Introduction

The Steering and Organizing Committees of the 2013 Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in Indonesia presents this report with financial reporting components that supersede the previous Narrative Report published in December 2013. In addition to the reflections on the multi-stakeholder organizing process of the 2013 IGF that we have included in our past report, our committee members have completed crucial steps towards financial and organizational transparency and accountability:

- A financial management and governance consultancy with the Penabulu Foundation, a civil society organization based in Indonesia that specializes in capacity building for non-profit organizations; and

- A financial audited statement issued by BDO International, a registered public accounting firm, based on a project-based audit of the IGF 2013.

Through this report, the Steering and Organizing Committees would like to illustrate the forum’s transparency and accountability principles, especially in financial and governance matters, to the stakeholders that we have engaged since the resource mobilization process for the 2013 IGF. As a committee that has greatly benefited from hosting and organizing a global governance forum, we are committed to ensuring that similar initiatives in the future will be able to learn from our experiences.

Ashwin Sasongko
Chairman of the 2013 IGF Steering Committee
Executive Summary

This report describes the preparation process, the results, and the lessons learned from the 8th IGF that was held in Bali, Indonesia, from October 22 to 25, 2013. The 8th IGF was organized and funded by various groups to represent the spirit of the multi-stakeholder approach. Moreover, to embody a transparent and accountable multi-stakeholder process as an aim of the 8th IGF, this report is intended to be available for the public, in general, and for donors and other relevant stakeholders in particular.

This report was primarily developed from the reflections of the stakeholders involved in the organizing process of the 2013 IGF. Additionally, the report draws upon official documents from the ID-IGF and IGF websites to provide a more comprehensive picture about the 2013 IGF. The links to these documents are included in the footnotes for further reading.¹

The 8th IGF was organized and funded by multi-stakeholder cooperation from the beginning to the end. Thus, the most valuable lessons for the 2013 IGF organizing committee came from the challenges in working with a multi-stakeholder platform. To resolve conflicts and ensure effective communication, the 2013 IGF committee members worked together to ensure the broad inclusion of stakeholders, a shared sense of stewardship, productive consensus building, and strategic engagement of media channels. By including government, private sector, and civil society representative in its organizing process, the 2013 IGF encouraged all stakeholders to be financially and managerially transparent and accountable in order to develop a relationship of trust among each other and with the public.

Overall, the 2013 IGF is aimed at enhancing Internet governance at local, regional and global levels. The organizers of the 2013 IGF wish that the multi-stakeholder collaboration will continue to serve as a sustainable and relevant platform in the future towards transparent, accountable, professional, and egalitarian internet governance in Indonesia and globally.

¹ Further reading:
- Indonesia - Internet Governance Forum Declaration (http://id-igf.or.id/?p=127)
- 2013 IGF - Open Mic Session (http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/content/article/121-preparatory-process/1519-open-mic-session)
- 2013 IGF Chair’s Summary (http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/Chair's%20Summary%20IGF%202013%20Final_Nov1v1.pdf)
Authors,
(in alphabetical order)

Hakim, Rafadi
Haristya, Sherly (@sherwitme)
Laksmi, Shita (@slaksmi)
Poetranto, Irene (@irenepoet)
Utoyo, Donny Budhi (@donnybu)

Layout & Graphic Design

Mataharitimoer (@mataharitimoer)

With Post-Event Comments from:

Dr. Ashwin Sasongko,
former Director General of ICT
Applications at the Indonesian
Ministry of Communications and
Information Technology (MCIT)

Samuel A. Pangerapan,
Chairman
APJII is an association of internet
service providers throughout
Indonesia that was established in
1996 aimed at building partnerships
nationwide and in the region to
improve internet accessibility and
quality

Andi Budimansyah,
Chairman
PANDI is a not-for-profit organization
established by the Indonesian internet
community in 2006 as the domain name
registry of .id, the nation’s top-level
domain, with the endorsement of the
government

Shita Laksmi,
Program Manager, SE Asia
Technology and Transparency
Initiative
Hivos is an international
development organisation guided by
humanist values. Together with local
civil society organisations in
developing countries, Hivos wants to
contribute to a free, fair and
sustainable world

Pablo Hinojosa,
Public Affairs Director
APNIC (Asia Pacific Network
Information Centre) is an open,
membership-based, not-for-profit
organization. It is one of five
Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)
charged with ensuring the fair
distribution and responsible
management of IP addresses and
related resources.

Robert Guerra,
Senior Advisor to the Director of the
Citizen Lab, University of Toronto
The Citizen Lab is an interdisciplinary
laboratory based at the Munk School of
Global Affairs, University of Toronto,
Canada, focusing on advanced research
and development at the intersection of
Information and Communication
Technologies (ICTs), human rights, and
global security.
# Contents

1. Introduction ............................................................................................................................................. i  
2. Executive Summary ............................................................................................................................... ii  
3. About the IGF ........................................................................................................................................... 1  
4. Multi-stakeholder Process for Organizing 2013 IGF ................................................................. 4  
   a. Timeline and Process ......................................................................................................................... 4  
   b. Communication Technologies ........................................................................................................... 6  
   c. Governance of the Process ................................................................................................................. 7  
   d. Funding ................................................................................................................................................ 7  
   e. Media Engagement ............................................................................................................................. 8  
5. 2013 IGF Event ....................................................................................................................................... 11  
   a. Thematic Highlights ........................................................................................................................... 11  
   b. Key Statistics ....................................................................................................................................... 12  
6. Lessons Learned from the Multi-stakeholder Process ............................................................... 15  
   a. Communication and Conflict Management in a Multi-stakeholder Context .......................................................... 15  
      i. Stewardship as a multi-stakeholder leadership model ................................................................. 15  
      ii. Collective agenda-setting and implementation ................................................................. 16  
      iii. Consensus and Decision-Making ......................................................................................... 16  
   b. Transparency and Accountability Process ...................................................................................... 17  
   c. Media Strategy .................................................................................................................................... 17  
7. Conclusions and the Way Forward ........................................................................................................ 20

Annex I  Indonesia-Internet Governance Forum (ID-IGF) Declaration  
Annex II  Indonesian Civil Society Organizations’ Network for Internet Governance (ID-CONFIG)  
Annex III  Financial Audited Statement and Auditor’s Commentary  
Annex IV  Statement of Revenues & Expenditures and Independent Auditors Report
1. ABOUT THE IGF

From October 22 to 25, 2013, 2,632 participants from 111 countries gathered in Bali, Indonesia, for the eighth Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The IGF is an annual event mandated by the United Nations as an open and inclusive forum for multi-stakeholder issue and policy dialogue on the Internet. As a neutral, non-partisan space, the IGF brings together governments, businesses, and civil society organizations to learn about emerging issues in Internet policy and to discuss some of its toughest challenges. Although the IGF has no formal decision-making capabilities, the strength of the forum lies in its power of recognition. The IGF aims to provide a neutral space for dialogue, and for issues to be brought to the attention of relevant policy-makers at global, regional, and national levels.

