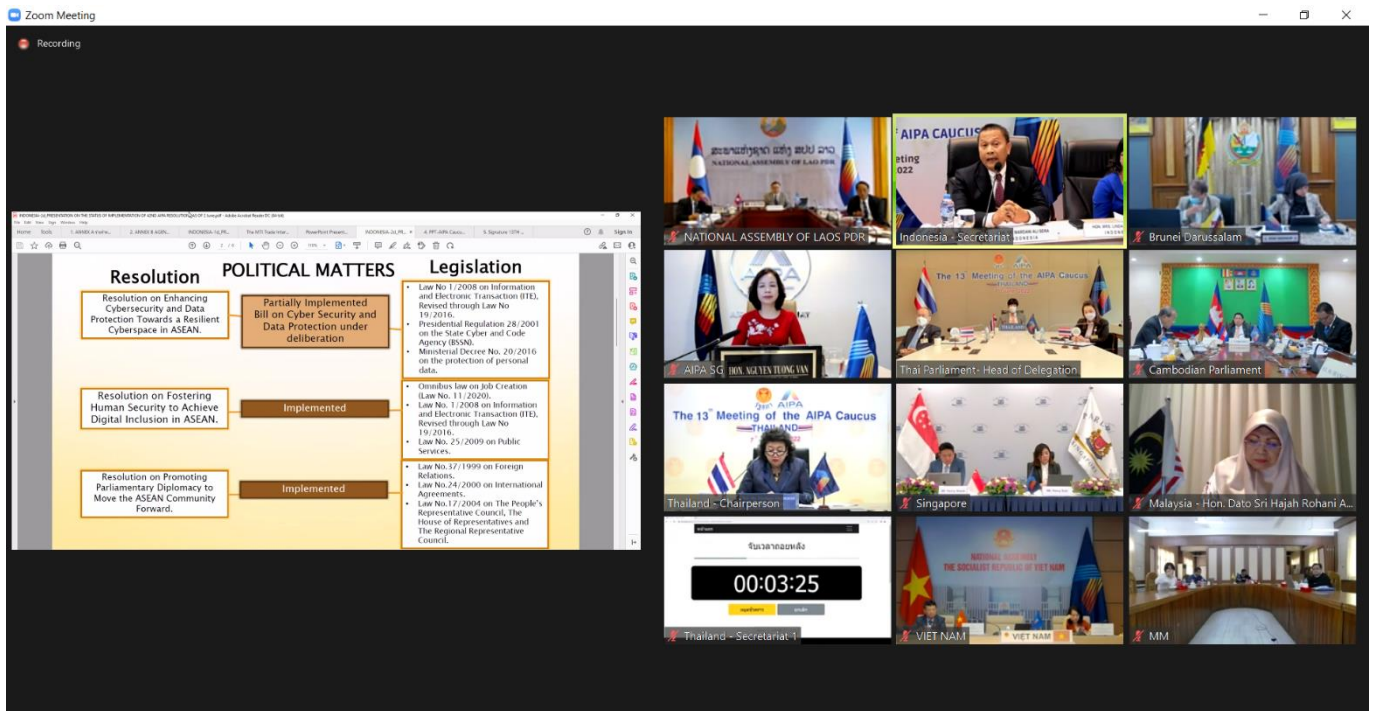


## Delegasi DPR RI Menghadiri Sidang Ke-13 AIPA Caucus





*Ketua Delegasi Indonesia Dr. Fadli Zon (F-P-Gerindra / A-86) Dalam Sesi Pemaparan Country Report*

