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Diplomacy Measures in the Era of President Jokowi

Indonesian Diplomacy Moving Systematically in Adjusting to Global Challenges

Editor's Note

Loyal readers of Diplomacy Tabloid, in this edition, we are presenting Indonesia's diplomacy measures especially in the era of President Jokowi and Foreign Minister Retno's leadership.

In the field of international diplomacy, Indonesia had taken several important steps, especially in creating world peace, protecting Indonesian citizens, upholding the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and Indonesia's regional and global leadership.

As a manifestation of a free and active foreign policy, the Indonesian government is actively taking a leadership role at the regional and global levels. In this regard, Indonesia enhanced the South-South and Triangular cooperation as part of the struggle for international cooperation and a fair, equitable, and mutually beneficial world challenge.

Three articles expound on them and are included in the Main Focus section. And as a complement, we are also featuring seven articles on Indonesian diplomacy in the Focus section.

Furthermore, we are featuring various steps and breakthroughs of Indonesian diplomacy conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in some articles in the Highlights

section. In this edition, our focus is on Indonesia's nomination bid as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. Next, the launching of a Diaspora Card based on the spirit of giving attention and support to Indonesians overseas; Negotiation of global compact issues on migration and refugees to strengthen the protection of Indonesian migrant workers, as well as Indonesia's contribution in temporarily taking in refugees and asylum seekers from abroad; Indonesian exports to Argentina; as well as targets of non-traditional markets and Indonesian tourism.

As always, we also showcase various other interesting topics included in the Lens section, including Indonesian coffee bean products in Brazil and the UN's appreciation of Indonesia in the protection of migrant worker rights.

These are the topics we are featuring in this edition. As a huge country, Indonesian diplomacy is not only pursuing its national interest because Indonesia is also worthy and very important in contributing to the world.

Enjoy reading and may it hopefully be of use.

Greetings Diplomacy. []

Reader's Letter

As economic globalization further strengthens, the role of economic diplomacy of a country must be a very important aspect and instrument in foreign policy.

In this case, economic diplomacy is defined as the steps or strategies in utilizing international relations in order to achieve economic objectives that include export, import, investment, technical cooperation, and free trade agreements.

For Indonesia, the issue of economic diplomacy is one of the priority issues of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemenlu) to provide utmost benefit to the interests of the people. Through "diplomacy for the people", the Foreign Ministry encourages national economic growth by increasing trade and investment, as well as struggle for the economic interests of Indonesia in the international world.

One of the potentials and opportunities for Indonesian economic diplomacy is Technical Cooperation Assistance (KST), which is assistance in the form of capacity building through training, workshop, sending of experts and technical equipments provided by Indonesia to other countries in need.

This effort can certainly be exploited to open opportunities in increasing trade, investment, and promotion of Indonesian tourism, especially countries that are non-traditional market potential, such as in the South Pacific, Africa, Middle East, Eastern Europe, South America, and the Caribbean.

In relation, the Foreign Ministry and other stakeholders, of course, must be synergized and innovative in developing the KST assistance program. In the future, this program has great potential as an element of "diplomacy for the people" in both directions, both for the people of Indonesia and for the world community, especially recipient countries of the KST assistance.

Therefore, KST is highly effective in the implementation of economic diplomacy in the future.

Greetings Diplomacy.

Melati Andria W.
(Student of Al-Azhar University, Jakarta)

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RI Foreign Minister: The Peaceful Face of Foreign Policy is Expressed To Create Global Coolness



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Diplomacy Measures in the Era of President Jokowi



In the field of international diplomacy, several important steps have been taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the era of President Jokowi's leadership, especially in the effort to create world peace, to protect Indonesian citizens, to uphold the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Indonesia's regional and global leadership.

One of the important steps of Indonesian diplomacy in the effort to create world peace is the holding of the 5th OIC Special Summit in Jakarta. The summit aims to resolve the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds

Al-Sharif.

The summit resulted in a resolution that reaffirmed the position of OIC states against the problems of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

In the era of President Jokowi, Indonesia was ranked 11th as a contributing member of the UN Peacekeeping Force, where Indonesia has sent 2,867 personnel. In addition, Indonesia has a vision of sending as many as 4,000 personnel by 2019.

On the other hand, from 2012 to July 2016, Indonesia has also sent a total of 73

Indonesian Observer Team (TPI) personnel to the International Monitoring Team in the Southern Philippines.

Meanwhile, at the ASEAN-US Summit in February 2016, President Jokowi presided over the session on a discussion on terrorism by calling on the importance of moderation, peace, and tolerance.

In the era of President Jokowi, efforts to protect citizens continue to be improved through data collection in the e-protection database. As part of the efforts to provide protection to all

Indonesian citizens abroad, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has conducted data collection. As of July 2016, there are already 2,769,484 registered Indonesians in the e-protection database.

In the period from January to July 2016, 7,492 protection cases have been resolved from the 10,904 existing protection cases, and completed 191 human trafficking cases from 257 existing human trafficking cases.

In addition, RI's Foreign Ministry has also managed to free 37 citizens from the threat

of capital punishment, and freed 16 Indonesian citizens who were held hostage.

To provide protection to Indonesian citizens abroad, RI's Foreign Ministry implemented a protection strategy through prevention, early detection, and quick and precise protection. On the other hand, an Immigration Management Information System (SIMKIM) was also applied.

This strategy was supported by Community Engagement strengthening e-protection and umbrella legal databases, as well as community coordination and education.

The sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is established through various border negotiation efforts, with Indonesia having a maritime border with 10 countries, namely; Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, East Timor, India,

Vietnam, Palau, Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and Singapore. And it has a land border with 3 countries, namely; Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, and Timor Leste.

Indonesia has 18 maritime boundary agreements and 27 land border agreements with neighboring countries. In the period of August 2015 - July 2016, Indonesia has conducted six maritime boundary negotiations and 13 ground-based border confirmation talks.

Indonesia has also appointed a special envoy to establish the Indonesia-Malaysia maritime boundaries to accelerate the process of border negotiations between the two countries. And Indonesia confirmed the Natuna Islands as part Indonesia's territory.

As a manifestation of a

free and active foreign policy, the Indonesian government is actively taking on a leadership role at the regional and global levels. In this regard, Indonesia enhanced the South-South and Triangular cooperation as part of the struggle for international cooperation and a fair, equitable, and mutually beneficial world challenge.