Aside from the global IGF, regional and national IGFs have also been launched in at least nine regions and 19 countries, providing a platform for Internet policy discussions around the world, and promoting participatory, democratic bottom-up processes.

The United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000, declared a commitment among all member countries to achieve eight equitable, universal development targets by 2015. The eighth goal of the MDGs resolves to build a global partnership for development, and stated “making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications” as an objective, especially in developing countries.¹ The World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunisia in 2005, reaffirmed the global commitment towards harnessing Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as a crucial part of promoting the MDGs. At the 2005 WSIS, the UN Secretary General’s mandate led to the creation of the IGF, and eight forums have been held since then.²

In a milestone-setting 2011 report submitted by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Frank La Rue, to the UN General Assembly, the exchange of ideas and information through the internet is declared as a fundamental part of human rights:

“The Internet has become one of the most important vehicles by which individuals exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression, and it can play an important role to promote human rights, democratic participation, accountability, transparency and economic development.”

The statement captures the egalitarian nature of the Internet, which provides a platform for worldwide exchange of ideas and information. The IGF is intended to provide an environment where all stakeholders can articulate their positions on Internet governance.

Run by a Secretariat based in the United Nations office in Geneva, Switzerland, the IGF has no formal membership and is open to all stakeholders with a demonstrated interest on Internet governance. A consultative council to the IGF is the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), a 56-member multi-stakeholder panel whose mandate is to advise the UN on the content and the schedule of the IGF. The IGF will convene once again in September 2014 in Istanbul, Turkey, after the WSIS+10 High Level Meeting in April 2014 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

The theme of the 2013 IGF, “Building Bridges” - Enhancing Multi-stakeholder Cooperation for Growth and Sustainable Development,” included the term “multi-stakeholder” as it is meant to encourage diverse sectors, even if they have opposing points of view, to come together. They included governments, businesses, civil society, technical communities, media, and intergovernmental organizations. Their interest in the growth and development of the Internet are inseparable from their recognition of the need for a fair, transparent, and equitable policy process. While previous IGFs have primarily focused on the technical and policy aspects of Internet governance, the 2013 IGF incorporated themes such as cyber-security, human rights, cross-sector cooperation, access, and diversity. The inclusion of these themes was made possible because of the multi-stakeholder nature of the event.

---

### How have discussions on multi-stakeholder cooperation evolved before and during the 2013 IGF?

**Pablo Hinojosa, APNIC:**
A prominent feature of the 2013 IGF was that the local organizing community, in itself a multi-stakeholder group, supported the Ministries in Indonesia to make this IGF happen. That was an evolution from previous IGFs and a good achievement to have an IGF that was fully organized by the local multi-stakeholder community to host a global multi-stakeholder event.

**Semuel Pangerapan, APJII:**
The echoes of multi-stakeholderism in Indonesia have strengthened since the declaration of the Internet Governance Forum (ID-IGF) in November 2012, and especially after the 2013 IGF. Different stakeholders in Indonesia have begun to listen to each other and adopt principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation as a way of discovering best practices. With Indonesia’s role in the IGF’s multi-stakeholder cooperation, we could serve as examples for other national internet governance initiatives and for industries outside of ICTs.

**Andi Budimansyah, PANDI:**
The discussions of the 2013 IGF has involved global stakeholders and encouraged follow-up steps in policy-making at national levels. In Indonesia, multi-stakeholder involvement has begun in the governance of Internet exchange points, Internet domains, and intellectual property. After the forum, Indonesian government agencies, barring a few exceptions, have demonstrated increased multi-stakeholder engagement in the creation of new regulations.
2. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZING PROCESS FOR THE 2013 IGF

In contrast to prior events, the 2013 IGF was a truly multi-stakeholder process from beginning to the end. It has encouraged Internet governance initiatives in Indonesia and worldwide that go beyond state-led agendas. A multi-stakeholder process for organizing the 2013 IGF is important considering Indonesia’s rapidly growing number of Internet users, which reached 63 million, or about a quarter of the nation’s total population in 2012, and at a rate of roughly 800,000 new users every month.4

A. Timeline and process

Delegates from Indonesia attended the first meeting of the IGF in 2006, Athens, and an increasingly diverse array of Indonesian stakeholders have participated in the forum since then. As a member of Indonesia’s National ICT Council (Detiknas), Mr. Sardjoeni Moedjiono has served as a representative to the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) since 2008. The MAG’s purpose is to advise the Secretary General on the programme and schedule of the Internet Governance Forum meetings. The MAG comprises of 56 members from governments, the private sector and civil society, including representatives from the academic and technical communities.5 Mr. Moedjiono’s presence in the MAG demonstrates how Indonesian stakeholders have participated in the early stages of global internet governance initiatives.

In 2010, the drafting of the Ministerial Decree on Multimedia Content Regulation (Rancangan Peraturan Menteri tentang Konten Multimedia) initiated the interactions that later evolved into a multi-stakeholder platform for Internet governance in Indonesia. Although the proposed regulation did not come into effect, the relationship between government, private sector and civil society organizations have developed extensively since then.

Among Indonesian stakeholders, an acknowledgment of differing opinions on Internet governance encouraged the development of a common platform.

During the Nairobi, Kenya, meeting of the 2011 IGF, Indonesia’s Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) declared its intention to host the 2013 IGF. Although the Indonesian government later faced challenges because of internal financial procedures and compliance requirements, the

---

4 Numbers were obtained from the Association of Indonesian ISPs (APJII).
5 The Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group website (http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/mag)
private sector and the civil society began their collective efforts towards hosting the forum in 2012. In November 2012, the Indonesian Internet Governance Forum (ID-IGF) was formally established following a government-endorsed agreement among private sector and civil society stakeholders. A declaration on Internet Governance in Indonesia was signed as a recognition among all stakeholders that Internet governance requires not only technical expertise, but also continuous engagement with legal, economic, educational, and development issues. The multi-stakeholder agreement of the ID-IGF signatories on November 1, 2012 in Jakarta, Indonesia, initiated the work of the 2013 IGF committee.