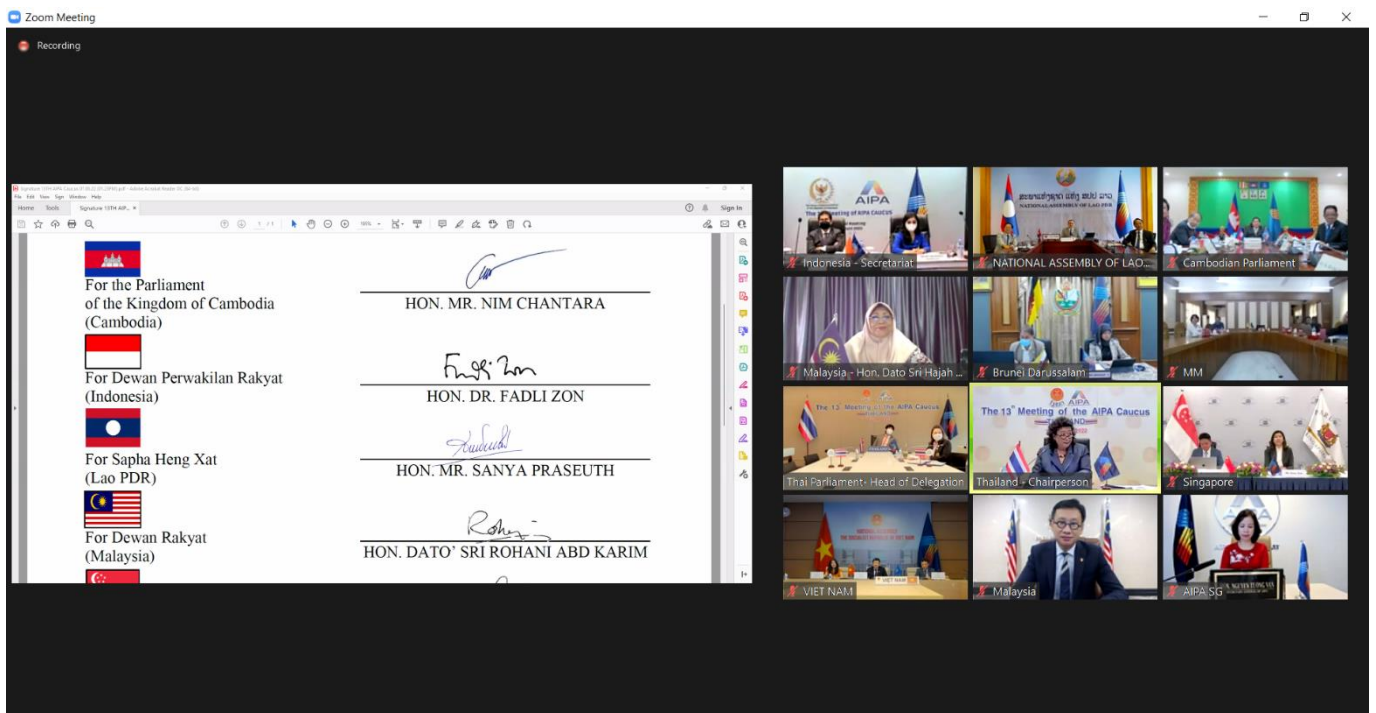


*Wakil Ketua BKSAP Dr. Mardani Ali Sera (F-PKS / A-422) Dalam Sesi Pemaparan Implementation Report*





*Delegasi DPR RI Linda Megawati (F-P-Demokrat / A-545) dan Dr. Asman Abnur (F-PAN / A-492) Menghadiri Closing Ceremony Sidang ke-13 AIPA Caucus*



# KLIPING MEDIA

NEWS MPR DPR FINANCE SPORT & BOLA OTOMOTIF TEKNO & SAINS SHOW BIZ LIFESTYLE FOOD KAMUTAU? OPINI

## BKSAP DPR RI Komitmen Dukung Penuh Ekonomi Digital

Nusantarativ.com - 07/06/2022 21:06



Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Fadli Zon memimpin delegasi BKSAP DPR RI dalam forum 'The 13th Meeting of AIPA Caucus' di Kota Bandung, Provinsi Jawa Barat, Selasa (7/6/2022). (Puntho/nvl)

### REKOMENDASI

Duh! Untuk Bisa Makan, Banyak Wanita Rela Menjadi Pekerja Se...

NUSANTARATV.COM - 1 JAM

Puluhan Satpol PP di NTB ikut Kegiatan Bimtek

NUSANTARATV.COM - 14 JAM

Sabet 8 Medali Emas, Ketua TP-PKK Provinsi NTB Apresiasi Ko...

NUSANTARATV.COM - 15 JAM

Gubernur NTB Harapkan PMI Paham Cara Kerja di Malaysia



DPR RI @DPR\_RI



Delegasi Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI menghadiri 'The 13th Meeting of AIPA Caucus' yang digelar secara hybrid, di Kota Bandung, Provinsi Jawa Barat, Selasa, 7 Juni 2022.

#DiplomasiDPR  
#DiplomasiParlemen

Translate Tweet







**Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen  
Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia**

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