Indonesia has provided technical assistance and capacity building to 600 participants from 76 Pacific and African countries. Especially for Palestine, Indonesia has implemented 154 programs for 1,774 participants.

In the era of President Jokowi's leadership, Indonesia was invited for the first time in the G7 Outreach Meeting with the theme stability and prosperity in Asia, sustainable development, and women's empowerment. President Jokowi was also asked to be the

keynote speaker in a session of stability and well-being in Asia.

At the G20 Summit, Indonesia encouraged G20 countries to synergize fiscal, monetary, and structural reforms to improve the global economy.

At the ASEAN Summit, Indonesia emphasized the importance of ASEAN's centrality for regional peace and stability. Indonesia also encouraged maritime cooperation, the empowerment of MSMEs, infrastructure and connectivity, and the eradication of transnational crime.

In addition, Indonesia invited ASEAN countries to support Palestinian independence. []



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Indonesian Diplomacy

Moving Systematically in Adjusting to Global Challenges

THE INCREASE IN INDONESIA'S ROLE IN THE REGION AND INTERNATIONALLY CAN BE SEEN FROM THE DISCUSSION OF THE INDONESIAN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) OF THE 3rd CYCLE OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL, WHERE 103 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED SUPPORT FOR INDONESIA'S HAM. FURTHERMORE, RECOMMENDATION ON PAPUA ISSUES CAME FROM THE 2nd CYPRUS UPR AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2015 AND 2013 UPR REPORTING.

Indonesia's democratic issues are reflected in the implementation of the 2016 Bali Democracy Forum (BDF) and the establishment and preparation of the BDF Tunisia chapter in October 2017. The participation of countries in the BDF also continues to increase, 79 countries were recorded in 2015 and increased to 95 countries in 2016.

In the settlement of the Palestinian / Middle East conflict, Indonesia appointed an Honorary Consulate and established a hospital in Palestine. In solving the problems of Saudi Arabia and Iran, Indonesia carried out a shuttle diplomacy. And to strengthen its role in the OIC, Indonesia established a Contact Group on Peace and Reconciliation.

Increased public support abroad through the provision of the Indonesian Art and Culture Scholarship (BSBI) is evident from the ever-increasing number of participants and countries. The 2015 BSBI was joined by 70 participants from 39 countries, followed by 60 participants from 40 countries in 2016, and 60 participants from 47 countries in 2017.

In the protection of Indonesian Citizens (WNI) and Indonesian Legal Entities (BHI), a breakthrough of infrastructure support and resource development was done, including human resources through training and performance measurement systems.

Another breakthrough is the development of a protection



system for Indonesian citizens and BHI through the standardization of procedures and protection services.

The achievement accomplished in the protection of Citizens and BHI was the handling of rights of Indonesian citizens such as insurance, salary and WNI compensation. As many as 21,181 cases were successfully completed in the period of January 2016 - June 2017.

Furthermore, in the case of WNI repatriation and deportation, as many as 46,486 Indonesians were repatriated in the period of January 2016-June 2017.

In the effort to free Indonesian citizens from the death penalty in the period January 2016-June 2017, as many as 76 WNI were successfully released. In addition, Indonesia also managed to free 25 Indonesian citizens who were held hostage in the Philippines and 4 citizens who were held hostage in Somalia.

In the field of economic

diplomacy, RI's Foreign Ministry made several breakthroughs, namely: opening non-traditional markets in Asia and Africa; organizing business meetings; encouraging the export of halal products; facilitating information between foreign investors and national business actors; enhancing Indonesia's promotion in the region, and opening Indonesian restaurants in accredited countries.

The achievements achieved in the effort of economic diplomacy conducted by Indonesia are the export of 150 railway carriages and CN 235 aircraft to Senegal and Thailand, the construction of an instant noodle factory in Serbia in September 2016, with an investment of Rp 152 billion, and increased investments in Indonesia. The realization of investment from countries in Eastern Europe and Southeast region was worth USD 9.78 million in 2016.

In trade, Indonesia's trade value with countries in the

European region increased 8.6% in 2016. Meanwhile, foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia have also increased by 19.82% in 2016.

To maintain the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), throughout 2016, Indonesia intensified 20 maritime boundary negotiations and 16 land boundary negotiations. The effort was done to provide legal certainty for the management of natural resources and investment in border areas.

The achievements achieved during the period of June 2016 - June 2017 were the Sea Boundary Agreement and final settlement of land boundary between Indonesia-Singapore, Indonesia-Philippines and Indonesia-Timor Leste. Next was the Indonesia-Malaysia agreement on the MoU on Survey and Demarcation of the Kalimantan and Sabah land boundaries.[]

Foreign Minister Retno is Advancing Diplomacy with a Motherly Instinct

THE FIGURE OF RETNO LESTARI PRIANSARI MARSUDI IS NOT AN UNFAMILIAR FIGURE, AND IT IS THE REASON WHY PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO APPOINTED THIS SENIOR DIPLOMAT AS RI'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR 2014-2019 REPLACING HER PREDECESSOR, MARTY OF NATALEGAWA.

In addition from her mandate of establishing international cooperation in the archipelago and in the marine sector, Retno also continued the task of Hassan Wirajuda, the Minister of Foreign Affairs 2001-2009, which at that time had a mission to improve the quality of young Indonesian diplomats by providing better educational guidance.

Being RI's first woman Foreign Minister is a huge and heavy responsibility for Retno, and through her new assignment as Foreign Minister she wanted to convey a message to the international world that Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population, but does not limit the movement of women to progress in various fields.

Sometimes, some say that there is no link between a Muslim and woman's empowerment. Indonesia wants to convey that Islam, democracy, and women empowerment can be done at

the same time.

In a brief speech upon receiving the Agent of Change award from the UN Women and Global Partnership Forum (GPF), Foreign Minister Retno stated that Indonesia will always be at the forefront of encouraging dialogue. Through dialogue, conflict can be prevented and differences can be bridged. This is claimed to be inseparable from his "motherly instinct" as a woman.

Retno LP Marsudi was born in Semarang in Central Java on November 27, 1962 and officially served as Minister of Foreign Affairs on October 27, 2014 in the Working Cabinet of President Joko Widodo (2014-2019). Previously, she served as Indonesia's Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Hague and she was the youngest career ambassador in the history of Indonesia.