At the 2012 IGF in Baku, the Indonesian delegation reaffirmed their commitment to host the 2013 IGF in a multi-stakeholder fashion. The decision to host the 2013 IGF was based on the understanding that private sector and civil society stakeholders will play an active role in the organizing process. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the UN IGF Secretariat held formal meetings with the Indonesian delegates, who delivered the results of the informal host country agreement, the ID-IGF declaration.

The ID-IGF declaration established the IGF 2013 Committee, which includes representatives from the following stakeholders:

- **Government:**
  - The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT)
  - National ICT Council (Detiknas)

- **Private Sector:**
  - Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII)
  - Indonesia .id Internet Domain Name Registry (PANDI)

- **Civil Society:**
  - Hivos - Regional Office Southeast Asia
  - Indonesian Civil Society Organizations’ Network for Internet Governance (ID-CONFIG)
  - ICT Watch – Indonesia

Two important trips were made before the 2013 IGF. From February 28 to March 1, 2013, ID-IGF representatives attended the IGF Open Consultations and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) meetings at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France, which was in conjunction with the WSIS+10 preparatory meetings. The multi-stakeholder group provided the total budget and outlined the funding

---

6 The Indonesia - Internet Governance Forum Declaration (http://id-igf.or.id/?p=127)
situation, and gave an update on the logistical preparation of the 2013 IGF. Subsequently, the second IGF Open Consultations and MAG meetings were held from May 21 to 23, 2013 at the European Broadcasting Union in Geneva, Switzerland, where the theme of the 2013 IGF was adopted and preliminary logistical details of the event were unveiled.

A third high-level meeting was organized in Jakarta for Tifatul Sembiring, the Indonesian Minister of ICTs; Fadi Chehade, the CEO of the International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN); Chengetai Masango, the IGF Secretary at the UN; and ID-IGF representatives on August 5, 2013.

B. Communication Technologies

Members of the 2013 IGF committee extensively used computer-mediated communication (CMC) tools for the purposes of internal coordination. Communication by e-mail, Blackberry Messaging (BBM) groups, and WhatsApp messaging groups was crucial throughout the preparatory stages of the 2013 IGF, and facilitated conflict resolution. Although face-to-face discussion and deliberation remained indispensable, the 2013 IGF committee used Skype and Google Hangouts to facilitate remote participation during meetings.

The 2013 IGF committee introduced new communication technologies in its work with the Indonesian government, including its representatives in the Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva. The multi-stakeholder group, recognizing that negotiations progressed slowly because of the use of traditional modes of communication (e.g. post), encouraged the government to use online video conference tools, such as Skype and Google Hangout, that enable real time communication and thus allowed negotiations to be conducted more efficiently.

As the date of the 2013 IGF approached, Skype and Google Hangout facilitated meetings and discussions between the MCIT and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in New York, the UN IGF Secretariat in Geneva, and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The same technology enabled a high-level meeting on August 5, 2013, between ICANN, the Indonesian MCIT, the UN IGF Secretary, and the IGF 2013 committee members.
C. Governance of the Process

In preparation for the 2013 IGF, the ID-IGF declaration established the following sub-committees, which are staffed jointly by government, business, and civil society stakeholders, with the following responsibilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indonesian Government                            | ● Ensured the signing of the Host Country Agreement (HCA) with the UN  
● Coordinated with various government agencies on issues including, but not limited to, security, protocol, and jurisdiction |
| ID-IGF Multi-stakeholder Forum                   | ● Established multi-stakeholder process during the preparation stage of 2013 IGF.  
● Found sources of funding for the IGF  
● Sought sponsorship, grants, and in-kind support from private sector, government, and intergovernmental donors |
| 2013 IGF Steering Committee (SC)                 | ● Sought sponsorships, grants, and in-kind support from private sector, government, and intergovernmental donors  
● Provided input into the content and process of the IGF |
| 2013 IGF Organizing Committee (OC)               | ● Coordinated logistics, use of funds, and reporting for the IGF  
● Oversaw fundraising for the event  
● Ensured proper coordination with national and local government agencies on key issues, including security, protocol, visa, and customs  
● Provided staff support for the day-to-day operations of the 2013 IGF |

D. Funding

The 2013 IGF demonstrated innovations in governance and resource mobilization, particularly in how multi-stakeholder principles are reflected in its funding arrangements. Support and funding for the 2013 IGF came from international non-governmental organizations, the Indonesian government, the private sector, and technical communities.

Throughout the organizing process, the 2013 IGF committee upheld financial transparency and accountability principles with regards to the decision-making process and the development of standard financial procedures. Facilitated by the Penabulu Foundation (*Yayasan Penabulu*), a Hivos partner organization, the 2013
IGF committee developed and adopted the following guidelines for fundraising and fund management:

- All stakeholders (government, business, and civil society) of the ID-IGF committee played equal roles in identifying funding opportunities in the form of sponsorships, grants, and in-kind donations.
- Member organizations of the 2013 IGF committee are dedicated to ensuring that funds for the event are managed in a transparent and accountable manner. This includes publication of financial reports and official auditing. The Penabulu Foundation has supported the 2013 IGF Committee to prepare for the auditing process, which will be done by BDO International, a registered public accounting firm.
- APJII and PANDI bore the primary responsibility for the management of funds from sponsors and donors, including fundraising on behalf of the 2013 IGF, and acting as official representatives of the ID-IGF committee for approving contracts with vendors.

The fundraising target of the IGF 2013 committee was set at approximately 18 billion Indonesian Rupiah or 1.8 million US dollars.

E. Media Engagement

Media engagement began a year before the 2013 IGF event. At the formal declaration of the ID-IGF on November 1, 2012, and the ID-CONFIG on December 12, 2012, organizers of the 2013 IGF have informed media partners, especially online media, about their vision of future internet governance in Indonesia. Before the event, the 2013 IGF committee initiated informal conversations, press release events, media briefings, and interviews to ensure that media partners are updated.

Several media institutions that serve as an umbrella for similar groups contributed to the 2013 IGF. The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) is a member of the ID-CONFIG network. On behalf of government stakeholders, the Spokesperson of the MCIT and the UN Information Centre (UNIC) in Jakarta contributed in spreading information to relevant media partners.

Before the 2013 IGF event, the ID-IGF committee held several media briefings with key resource persons to prepare media partners with basic knowledge about internet governance issues. APJII, a key stakeholder represented in the ID-IGF committee, provided translated copies of Diplo Foundation’s book, “An
Introduction to Internet Governance” to help media partners contribute to debates on internet governance.