In everyday life, Retno LP Marsudi is known as an energetic, firm, and friendly person. The figure of Retno is considered authoritative but

approachable by his colleagues at the Indonesian Student Association (PPI) of the Netherlands. She is known to be open to change. Retno also has a concept that Indonesian diplomacy at international level will give priority to economic diplomacy.

Retno had her secondary education in SMA Negeri 3 Semarang and is an alumnus of International Relations at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. As the youngest graduate of UGM's Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (Fisipol) in 1985, she was even recruited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia before completing her studies, thanks to a brilliant academic achievement.

President Joko Widodo knew Retno LP Marsudi as a hard-working, firm, and visionary person with a full-time diplomat background.

For Retno, the world of diplomacy is very interesting and dynamic, where a diplomat must undergo high mobility and interact with various community groups.

"Although, I admit that when this profession is held by a woman, it has its challenges, especially when you are already married. But I really enjoy this profession" she said.

Retno began to build her career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1986 by becoming a staff at the Bureau of Analysis and Evaluation for ASEAN cooperation. She also served as Economic Secretary at the Indonesian Embassy in Hague, the Netherlands from 1997 to 2001. Retno was then appointed Director of America and Europe (Amerop) in 2001 and Director of Western Europe in 2003.

During the reign of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Retno assumed the responsibility of maintaining the image of Indonesia in the eyes of the world and establish diplomatic relations with various countries in Europe and America.

Retno was appointed Indonesian Ambassador to Norway and Iceland in 2005. Furthermore, Retno served as the Director General of Europe and America who oversees Indonesia's relations with 82 countries in Europe and America.

Her last position before becoming a minister was Ambassador of Indonesia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 2012. The Netherlands is a place familiar to Retno because she got her Master's degree in the Haagse Hogeschool, Netherlands.

The mother of two sons, Dyote Marsudi and Bagas Marsud, also studied human rights studies at the University of Oslo. Her attention to human rights was also demonstrated by joining the fact-finding team of Munir Said Thalib's murder in 2004. In addition, Retno also has experience as the President's Special Envoy for Aceh (2004) and Debt Moratorium (2005).

Retno had the opportunity to lead multilateral negotiations and bilateral consultations with the EU, ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting), and FEALAC (Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation). Another achievement that Retno received was the Order of Merit award from the King of Norway in December 2011. The award was given for Ambassador Retno's extraordinary contribution in strengthening and

enhancing Indonesia's bilateral relationship with Norway. Retno also received the highest award, Ridder Grootkruis in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau, from King Willem-Alexander at Noordeinde Palace, the Hague.

Mrs. Retno's figure is like adding another great line of women who contributes to the country. She is known as a professional diplomat and competent in her field but not forgetting his nature as a mother who always educates her children to be independent. Challenges in running the mandate of the people are always carried out wholeheartedly and thanks to the support of her family.

"It has inspired me as a young one to actively contribute to the nation and country regardless of gender differences."

On the sidelines of her heavy task, which requires considerable concentration, Mrs. Retno has a hobby of listening to Javanese music.

"Javanese music is one of the stress drugs for me, because I am a Javanese. Since childhood, I was educated with Javanese environment and values. Usually, wherever I go, I always bring Javanese music records because when I listen to this Javanese music I feel a calmer atmosphere."

Mrs. Retno feels that Javanese music helps restore concentration and leads to something she will decide. "Usually I take a breath first, I listen to Javanese music, then there is also the addition of the fragrance of Sedap Malam flower and Pandan leaves that make me calmer". Thus the Foreign Minister concluded her talks. []

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Receives the Agent of Change Award from the

On the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York, on September 20, 2017, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Retno L.P. Marsudi, received the Agent of Change Award from the UN Women and the Global Partnership Forum (GPF).

The UN Women is a UN agency dedicated in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Meanwhile, the GPF is a non-profit organization aimed at advancing innovative partnerships for development. GPF is committed to supporting the UN in promoting sustainable development.

The award is an acknowledgment of the breakthroughs made by Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi, particularly in promoting the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development, as well as the handling of global issues through humanitarian and peaceful diplomacy.

Currently, Indonesia is very active in making various efforts to help resolve the crisis in various countries, including the Rakhine State in Myanmar.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister has taken the initiative to establish communication with various parties, including in Myanmar and Bangladesh. The 4 + 1 formula offered by



Indonesia got high appreciation from various countries. Through the 4 + 1 formula, Indonesia encourages the need for: restoration of peace and stability; refrain from using violence; protection for all citizens regardless of religion and tribe; as well as access to humanitarian assistance. In addition, Indonesia also encourages the implementation of the recommendations proposed in the Kofi Annan Report.

"Indonesia will continue to contribute to world peace, security, and prosperity. Women have become a force and part of the solution to solve the world's challenges," said Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi in her speech when the awards ceremony was held.

Furthermore, Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi mentioned that Indonesia will always be at the forefront

in encouraging dialogue. Through dialogue, conflict can be prevented and differences can be bridged. This is claimed to be inseparable from his "motherly instinct" as a woman.

As the first woman Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the UN Women and GPF mentioned that Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi is a role model and a source of inspiration for millions of women both in Indonesia and the world.

"The awarding of this award will be a driving force for me to work harder. Work harder for the people and the nation of Indonesia, for peace and global prosperity, and for women around the world," added the Foreign Minister in closing her speech.[]

RI Foreign Minister: The Peaceful Face of Foreign Policy is Expressed To Create Global Coolness



If we look at history, we seized Indonesia's independence not only through the use of weapons, but our diplomacy was also active in gaining Indonesia's independence, and we exactly had to fight for independence because we could not get it just like that .

The meaning of our diplomacy's active role seems to stand out after 1945. There were several events and meetings where our diplomacy played a huge role. For example, in 1947, there was the Linggarjati negotiation and then in 1948 there was the Renville meeting or agreement, then there was another negotiation in May of 1949, which was the Roem Roijen' negotiation before negotiations took place at Den Haag through the Round Table Conference (KMB).

But since we have gained independence in 1945, our diplomats at that time were very active in gaining recognition from existing countries, for example, the first country to recognize the independence of Indonesia was Egypt and it happened in 1946.

For our diplomatic efforts, some other countries in the Middle East also followed what Egypt has done such as Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan. Not to mention what we did in the UN context. So if we look at the journey of our struggle before and at the beginning of our independence, our diplomacy is at the forefront, either in seizing independence or in maintaining our independence, especially in the context of obtaining recognition for the new state of the Republic of Indonesia.

If we had won independence, defended and gained recognition before , what we are currently fighting for is how Indonesia should exist as a large country, as a country with the largest Muslim population, the third largest democracy, as the largest economy in Southeast Asia that can donate or contribute to global prosperity and peace.

The mandate of our foreign policy stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution is clear, which is to participate in maintaining world peace. Now politically and economically, we are stable

enough, we are recognized to have the most stable economic growth, and our economic growth is above the world's economic growth at an average.

As the largest country in ASEAN, together with ASEAN countries, we have a responsibility of keeping the Southeast Asian region a peaceful and prosperous region. Therefore, Indonesian diplomacy continues to work primarily to defend or fulfill our national interests.

We are trying to do whatever we can. The foreign policy and the diplomacy we carry out will be felt by the society. The closest thing to the interests of our people or the immediate thing our society can feel is our diplomacy in protecting Indonesian citizens.

We work all out in protecting our people, our foothold is that the more vulnerable our citizens are the higher our protective machinery should be.

This is the diplomacy we are now doing, the diplomacy we are pushing with the interests of the people, the diplomacy that refers to national interest and not to be forgotten in doing this

diplomacy is the contribution that we must provide or the responsibility that we must make in order to contribute to global peace and prosperity.

As a huge country, my hope is that we must defend it as a great country, not only in the context of the size of the country or the large population, but at the same time make Indonesia a prosperous and advanced country, where social justice can be perceived by the Indonesian society because this is the key.

One of the most important keys is how development can be felt by our society, and this is what our president continuously strives, which is to narrow down the existing gap.

In addition to the robustness of our political and economic stability, then again, we do not live alone in this world, we live in a group of different nations of the world, and as a great nation it is worthy and it is very important for us to continue to contribute to world.

So far, our contribution is greatly appreciated, the peaceful face of our foreign policy is seen, and we will continue to contribute to the world.[]

In addition to the robustness of our political and economic stability, then again, we do not live alone in this world, we live in a group of different nations of the world, and as a great nation it is worthy and it is very important for us to continue to contribute to world.

Instilling Indonesian Diplomacy



Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi talked with migrant workers who were sent home from Malaysia some time ago.

RI Foreign Minister

Lately, quite a lot of leaders from friendly countries visited Indonesia, and there are three things I see here. First is political stability. Second is economic stability. Indonesia's economic growth is above 5 percent. Third, it is because of our role in the region and in the world. Other countries see how our role becomes a bridge in helping other countries, without causing problems. Therefore, it is important for them to come to Indonesia. We are a huge country, a large population, and our economic capacity is great.

The bread and butter of diplomatic relations exists in the economy. The others are more in opening relationships. The globalization of diplomacy includes economic diplomacy, because it is the economy that will make people feel the fruit of diplomacy. The foreign policy that I am applying now is to try protecting the interests of our people as close as possible.

In general, there are four foreign policy priorities: First,

protecting national interest. Second, protecting Indonesian citizens and Indonesian Legal Entities abroad. Third, improving economic diplomacy. And fourth, increasing the role of Indonesia globally.

I come from a simple family living in a village. I know how difficult life is for poor people. Therefore, I place myself as a servant and defender of Indonesian citizens all over the world.

One of the new services from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has been held for over two years, is an SMS blast containing Embassy contacts and hotline numbers. Every WNI arriving overseas, open the phone and there is surely Embassy contacts written. This looks trivial but the benefits are great.

In the case of Indonesian Migrant Workers, the Indonesian Embassy usually provides temporary protection in a shelter. Every time I visit the consulate, I speak directly

The bread and butter of diplomatic relations exists in the economy. The others are more in opening relationships. The globalization of diplomacy includes economic diplomacy, because it is the economy that will make people feel the fruit of diplomacy.

with them. The difficulty sometimes is when they are asked where they work and they do not know the answer. When asked their employer's name they also do not know. They also do not know who sent them. In such cases, it takes time to search. Anyway, what is important first is they are safe.

In one of the efforts in protecting migrant workers, I visit the migrant workers in the palm fields in Johor Bahru, and in front of the company, entrust them directly. I said that if something happens with our citizens and migrant workers, you are dealing with me.

As I was accompanying Vice President Jusuf Kalla to breakfast with Afghan President Ashraf Ghani (6/4/2017), I was

touched by what he said. He said, "The story of Indonesia is a story of achievement, of success, tolerance, and pluralism."

According to him, the creation of peace, unity, and democracy cannot just happen. There should be an effort to make it happen and continued to be treated. If it is lost, it is not certain that peace can happen again. For example Afghanistan, it is hard for them to create peace in the country.

We are very lucky. Since birth, we already know that our society is diverse. Let us keep that diversity there. Peace and stability are the basis of all the dreams we want to achieve, anything can be realized if there is a basis for it.[]

The Face of Moderate Islam in Indonesian Diplomacy



ISLAM IS NOT A MAJOR CONSIDERATION AND ITS ROLE IN INDONESIAN FOREIGN POLICY IS ONLY SECONDARY. THERE IS NO ISLAMIC SUBSTANCE IN INDONESIAN FOREIGN POLICY. THE GOVERNMENT AVOIDS THE USE OF ISLAMIC IDENTITY AND TRIES TO PREVENT FOREIGN POLICY FROM BEING DICTATED BY ISLAM.

In the Muslim world, there is expectation, if not the assumption, that the teachings of Islam have great influence in political life including foreign policy. This expectation can be understood because Islam serves as a source of values and norms that guide the behavior and life of the community. In addition, Islam is also important in social and political legitimacy in a society.

The same assumption and expectation also arise in Indonesia's foreign policy as the world's largest Muslim country. Indonesia is expected to play a greater role in various Middle East conflicts. Indonesia is expected to be an alternative model of Islam.

But the majority of researchers think that Islam is not an important element of Indonesia's foreign relations. The majority of Indonesian

foreign policy studies in the Soekarno, Suharto, and even the era of reformation show that. They revealed that Islam did not play a significant role let alone is dominant in Indonesian foreign policy.

Islam is not a major consideration and its role is only secondary in Indonesian foreign policy. There is no Islamic substance in Indonesian foreign policy. The government avoids the use of Islamic identity and seeks to prevent foreign policy from being dictated by Islam. Even in terms of rhetoric and jargon, Islamic identity has never appeared in Indonesian foreign policy.