How can civil society organizations (CSOs) encourage accountable and transparent Internet governance processes in the near future?

Rafadi Hakim and Shita Laksmi, Hivos:
In Indonesia, CSOs have started to collaborate during the 2013 IGF’s preparation stages because most human rights issues at least intersect Internet governance. The IGF has provided a lasting platform for Indonesian civil society, businesses, and government agencies to communicate and act on internet governance issues. In the near future, CSOs must push for accountability and transparency principles to be acknowledged and implemented in Internet governance. It could start with the meaningful participation in drafting regulations that are related to Internet governance.

Robert Guerra, Citizen Lab:
By holding governments accountable to the commitments they have given at regional and international fora.
At a national level, civil society should be able to engage with elected officials, civil servants and country representatives at national, regional and international fora working on cyber policy.
Civil society can encourage accountable and transparent processes by moving from a more reactive role to one that is more proactive and strategic.
Civil society must push for more transparent, inclusive and equal representation of civil society and rights in soft and hard instruments that are being developed that touch on internet / cyber policy.
There should be maximum openness and transparency in how policies are developed, and a rights based framework should be used.
How have discussions on multi-stakeholder cooperation in Indonesia evolved after the 2005 World Summit on Information Society (WSIS)?

Dr. Ashwin Sasongko, MCIT:

In 2005, after the second declaration of the WSIS, the newly established Indonesian Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) prepared a draft of the Electronic Information and Transaction Bill (UU ITE), which focuses on the application and content regulation of ICTs. The draft of the UU ITE bill was finalized in 2008. Looking at the earlier drafts of the UU ITE, we have seen multi-stakeholder involvement. For instance, the governance of domain name registry can be done jointly by the government and the public. Thus, the Indonesian government has initiated the public's role in internet governance from early on.

What issues discussed in the 2013 IGF are most relevant for the Indonesian government's role in national internet governance?

Dr. Ashwin Sasongko, MCIT:

After the IGF 2013, a number of key issues call for future involvement of the Indonesian government in internet governance:

Balancing openness and security online, which requires a revision of the UU ITE;

Encouraging business nationwide to use .id, Indonesia's cc-TLD domain;

Standardizing of online payment systems; and Developing integrated regulations for the convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, and the Internet.

What do you envision for Indonesian internet governance after the 2013 IGF?

Dr. Ashwin Sasongko, MCIT:

The discussions in the 2013 IGF are likely to shape all internet governance legislations proposed by the Indonesian government in 2014. Although organizational changes within the MCIT and the upcoming general election will temporarily reduce the attention of legislators to internet governance issues, the role of multi-stakeholder cooperation as presented by the ID-IGF is vital in ensuring that legislative efforts for internet governance will continue in 2014.
3. 2013 IGF EVENT

A. Thematic Highlights of the IGF

The 2013 IGF included 134 workshops in addition to focus sessions, open forums, and dynamic coalitions. They addressed the following sub-themes:

- Access and Diversity: Internet as an Engine for Growth and Sustainable Development
- Building Bridges: The Role of Governments in Multi-stakeholder Cooperation
- Security-Legal, and Other Frameworks: Spam, Hacking, and Cyber-Crime

A focus session on the fourth sub-theme, “Human Rights, Freedom of Expression, and the Free Flow of Information on the Internet,” was held for the first time in response to participants’ input during previous IGFs and brought together the diverse voices advocating for the protection of universal human rights online. In comparison to previous IGFs, this year’s IGF demonstrated more consolidated and strategized discussions on human rights and multi-stakeholder cooperation.

For the first time, the IGF featured a focus session on human rights. How can civil society organizations advocate for the right to information within the current internet governance framework as part of human rights?

Rafadi Hakim and Shita Laksmi, Hivos:
CSOs have to advocate not only for accessibility and affordability of internet access, but also for the Internet, as a public resource, to be able to represent the interests of local communities and marginalized groups. As a believer in social innovation, Hivos will continue to support fair and equitable technological ecosystems in order to harness the potential of ICTs in supporting human rights.

Robert Guerra, Citizen Lab:
Access to information and privacy should be seen as rights with the same value as more classical rights, such as freedom of association and expression. Civil society needs to continue to pursue all venues available at national, regional and international levels to advocate for access to information to be included in all agreements and frameworks related to human rights. Actions should include the establishment and funding of independent, ombudsman type entities at a national level. Such bodies should have the power to oversee governments and have strong enforcement powers.
Although IGF participants discussed a diverse array of topics that cannot be easily summarized, debates on the following issues were sustained throughout:\footnote{2013 IGF Chair’s Summary ( http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/Chair’s%20Summary%20IGF%202013%20Final.Nov1v1.pdf )}

- In light of recent state-sponsored surveillance and monitoring activities, IGF panelists and participants underlined the need for better protection for all citizens’ privacy and security online by balancing actions driven by national interests and respect for internationally recognized human rights.
- Representatives from several governments emphasized finding common ground amongst all stakeholders of certain cyber-ethics that place value on respecting local cultures online while safeguarding users from emerging cyber-threats.
- All stakeholders reaffirmed the importance of strengthening and maintaining multi-stakeholder dialogue for discussing Internet governance, as opposed to government-led approaches.

Overall, the 2013 IGF received a positive feedback from participants, many of whom came to the event to bridge the divide between different stakeholder groups and find a common ground for policy and issue discussions. Therefore, we believe that future IGFs should continue the debates and discussion about the policies and issues mentioned above, and include views from a great variety of stakeholders.

**B. Key statistics**

- 2,632 participants from 111 countries attended the 2013 IGF in person: 7
  - 33% Western Europe and others
  - 29% Host Country (Indonesia)
  - 21% Asia Pacific
  - 7% Latin America & Caribbean
  - 7% Africa
  - 3% Eastern Europe

\footnote{Based on the number of badges printed as informed by IGF Secretariat, October 25, 2013.}
Composition by stakeholder group:
- 46% Civil Society
- 21% Private Sector
- 17% Government
- 7% Internet Community
- 5% Inter-Governmental Organization
- 4% Media
● By gender: 63% Male, 37% Female

● 1,700 remote connections to meetings in the 2013 IGF were made from 83 countries.

● 25,000 users have tweeted using the hashtags #igf2013 and #igf13, reaching an audience of approximately 10 million.