Changes are seen when the articulation of Islamic identity emerges and is referred to as a new pattern in Indonesian foreign policy. In a meeting hosted by the

Indonesian Council on World Affairs (ICWA) dated May 19, 2005 in Jakarta, which was the inaugural address of the Indonesian foreign policy direction, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) called the Islamic identity an inherent projection in reference to the Indonesian nation.

It was also stated by Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa in the G20 forum. As a continuation, Indonesia continues its efforts to include moderate Islam as its image in global politics. In fact, this moderate Islam has been started since the Bali Bombing 1 2002 and became one of the foreign policy priorities of SBY.

Indonesia is indeed serious in pushing for moderate Islam as its new identity in global politics. Indonesia's new identity as a moderate Islam has received foreign

appreciation. The programs carried out included facilitating interfaith dialogue, inter-civilization dialogue, and hosting the International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS), which seeks to promote moderate aspects of Islamic civilization.

The agendas are organized under the supervision of the Directorate of Public Diplomacy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Two things that are often also mentioned are Indonesia's efforts in becoming 'The Bridge of Islam-West' and 'Bridge of Inter-Islamic World'. After not making it an identity and even avoiding it for a long time since independence until the beginning of the era of reformation, the SBY government finally articulated Islam as an identity in Indonesian foreign policy.[]

Moderate Islam as a Public Diplomacy Instrument



The identity of moderate Islam seeks to be portrayed by Indonesia as an important state entity in international relations. The importance of Islamic factors in foreign policy is very different from foreign policy in some earlier periods, especially before 9/11.

Before terrorism became an international issue, Islamic factors tend to be avoided even though the majority of Indonesians are Muslims. In view of the ongoing pluralism, modernity, and democracy, the Indonesian government then collaborated with the communities of moderate Islamic groups seeking to establish their identity by distinguishing themselves from other Muslim countries especially in the Middle East.

The tidal politics that exist in the region is almost the same with Indonesia's experience, which was once led by an authoritarian government. This inspired Indonesia to share its experiences in order to show moderate Islam as an alternative model for the Islamic world.

In addition, the effort to show such identity is also done in response to the expectations of the Western world who

want to understand and get closer to the Islamic world. The importance of efforts to counter terrorism by building moderate Islamic networks is recognized by the West by seeing Indonesia as an important actor, especially in Southeast Asia. With the experience of moderate democracy and Islam, Indonesia is expected to play a role in bridging the Islamic world with the West.

With the role of Indonesia as a mediator, Indonesia has been trying to show its existence as an important actor in the international arena. This cannot be separated from Indonesia's perspective on the world where one of its goals is to improve Indonesia's role in international relations, and that motivation is in line with the principle of an Active-Free foreign policy.

Interfaith Dialogue

In an effort to improve the country's image after the issue on terrorism under the pretext of religion, one of the programs implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia is was Interfaith Dialogue. This is a very important activity and is part of the Foreign Ministry's public diplomacy program,

which is an innovation in diplomacy strategy with international and domestic (intermestic) approaches especially after the emergence of the issue on terrorism.

The Interfaith dialogue activity, which is aimed at enhancing mutual understanding between religions, involves non-state actors such as NGOs, the media, religious leaders, and the youth. Not only domestic actors, interfaith dialogue is also done by embracing government actors and people from other countries.

In the international context, the factors driving the emergence of interfaith dialogue include globalization and the rise of religious issues in international relations, the rise of Islamic labels as the religion of terrorism, United States unilateralism, and the phenomenon of multi purpose diplomacy.

Meanwhile, in the domestic sphere, the influencing factors are legal constraints and institutional capacity in dealing with terrorism issues, the perception of tension between the Western world and Islam, the need to create security and protection of human rights, and the need to portray Indonesia as the largest Muslim country that is peaceful and tolerant.

Interfaith dialogue has the potential to be a soft power for Indonesia. By looking at moderate societies, the role of religious communities has begun to be considered in foreign policy making without diminishing the importance of Pancasila and the 1945

Constitution as the main foundation.

The implementation of this interfaith dialogue has contributed to Indonesian diplomacy. This is an opportunity given to religious leaders to voice a message of peace and help improve the image of the country. In addition, with the interfaith dialogue, low political issues such as education, gender, youth, and economics are important aspects in responding to terrorism rather than focusing only on military security issues.

Another benefit that can be gained from the interfaith dialogue is the opportunity to expand the network for religious leaders and institutions. Through this effort, communication between government and society can be established, both domestically and internationally.

International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS)

In implementing public diplomacy as an effort to improve the image of the country, diplomacy done by diplomats is not enough. In this case, public diplomacy needs to take into account the abilities of non-state actors in interacting with the international community.

Awareness in improving image is not only done by the Indonesian government as a state entity. The 9/11 incident, which was considered to have caused tension between the West and Islam, was also responded by Islamic scholars in Indonesia. One of them is the formation of the International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS) with government support.

ICIS is a forum that is designed as a place to unite the perceptions of Islamic scholars and scholars around

the world about Islam itself and its challenges in the global era. Participants in ICIS come from various circles ranging from scholars, academics, intellectuals, as well as embassy envoys from various countries.

The forum, which was founded in 2004, is actually a Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) effort - the largest Islamic organization in Indonesia - in introducing Moderate Islam. Moderate Islam itself is interpreted as something that is not liberal or fundamental. In this case, the moderate concept of Islam promoted in the forum is a balance between faith and tolerance. Liberal Islam with its tolerance is judged to reduce faith. Meanwhile, fundamental

or extreme Islam does not provide room for tolerance. So in this case, the balance between faith and tolerance is a moderate Islamic concept as something that is neither liberal nor fundamental.

ICIS aims to unite the perception of Islamic scholars around the world that Muslims need to be moderate as the concept of *rahmatan lil alamin* (grace for the whole of nature) that exists in Islam. This view is so important to eliminate the perception of Islam that has been associated as a terroristic religion, especially with the issue of tension between Islam and the West.

Although supported by the Indonesian government, ICIS

is not structurally affiliated with the government because of its non-official nature. The phenomenon shows that non-official or non-governmental actors also have an interest in making diplomatic relations in response to international issues. This provides an understanding that diplomacy is not the only activity that can be done by the government.