---

11 2013 IGF Open Mic Session (http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/content/article/121-preparatory-process/1519-open-mic-session)
4. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZING PROCESS

A. Communication and conflict management in a multi-stakeholder context

i. Stewardship as a Multi-stakeholder Leadership Model

The organizing process of the 2013 was multi-stakeholder in that it involved those with different values, knowledge, capacities, and interests. As a result, there was a challenging yet invaluable process of negotiating and reconciling these differences to reach a mutually desired outcome. Every stakeholder had the right to express their views, but at the same time, they were obliged to listen and respect each others’ opinions. During the deliberation stage in the first quarter of 2013, all negotiations were conducted through face-to-face meetings and the 2013 IGF mailing list, which resulted in a longer decision-making process. Although there was a formal structure outlined by the Organizing and Steering Committees, there were also times when discussions had no definite outcomes because of the challenges of leading a multi-stakeholder cooperation.

The stakeholders in the 2013 IGF committee shared an equal voice. As a result, the role of the “leader,” which in this case was executed to some extent by the committee’s coordinator, was not to issue directives, but rather to encourage collective decision making within the committee. This

Using the 2013 IGF as a momentum, what kinds of multi-stakeholder collaborations involving civil society for internet governance are made possible?

Rafadi Hakim and Shita Laksmi, Hivos:
The 2013 IGF was a multi-stakeholder event from its conceptualization to implementation. It showcases how civil society actors have contributed significantly to Internet governance initiatives in Indonesia that were previously dominated by the government and private sector. For global civil society, the current IGF has demonstrated a much more strategized and comprehensive dialogue on human rights online.

Robert Guerra, Citizen Lab:
Over the last eight years, the IGF process has shown that key stakeholders - government, business, the technical community and civil society - can work together to build trust, dialogue and develop policies at a national, regional and global level. The dialogue, ongoing relationships and essential trust that has been built has enabled civil society to be seen as a key and essential stakeholder that must be included in consultations and the development of policies that relate to cyber security, internet governance and ICT for development. Owing to the multi-stakeholder model, the trust gained as a result of working together at IGF and other multi-stakeholder events civil society can and does bring a very important human rights perspective to policy areas of key importance such as the internet and national security.
importance of a leader that acts as a steward of the group is a crucial lesson from this multi-stakeholder process.

ii. Collective Agenda-Setting and Implementation

After the deliberation stage was concluded, the committee proceeded to the implementation phase during the second quarter of 2013, where mutual objectives and ideas that had been discussed were transformed into concrete steps. It was during this phase that the IGF committee experienced stagnation, because different stakeholders lacked a common sense of urgency for a joint agenda. A number of stakeholders became less active during the process due to people's lack of time and resources and because participation was voluntary (non-remunerated). This resulted in fewer committee members who felt a strong sense of ownership of the event.

To overcome this challenge, representatives from civil society urged for a review of the committee’s performance, and for a secretariat and its coordinator to be appointed to perform tasks that the 2013 IGF committee thus far had been unable to complete. Thus, at this stage, the committee learned that building a multi-stakeholder consensus requires significantly more time. Specifically, there needs to be strategies to ensure a consistent, broad representation of stakeholders and to foster the commitment needed to complete the work.

iii. Consensus and Decision-Making

Eventually, the frequent and intense interactions among stakeholder groups contributed to the development of trust in the multi-stakeholder relationship. In order to build consensus that drives productive decision-making, stakeholders have to overcome misconceptions about each other’s roles and motives. For example, civil society organizations noticed the government’s goodwill in holding open discussions about policy making and policy implementation, despite their admission that they initially found it difficult to identify the relevant actors in this field. The process of organizing the 2013 IGF is credited for increased governmental awareness of relevant stakeholders’ existence in Internet governance in Indonesia in particular and in the world in general.
B. Transparency and accountability process

The 2013 IGF committee believes that the resource mobilization process must reflect the multi-stakeholder principles; therefore, the committee disclosed openly the total budget required for the event. All stakeholders were engaged in discussions with various organizations and businesses to close the funding gap before the IGF. To ensure that financial procedures are implemented in a transparent and accountable manner, the 2013 IGF committee has worked with the Penabulu Foundation, which has helped the committee to formulate and to implement standard operating procedures in which can ensure financial transparency and accountability.

C. Media strategy

Media partners, and especially those with an online presence, played a key role in reporting the progress of the 2013 IGF’s planning process. At times, media coverage resulted in increased pressure, particularly to the government, to make the event a success. A number of local media outlets were also present during the event itself, which meant that Internet governance issues were, slowly but surely, being raised to the forefront.

International media coverage attracted the attention of donors outside Indonesia that later became key partners during the 2013 IGF. The role of the media, both national and international, was crucial in rallying the support necessary for the forum.
How can the technical community be encouraged to participate in multi-stakeholder policy dialogues, such as the IGF?

**Pablo Hinojosa, APNIC:**
The policy dialogue at the IGF includes but also exceeds the policy agenda of the technical communities. This interaction of the technical community at the IGF is therefore important because IGF provides a bigger picture, a broader agenda that, on the Internet sphere, cannot work independently from the technical discussions.

**Semuel Pangerapan, APJII:**
As an association of ISPs, APJII has supported the establishment of the Indonesia Network Operator Group (ID-NOG). Based on the Autonomous System (AS) Number, there are at least 800 networks connected to the Internet nationwide, which will be synergized by the ID-NOG’s presence. The ID-NOG will be an information exchange platform for the technical communities in Indonesia who work on Internet-related issues. We hope that the ID-NOG will not only become an internal hub, but also a hub for broader, multi-stakeholder dialogue that includes the government, civil society, and academicians.

**Andi Budimansyah, PANDI:**
To foster Internet policy discussions in Indonesia, PANDI participates in regional-level discussions, such as the APTLD (Asia-Pacific Top Level Domains), APRICOT (Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Operational Technologies), and ICANN (International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) forums. The IGF has provided the broadest opportunity for the involvement of government and civil society stakeholders, which has enabled internet governance initiatives to take local social and cultural contexts into account.
How can internet communities in Indonesia and in the Asia Pacific region contribute to egalitarian, transparent, and accountable internet governance as a way of fulfilling the aims of the WSIS?

**Pablo Hinojosa, APNIC:**
Much broader representation and more active participation of the different stakeholder groups. Asia Pacific represents the region with more Internet users globally and with the most dynamic Internet usage growth. The Internet landscape in Asia-Pacific has changed dramatically in the last decade and as a consequence, the voice of the region will be much more present and heard at the WSIS+10 debates.

**Semuel Pangerapan, APJII:**
The ID-IGF declaration and the 2013 IGF were learning opportunities that have encouraged a fundamental transformation within APJII. APJII’s charters and bylaws will reflect the principles of transparency and accountability endorsed by the multi-stakeholder discussions during IGF. As an organization, APJII aspires to enable every stakeholder throughout Indonesia to collaborate, and to expand such multi-stakeholder efforts in the Asia Pacific region. We believe that internet governance is a global issue that cannot be limited to any particular stakeholder, nation, or region.

**Andi Budimansyah, PANDI:**
Multi-stakeholder involvement is a practice that allows alternative perspectives and interests to be taken into account in internet governance. In consolidating multi-stakeholder cooperation, the primary challenge for policy makers is to be optimally aligned for the public interested without being confined by a tyranny of the majority.
5. CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

The multi-stakeholder nature of the 2013 IGF encouraged diverse and even opposing points of view on pressing issues about the Internet to come together while finding possible solutions. Throughout the organizing process and the event itself, the 2013 IGF tried to balance the importance of increasing people’s access to the Internet, while maintaining respect for openness and human rights.

Within a month after the 2013 IGF had concluded, the Indonesian MCIT demonstrated an important step towards multi-stakeholder collaboration. On December 5, 2013, the MCIT invited ID-CONFIG members as a representative of civil society stakeholders to discuss a draft of proposed legislation on online content regulation. The meeting signified increasing commitment from the government to a multi-stakeholder platform that recognizes civil society and the private sector as equal partners in internet governance. The event, which indicates an increasing appreciation for multi-stakeholder cooperation in the discussion of upcoming internet regulations, is part of a long-term process that was catalyzed by the 2013 IGF.

Such initiatives would have been much harder without the 2013 IGF, which ensured that the different stakeholders learn about each others’ and their own interests in Internet governance. The organizers of the 2013 IGF hopes that the multi-stakeholder collaboration that has characterized the forum from its beginning to end will continue to serve as a sustainable and relevant platform in the future towards transparent, accountable, professional, and egalitarian internet governance in Indonesia and globally.
Annex I Indonesia - Internet Governance Forum (ID-IGF) Declaration

Joint Declaration on Indonesian Internet Governance

To speed up the achievement of national development goals, Internet resources should be fully employed and governed in a transparent, democratic, and multilateral manner, with Multi-stakeholder involvement. The governance of the Internet should guarantee the openness, free flow of information and knowledge, data and system security, affordable access and availability principles, by putting the national interest above all.

We the Multi-stakeholders who sign this declaration, declare to start a Multi-stakeholder process of Indonesia Internet Governance.

Implementation of this Declaration will work in the areas of:

1. Policies: Internet Policies are the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet;
2. Operations: Internet Operations span all aspects of hardware, software, and infrastructure required to make the Internet work;
3. Services: Services refer to the broadest range of educational access, web browsing, on-line commerce, electronic communication, social networking, etc.;
4. Standards: Internet Standards enable the interoperability of systems on the Internet by defining protocols, message formats, schemas, and languages.

The formal and informal communication process of developing policy consensus in this Multi-Stakeholder approach will use a variety of methods, including in-person discussion, public forum, electronic draft, publishing, etc.

The agreed principles in the implementation of the Indonesian Internet Governance Declaration are:

1. Human Rights, Democracy and the rule of Law as stated in the Indonesian Constitution;
2. Multi-stakeholder Internet Governance;
3. State Responsibilities
4. Maximum empowerment of Internet users;
5. Global nature of the Internet;
6. Internet integrity;
7. Decentralized management;
8. Open architecture;
9. Network neutrality; and
10. Cultural and linguistic diversity.

With the strong spirit of cooperation, we will implement this declaration truthfully.

Jakarta, Indonesia, November 1, 2012.

In preparation for the 2013 IGF, the ID-IGF declaration was signed by the following organizations under the endorsement of the Indonesian Government:

**Private Sector**

1. Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII)
2. Indonesian Information Technology Federation (FTII)
3. Association of Indonesian Internet Telephony Providers (APITI)
4. Association of Indonesian Internet Cafes (AWARI)
5. Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin)
6. Indonesia.id Internet Domain Name Registry (PANDI)
7. The Indonesian Telematics Society (MASTEL)
8. The Indonesian ICT Software Association (ASPILUKI)
9. Association of Indonesian Computer Providers (APKOMINDO)
10. The Indonesian Cellular Telecommunications Association (ATSI)

**Civil Society**

1. The Association of Higher Learning Institutions in Computing and Information Technology (APTIKOM)
2. ICT Watch
3. Hivos - Regional Office Southeast Asia
4. Nawala Nusantara
5. Indonesian ICT Volunteers (Relawan TIK)
6. The Indonesian Community Radio Network (JRKI)
7. Arus Pelangi
8. The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI)
9. KLIK Indonesia
10. Indonesia Online Advocacy (IDOLA)
ANNEX II Indonesian Civil Society Organizations’ Network for Internet Governance (ID-CONFIG)

The ID-CONFIG was formed in December 12, 2012 at about the same time as the ID-IGF committee’s deliberation stage. This network aims to facilitate knowledge exchange among civil society organization working on Internet governance issues across Indonesia. In particular, ID-CONFIG’s member organizations are committed to online freedom of expression and human rights issues, both nationally and throughout the region. One of ID-CONFIG’s short term goals is to facilitate communication, collaboration and coordination between civil society actors to participate actively in preparation of the IGF in particular and to stimulate critical discussion of internet governance issues in general.

The following civil society organizations are members of ID-CONFIG:

1. ICT Watch
2. Indonesian ICT Volunteers (Relawan TIK)
3. Center for Innovation, Policy, and Governance (CIPG)
4. Air Putih
5. Indonesian Centre for Deradicalization and Wisdom (ICDW)
6. The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI)
7. The Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)
8. Arus Pelangi
9. The Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR)
10. Combine Resource Institution
11. Indonesia Online Advocacy (IDOLA)
12. SatuDunia
13. Common Room Networks Foundation
14. Suara Komunitas
15. Exploratory Research on Sexuality and the Internet - Indonesia (Erotics Indonesia)
Annex III Financial Audited Statement and Auditor’s Commentary

The following financial audit report provided by BDO International is provided as an accountability statement of the 2013 IGF as a not-for-profit project implemented by the Steering and Organizing Committees of the IGF.

Before the financial audit by BDO International, the Penabulu Foundation had served as an independent financial controller, governance advisor, and reviewer of preliminary financial reports for the 2013 IGF committee.