ICIS is not meant to replace the efforts of the government, but rather as a complement in relation to the government's need to promote Islam and Indonesian Democracy.

The ICIS, as one of the forums supported by the Indonesian government, has a non-rigid nature. This forum

is more open than forums like the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) whose membership is state-based. All academics, scholars, and state envoys can join the ICIS.

The ICIS became an important communication medium between Islamic scholars and Indonesian scientists with the various circles of the international community. With its extensive network and open nature, ICIS has become a forum of dialogue for various groups. The creation of the forum became a means in promoting the positive image of Indonesia as a moderate and democratic country of Islam.[]

ASEAN's Golden Anniversary: Propagating ASEAN's Spirit of Centrality and Unity



ASEAN's Golden Anniversary: Propagating ASEAN's Spirit of Centrality and Unity

Jakarta: "ASEAN's 50th anniversary is a momentum that should be used to strengthen the role of ASEAN in the region as an engine of economic integration and cooperation in all fields," said Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, AM Fachir, at the opening of the 50th ASEAN Symposium: Centrality and Unity of ASEAN "at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jakarta (13/7).

With the theme "Centrality

and Unity of ASEAN", the symposium focused on discussing current issues based on the three pillars of ASEAN, namely Politics and Security, Economics, and Socio-Cultural.

The symposium was held for 2 days with a session to be devoted to each of the ASEAN pillars.

In the economic pillar session, the discussion focused on the progress, challenges, and implementation plan of the ASEAN Economic Community, the discussion of ASEAN Connectivity, and the prospect of ASEAN cooperation and

the Regional Comprehensive Partnership (RCEP).

The next session discussed the socio-cultural pillars of ASEAN Identity, Migrant Workers, Drug Free Community, and Gender Mainstreaming.

While in the last session, the political and security pillars discussed Regional Security Architecture, South China Sea, Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, and Maritime Security.

This symposium was organized as one of the achievements of the organization especially from the aspect of intellectual contribution. The symposium is expected to be an opportunity to exchange ideas and views on the development and achievement of ASEAN in the future by involving various stakeholders from government, business, and the academe.

This symposium is the result of cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Coordinating Ministry for

Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia for ASEAN and supported by RI Representatives in ASEAN countries. The activities presented speakers from 10 (ten) ASEAN member countries, experts from research institutes (Habibie Center, CSIS), ASEAN Secretariat, and the University of Defense. The results of future activities will be organized into a book and presented at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, which at the time will commemorate the 50th anniversary of ASEAN in Manila, Philippines, in August 2017.

In general, ASEAN's 50th anniversary is expected to strengthen the centrality and unity of ASEAN in the political-security, economic, and socio-cultural scope, and to produce a formula for strategies and practical steps to strengthen ASEAN's identity. (Source: P3K2 Aspasaf BPPK)

Commemorating ASEAN Day, RI's Foreign Ministry Holds a Series of Events with the Theme "ASEAN Is Us"

JAKARTA – RI's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemenlu) c.q. School of Foreign Affairs (Sekdilu) uses the moment of the commemoration of ASEAN's 48th Anniversary, commonly called ASEAN Day, to organize a series of educational and creative activities themed ASEAN. One of the objectives of this event is to increase the knowledge and involvement of the people in welcoming the 2015 ASEAN Community. "ASEAN Day is the right moment to organize social activities of the ASEAN Community's connectivity development and the ASEAN spirit of togetherness; especially since the end of this year the ASEAN Community will come into force officially," said the Director of School of Foreign Affairs, Spica Tutuhatunewa on the 2015 ASEAN Day.

The ASEAN Day commemoration by the School of Foreign Affairs of RI's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is an annual activity to increase public awareness and public participation in welcoming the coming of the ASEAN Community. This year's commemoration of ASEAN Day, a series of activities has been prepared to be held from July to November 2017. The series of events begin with the opening of a seminar with the theme "Strengthening the Youth's Role in Dealing with the Competition of the Labor Market in the 2015 ASEAN Community Era

". This theme is essential because the traffic of ASEAN productive age members will increase with the enactment of the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) for 8 approved professions. Facing these challenges as well as opportunities, community knowledge and involvement - especially young ones - should be further strengthened so that opportunities can be maximized.

The seminar, which was held in Jakarta on July 30, 2015, presented several speakers, namely Dino Patti Djalal, former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and former LBBP RI Ambassador to the United States and also founder of the Foreign Policy Community of Indonesia (FPCI); Ina Krisnamurthi, Director of ASEAN Economic Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry; Sumarna F. Abdurrahman, Chairman of the National Agency for Professional Certification; and Iwan Setiawan, author of 9

Summers 10 Autumns.

After that, on August 9, 2015, the ASEAN Fun Run & Carnival main events took place in conjunction with the Free Motor Vehicles Day (HBKB) to match the target audience wanting to be seized, ie young people who are open about information and new things as well as having a strong desire to participate in welcoming the 2015 ASEAN Community. In the Fun Run, thousands of participants ran as far as 5 kilometers with the Monas-Roundabout HI-Monas through Jalan MH Thamrin route. Meanwhile, in the ASEAN Carnival, the community was served a blend of cultural arts typical of ASEAN through exhibitions, parades, and traditional markets that opened in the area of Monas. Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno L. P. Marsudi opened and participated in the ASEAN Fun Run and ASEAN Carnival events. The event was also attended by ambassadors and embassy staffers of

ASEAN countries and friendly countries.

Furthermore, the series of ASEAN Day commemorative activities by the School of Foreign Affairs of RI's Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be followed by a movie screening and discussions with national cinema figures every month for 3 consecutive months in September, October, and November with the presentation of 3 films produced by ASEAN member countries; namely *Tabula Rasa* (Indonesia), *The Journey* (Malaysia) and *Last Reel* (Cambodia).

"We hope that the ASEAN Day commemorative series can deliver, in an attractive way, a message that the ASEAN Community 2015 is at hand, and we are all ready to face and engage in it," said the Chairman of the ASEAN Day commemorative committee of the School of Foreign Affairs, Ondy Rakhmat Mulya . []



UNDER ONE LIGHT WE ARE ONE ASEAN

Launching the Indonesian Community Overseas Card (KMILN)

On August 21, 2017, on the sidelines of the 72nd anniversary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia carried out a soft-launching of the Indonesian Community Overseas Card (KMILN). The launching was marked by a key pressing of the KMILN app display, and the Consular Services that include diplomatic and official passports, residence permits, diplomatic visas and services, consular services of foreign nationals, shipping and legalization, aviation licenses.