The fundraising target of the IGF 2013 committee was set at approximately 18 billion Indonesian Rupiah or 1.8 million US dollars. Since then, the IGF Committee’s actual expenditures has varied from initial figures stated in the 2013 proposal for funding, as the following items resulted in further adjustments:

- A rationalization of United Nations-related costs;
- further negotiation with vendors;
- in-kind contributions;
- the participation of Indonesian ISPs in deployment of infrastructure;
- the role of Indonesian civil society in publicizing and promoting the 2013 IGF among local stakeholders; and
- the Indonesian government’s role in providing protocol arrangements and hosting the pre-IGF High-Level Leaders’ Meeting.

The 2013 IGF committee has utilized the remaining balance of USD 17,844 to sustain a participatory and democratic multi-stakeholder platform for internet governance, including a national internet governance forum in 2014, in light of the country’s role as part of the global internet community.
PROJECT 8th GLOBAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM 2013

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2013 UP TO 8 APRIL 2014

AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT
PROJECT 8th GLOBAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM 2013
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2013 UP TO 8 APRIL 2014

C O N T E N T S

Director’s Statement

Independent Auditors’ Report

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Notes to Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Budget versus Actual Status Information

Exhibit

A

B

Schedule 1
DIRECTOR STATEMENT LETTER  
RELATING TO THE RESPONSIBILITY ON

PROJECT 8th GLOBAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM 2013

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2013 UP TO 8 APRIL 2014

We, the undersigned:

Name : SEMUEL A. PANGERAPAN  
Position : Ketua Umum Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia (AP.JII)

Name : ANDI BUDIMANSYAH  
Position : Ketua Umum Pengelola Nama Domain Internet Indonesia (PANDI)

State that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the statement of revenues and expenditures;

2. The statement of revenues and expenditures has been prepared and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

3. a. All information contained in the statement of revenues and expenditures is complete and correct;

   b. The statement of revenues and expenditures do not contain misleading material information or facts, and do not omit material information and facts;

4. We are responsible for the Project internal control system

This statement letter is made truthfully

Jakarta, 30 April 2014

Authorised Signatory  
On Behalf Of The Committee  
Internet Governance Forum  

Assosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa  
Internet Indonesia (AP.JII)

Co-Signatory  
On Behalf Of The Committee  
Internet Governance Forum  

Pengelola Nama Domain Internet Indonesia (PANDI)

SEMUEL A. PANGERAPAN  
KETUA UMUM  

ANDI BUDIMANSYAH  
KETUA UMUM
No. : 032/1-P149IGF/FH-1/04.14
Re : Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
8 April 2014

Independent Auditors’ Report

The Project Management of
Project 8th Global Internet Governance Forum 2013

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues and expenditures of Project 8th Global Internet Governance Forum 2013 (“the Project”) for the period of 1 January 2013 up to 8 April 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this statement of revenues and expenditures in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles on cash basis, and for such internal control as the Project Management of Project 8th Global Internet Governance Forum 2013 determines is necessary to enable the preparation of statement of revenues and expenditures that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement of revenues and expenditures based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of revenues and expenditures is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the statement of revenues and expenditures. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the statement of revenues and expenditures, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Project’s preparation and fair presentation of the statement of revenues and expenditures in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Project’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the statement of revenues and expenditures.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
Opinion

In our opinion, the statement of revenues and expenditures presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues and expenditures of Project 8th Global Internet Governance Forum 2013 ("the Project") for the period of 1 January 2013 up to 8 April 2014 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles on cash basis described in Note 2 to statement of revenues and expenditures.

Other Matter

Statement of revenues and expenditures is prepared to assist the Project Management of Project 8th Global Internet Governance Forum 2013 to meet the requirements of the Donors. As a result, the statement of revenues and expenditures may not be suitable for another purpose.

Kantor Akuntan Publik
TANUBRATA SUTANTO FAHMI & Rekan

Fahmi, SE, Ak, CPA, CA
License No. AP.0124

30 April 2014

Zlk/yn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 January 2013 up to 8 April 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship from Private Sector Institutions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship from International Organizations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUES</strong></td>
<td>1,259,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nation Cost</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation Cost</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat Committee</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Event</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCO Cost (Audio Visual, Multimedia, Production &amp; Equipment)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue / BNDCC</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandiser &amp; Others</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>1,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td>1,241,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SURPLUS</strong></td>
<td>17,844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. GENERAL

From October 22 to 25, 2013, 2,632 participants from 111 countries gathered in Bali, Indonesia, for the eighth Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The IGF is an annual event mandated by the United Nations as an open and inclusive forum for multi-stakeholder issue and policy dialogue on the Internet. As a neutral, non-partisan space, the IGF brings together governments, businesses, and civil society organizations to learn about emerging issues in Internet policy and to discuss some of its toughest challenges. Although the IGF has no formal decision-making capabilities, the strength of the forum lies in its power of recognition. The IGF aims to provide a neutral space for dialogue, and for issues to be brought to the attention of relevant policy-makers at global, regional, and national levels.

The objectives of the IGF 2013 as stated by the Markus Kummer, the Interim Chair for the Open Consultations and Multistakeholder Advisory Group are as follow:
1. To shape the session which can provide takeaways and more tangible output
2. To have the outcome documentation which can map out converging and diverging opinions on given questions in the session
3. To reach out all invited stakeholders to give input by formulating key policy questions for each session
4. To integrate national/ regional IGF initiatives into the main programme
5. To build comprehensive capacity building track and introduced orientation sessions in order to facilitate newcomers

The 8th IGF was organized and funded by multi-stakeholder cooperation from the beginning to the end. Thus, the most valuable lessons for the 2013 IGF organizing committee came from the challenges in working with a multi-stakeholder platform. To resolve conflicts and ensure effective communication, the 2013 IGF committee members worked together to ensure the broad inclusion of stakeholders, a shared sense of stewardship, productive consensus building, and strategic engagement of media channels. By including government, private sector, and civil society representative in its organizing process, the 2013 IGF encouraged all stakeholders to be financially and managerially transparent and accountable in order to develop a relationship of trust among each other and with the public.

Overall, the 2013 IGF is aimed at enhancing Internet governance at local, regional and global levels. The organizers of the 2013 IGF wish that the multi-stakeholder collaboration will continue to serve as a sustainable and relevant platform in the future towards transparent, accountable, professional, and egalitarian internet governance in Indonesia and globally.