The Indonesian Community Overseas Card, abbreviated as KMILN, or popularly called Diaspora card, is an ID card given by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Indonesian People abroad that meets certain requirements and criteria.

The Government of Indonesia issued the KMILN based on the spirit of giving attention and support to the Indonesian Community Overseas (MILN), also known as the Indonesian Diaspora. According to estimates, the MILN scattered in various countries currently number around 6 million people. They consist of various groups and expertise. With expertise in their various fields and networks, the MILN is expected to contribute to Indonesia's national development in various fields.

As a follow up in realizing the Government's attention and support to the MILN, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia



Foreign Minister of Indonesia - Retno L.P. Marsudi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia - A.M. Fachir, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Mayerfas, Expert Staff for Social and Cultural Affairs and Empowerment of Indonesian Communities Abroad - Niniek Kun Naryatie jointly pressed the launching button of the KMILN and 5 applications of the Consular Service.

in 2016 has appointed an echelon I official, Expert Staff for Social and Cultural Affairs and Empowering Indonesian People Overseas. Since January 2017, the Foreign Ministry also designated an echelon 3 level as Head of the Sub-directorate for the Empowerment of Indonesian Community Overseas.

To provide a legal umbrella for MILN empowerment efforts, the Indonesian government issued Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2017 on the Facility for Indonesian Community Overseas (MILN). The Presidential Regulation was then followed up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia by issuing the Minister of Foreign

Affairs Regulation No. 7 of 2017 on the Issuance and Revocation of Indonesian Community Overseas Cards (KMILN).

In Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2017, for the first time, the Indonesian government recognizes the existence of MILN, which is also known as the Indonesian Diaspora, in Indonesian legislation. The Presidential Regulation also contains the MILN category, namely:

Indonesian citizen (WNI) residing and / or working abroad;

Foreign nationals who are former Indonesian citizens;

Foreign nationals who are children of former Indonesian citizens;

Foreign nationals whose

biological parent or parents are Indonesian citizens.

Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2017 also regulates the granting of facilities by the Government of Indonesia to KMILN holders, who are Indonesian Citizens, in the form of: opening an account at a commercial bank; owning property in Indonesia; establishing a business entity in Indonesia. In addition, KMILN may serve as a temporary replacement for ID cards in the event that legislation requires a KTP and / or Family Card to obtain such facilities.

As for KMILN holders who are citizens of foreign countries, they can be given facilities and ease in accordance with the provisions of legislation.[]

GETTING TO KNOW

INDONESIAN OVERSEAS CARD (KMILN)

KMILN

The Indonesian Community Card Overseas, which is abbreviated as KMILN or popularly called Diaspora Card, is an ID card issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Indonesian Community Overseas (MILN) that meets certain criteria and requirements.

Who Is the Indonesian Community Overseas (MILN)?

In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2017 on the Facilities for Indonesian Community Overseas, the MILN includes:

1. Indonesians living abroad.
2. Foreigner / foreign national, which includes:
 - a. Foreign nationals who are former Indonesian citizens;
 - b. Foreign nationals who are children of ex-Indonesian citizen
 - c. Foreign nationals whose biological parent/parents is/are Indonesian citizens.

Are there requirements for the application of a KMILN?

A KMILN applicant must:

1. Not engage in any harmful and defamatory activities towards the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Did not do anything that threatens the security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
3. Has no legal problem with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia;
4. Aged 18 years and above; and
5. Stayed and / or worked abroad for a minimum of 2 (two) years.

How long is the validity of the KMILN?

The KMILN is valid for 2 (two) years and may be extended. An extension can be submitted through an online application.

How much does it cost to get a KMILN?

The entire application process for the KMILN IS FREE OF COST.



What is the legal basis for the issuance of the KMILN is?

The legal basis for the issuance of the KMILN is:

1. Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2017 on the Facilities for Indonesian Community Overseas.
2. Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 2017 concerning the Issuance and Revocation of the Indonesian Community Card Overseas (KMILN).

Is the MILN required to have KMILN ?

The KMILN is voluntary, there is no necessity. However, the MILN is still advised to have a KMILN so that its existence and expertise will be recorded as a basis for further policy setting for the MILN's empowerment

What is the function a KMILN?

The function of a KMILN is:

1. As identification for the Indonesian Community Overseas;
2. As a tool of mapping the potential and network of the Indonesian Community Overseas for the purpose of national interest.
3. Recognition of MILN's existence.

What are the facilities provided to KMILN holders?

Article 3 and paragraph 3 of Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2017 states that "In the case of laws and regulations requiring a KTP and / or a family card, the KMILN can be used as a prerequisite in obtaining facilities ...". This means that it gives facility / convenience to citizens (holders of KMILN) by using the card as a prerequisite for:

- a. Opening an account at a commercial bank;
- b. Owning property in Indonesia;
- c. Establishing an Indonesian business entity;

For foreign citizens who are KMILN holders, facility / ease in opening accounts, buying property and establishing business entities in Indonesia are granted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

In what form is the KMILN issued?

The KMILN is in a digital / electronic form sent through an electronic mail (e-mail). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and RI Representatives do not provide the KMILN in physical form.

How to register ?

KMILN Application, Registration, Terms & Criteria

<https://iocs.kemlu.go.id>

Questions can be asked through e-mail: kmiln.adm@kemlu.go.id

www.tabloiddiplomasi.org



Economic Diplomacy Breakthrough is Done Continuously

Economic diplomacy can be defined as the steps or strategies in utilizing international relations in order to achieve economic goals. Strategies to achieve economic objectives include export, import, investment, assistance, technical cooperation, and free trade agreements.

As part of President Joko Widodo's Nawacita, economic diplomacy is one of the priority issues that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible with in providing benefit as much as possible to the people or diplomacy for the people, such as encouraging national economic growth, increasing trade and investment, creating jobs, struggling for Indonesia's economic interests internationally, and securing other strategic economic interests.