The achievement of the IGF for Indonesia is as follow:
1. An intensive communication on Internet governance between government, civil society and members of the Internet business community
2. A more substantive discussions on Internet Governance between the related stakeholders
3. Potentially wider significance for Indonesia’s future international engagement on Internet governance issues

The Implementing Partners of the IGF are:
1. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
2. Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (APJII)
3. Indonesia Internet Domain Name Registry (PANDI)
4. National ICT Council (DETIKNAS)
5. Indonesia CSO Network for Internet Governance (ID-Config)
6. Hivos Regional Office Southeast Asia
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Financial statement presentation

The statement of revenues and expenditures has been prepared in accordance with the agreement between Project Management and the Donors, which governs the operation of the Project. The statement of revenues and expenditures is presented on cash basis of accounting and only presents all revenues and expenditures related to the Project and is not intended to be a presentation in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles nor it is intended to be a presentation of revenues and expenditures of Project Management as a whole.

b. Revenues

Revenues refer to cash received from Sponsorship from Private Sector Institutions and Sponsorship from International Organizations. Revenues are accounted for when received.

c. Expenditures

Expenditures are generated as a result of all expenses pertaining to the Project. Expenditures are accounted for when paid.

3. SPONSORSHIP FROM PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sponsorship</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship APJII (Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia)</td>
<td>44,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship TELKOM (PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk)</td>
<td>25,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship Microsoft Corporation</td>
<td>24,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship PANDI (Pengelola Nama Domain Internet Indonesia)</td>
<td>20,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship PT Indosat, Tbk</td>
<td>17,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship PT Telekomunikasi Seluler</td>
<td>17,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship PT XL Axiata, Tbk</td>
<td>13,224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 163,804
### 4. SPONSORSHIP FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sponsorship</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)</td>
<td>249,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship Google - The Tides Foundation</td>
<td>173,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship Hivos Regional Office Southeast Asia</td>
<td>160,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship ISOC (Internet Society)</td>
<td>99,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship Intel &amp; Google - Tides Foundation</td>
<td>52,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship AUDA (AU Domain Administration Limited)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship RIPE NCC (Reseaux IP Europeens Network Coordination Centre)</td>
<td>49,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship APNIC (Asia Pasific Network Information Centre)</td>
<td>49,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship ARIN (American Registry for Internet Numbers)</td>
<td>49,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship NOMINET</td>
<td>29,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship JPRS (Japan Registry Service)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship CIRA (Canadian Internet Registration Authority)</td>
<td>24,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship SIDNL (Society for International Development Netherland Chapter)</td>
<td>22,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship APTLTD (Asia Pasific Top Level Domain Association) (HK) Limited</td>
<td>19,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship Dot Asia Organization Limited</td>
<td>14,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship CNNIC (China Internet Network Information Centre)</td>
<td>9,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship JPNIC (Japan Network Information Center)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship APC (Association For Progressive Communications)</td>
<td>4,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship Global Partner Digital</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,095,279</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. UNITED NATION COST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries/fees/replacement cost</td>
<td>142,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel cost (including variance of travel cost)</td>
<td>142,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSA</td>
<td>60,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency provision</td>
<td>14,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation provision</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme support costs</td>
<td>7,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nation accommodation</td>
<td>13,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>382,139</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 6. PREPARATION COST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular meeting</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue survey, UN desa personel (28 Jan 2013 - 05 Feb 2013)</td>
<td>6,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue survey, ID-IGF personel (28 Jan 2013 - 05 Feb 2013)</td>
<td>6,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security survey, UN desa personel (End of May 2013)</td>
<td>27,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security survey, ID-IGF personel (End of May 2013)</td>
<td>3,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Paris / WSIS &amp; MAG (25 Feb 2013 - 01 Mar 2013)</td>
<td>9,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating MTG &amp; detail survey venue</td>
<td>1,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Geneva (20 May 2013 - 24 May 2013)</td>
<td>5,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,227</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 7. SECRETARIAT COMMITTEE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator / Supervisor</td>
<td>2,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>8,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>3,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental (notebook, printer, scanner, etc)</td>
<td>1,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event ID IGF-MAG</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomodation local committee</td>
<td>9,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline ticket local committee</td>
<td>1,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSA local committee</td>
<td>4,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,704</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 8. POST EVENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>10,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last meeting</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,035</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1 January 2013 up to 8 April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man power during event</td>
<td>44,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment rental</td>
<td>344,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication equipment</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference kits</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signages / printed materials</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>390,413</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 January 2013 up to 8 April 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full day meeting packages</td>
<td>351,547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 January 2013 up to 8 April 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware (core network)</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware (webcast and remote)</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,281</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 January 2013 up to 8 April 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasting (OB VAN &amp; Operational TVRI)</td>
<td>8,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical services</td>
<td>3,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,902</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. COMPLETION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement of revenues and expenditures have been authorized for issue by the Project Management on 30 April 2014.
PROJECT 8<sup>th</sup> GLOBAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM 2013

BUDGET VERSUS ACTUAL STATUS INFORMATION

FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2013 UP TO 8 APRIL 2014
(Expressed in USD, unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Budget</th>
<th>Total Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>1,375,819</td>
<td>1,259,204</td>
<td>116,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>1,375,819</td>
<td>1,241,360</td>
<td>134,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,844</td>
<td>17,844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This report describes the preparation process, the results, and the lessons learned from the 8th IGF that was held in Bali, Indonesia, from October 22 to 25, 2013. The 8th IGF was organized and funded by various groups to represent the spirit of the multi stakeholder approach. Moreover, to embody a transparent and accountable multi stakeholder process as an aim of the 8th IGF, this report is intended to be available for the public, in general, and for donors and other relevant stakeholders in particular.

The 8th IGF was organized and funded by multi stakeholder cooperation from the beginning to the end. Thus, the most valuable lessons for the 2013 IGF organizing committee came from the challenges in working with a multi stakeholder platform. To resolve conflicts and ensure effective communication, the 2013 IGF committee members worked together to ensure the broad inclusion of stakeholders, a shared sense of stewardship, productive consensus building, and strategic engagement of media channels. By including government, private sector, and civil society representative in its organizing process, the 2013 IGF encouraged all stakeholders to be financially and managerially transparent and accountable in order to develop a relationship of trust among each other and with the public.

Overall, the 2013 IGF is aimed at enhancing Internet governance at local, regional and global levels. The organizers of the 2013 IGF wish that the multi stakeholder collaboration will continue to serve as a sustainable and relevant platform in the future towards transparent, accountable, professional, and egalitarian internet governance in Indonesia and globally.