In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs undertook a comprehensive approach focused on trade, tourism, investment, economic cooperation, development cooperation, food and energy security, regional and multilateral cooperation, and institutional economic diplomacy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is actively conducting economic diplomacy activities that are expected to seek market and product opportunities (opportunity seeker), market Indonesian products (promoting and marketing), and facilitate partnership (match-making). Furthermore, at the policy level, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

A STRONG ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY IS A VERY IMPORTANT ASPECT WITH THE CONTINUOUS STRENGTHENING OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION. THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY IS IN FACT AN IMPORTANT FOREIGN POLICY INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY COUNTRY, INCLUDING INDONESIA.

is also advocating national interest in regional and multilateral forums.

Economic intelligence is a strategic information and analysis of economic analysis (trade, finance, investment, tourism, and services) that is important in decision making and in the formulation of Indonesian economic diplomacy policy towards the accreditation of the country / region.

Therefore, economic intelligence data is compiled and updated periodically every year. The data of this economic intelligence includes information such as: Exporters' data, importers and local state business associations; Data on products traded between Indonesia and the local country; Survey / Market Research on products that are likely to be upgraded or a primary product in bilateral trade between the two countries (for example Indonesian coal exports to India or Indonesian rice imports from Vietnam); as well as the policies and regulations or economic practice of the accredited country.

Economic opportunity is the economic potential owned by a country that Indonesia will utilize. Meanwhile, Technical Cooperation Assistance (KST) can be interpreted as capacity building assistance in the form of training, workshops, sending of experts, and other technical

equipments provided by Indonesia.

Technical Cooperation Assistance provided by Indonesia to recipient countries is expected to benefit the interests of Indonesia in terms of political, economic, and socio-cultural. In this case, the economic opportunities that can be obtained, among others, can be the potential purchase of plant seedings, fish seeds, artificial insemination, technical equipment, sending of Indonesian experts, and so on.

In conducting economic diplomacy, Indonesia plays an active role in various economic and development forums within the inter-regional, regional, and multilateral scope that are attended by countries to discuss economic and development issues, including food and energy security, such as APEC, ASEM, G20 forum, etc.

To strive for Indonesia's interests in these forums, Indonesia's initiatives and recommendations have been addressed to a particular issue discussed at meetings. In the process, in addition to communicating in the forum, Indonesia also approaches or lobbies related parties so that goals can be achieved.

Indonesia's written initiative/ recommendation included and agreed in the session/meeting documents is one form of Indonesia's economic diplomacy achievements.

As a form of economic diplomacy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is actively implementing Trade, Tourism Investment, and Services (TTIS) promotion programs. Indonesia's TTIS promotions are implemented in partner countries to encourage increased trade, foreign investment, and foreign tourists, and also implemented in Indonesia to promote access and market opportunities in partner countries.

TTIS promotion activities are conducted in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, local governments and relevant stakeholders in partner countries. Indonesia's economic diplomacy also continues to take advantage of non-traditional market opportunities in the South Pacific, Africa, Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America and the Caribbean.

In the field of investment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs encourages efforts to attract foreign investment and encourage Indonesian investment in several countries through priority investments in the development of maritime infrastructure, roads, energy, and food security. The Investment Coordinating Board has also established a "One Stop Services" to accelerate licensing process and investment procedures. []

Indonesia Negotiates Global Compact Content on Migration & Refugees



Indonesia should actively contribute to the negotiations of the Global Compact for Migration to advance its national interests, including enhancing the protection of Indonesian migrant workers. In addition, Indonesia needs to encourage global cooperation in the Global Compact for Refugees negotiations in accordance with the status of each country's commitment to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its Protocol. Although not a State Party to the Convention, Indonesia on humanitarian grounds accommodates more than 14 thousand refugees and asylum seekers from abroad.

This was conveyed by the Director of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dicky Komar, at the Coordination Meeting of the

New York Declaration for Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) in Bogor (14/8).

"Until now, the GCM and GCR are still in the process of drafting, so Indonesia plays a big role in providing inputs and contributing to GCM and GCR outcomes," said Masni Eriza, a representative of the Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs who is directly involved in the process of developing the GCM and GCR.

In the general introductory session, the Head of Representative of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Jakarta, Mark Getchel, and representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Indonesia, Jeffrey Savage, presented the

presentation of the GCM and GCR. They hope that both documents will be able to address the current challenges of global migration and refugee issues.

"On the issue of migrant workers, working abroad can reduce unemployment in the country," said Freddy Panggabean, Director of Foreign Cooperation of BNP2TKI. "Therefore, the GCM needs to create a larger mechanism for skilled migrant workers to work and live abroad," he added. Thus, improving governance of recruitment, training, placement, and service of domestic migrant workers is imperative.

The meeting agreed on the importance of Indonesia's involvement in the GCM and GCR process taking into account national interest,

particularly in the protection of Indonesian citizens and the handling of refugees from abroad. The meeting also affirmed that the issue of migration and refugees is multi-dimensional and covers many other issues such as the prevention of transnational crime, international conflict handling, human rights protection, and development context.

In relation to the handling of refugees, the meeting highlighted that Indonesia's involvement in the GCR process puts forward a balanced approach between humanitarian and human right aspects with national interests. It is further agreed that Presidential Regulation no. 125/2016 on Refugee Management can be a reference for Indonesia's position formulation in the GCR.

The New York Declaration is the commitment of UN member states in tackling global migration and refugees, adopted at the UN Summit in New York, 19 September 2016. The follow-up to the New York Declaration is the preparation of the GCM and GCR, which is expected to be adopted by 2018. The coordination meeting is part of a series of discussions and preparations of Indonesia's position and participation on the outcome of the New York Declaration, which involves representatives from ministries / institutions on the issue of migration and refugees. (Source: Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs)

Indonesia's Exports to Argentina Continue to Increase

Indonesia's exports to Argentina increased by 10.19% in the second quarter of 2017, compared to the same period last year (year-on-year), from US \$ 49,868,964 in 2016 to US \$ 54,949,039 or about Rp. 600 billion. The increase is supported by an increase in exports on footwear, natural rubber, electronics products, automobile parts, and palm oil.

For footwear commodities, leading brands such as Nike, Adidas, and Puma are still the largest importers with an 82.32% share of all imports worth US \$ 8.92 million, US \$ 7.76 million, and US \$ 1.20 million.

The overall export value of this commodity, both quarterly and semestral, increased by 23% as compared to last year.

Rubber commodities also increased by about 28.31% from the same period the previous year to US \$ 14.73 million. The biggest importers are Bridgestone and Pirelli, as well as Argentine companies Causer and Fate.

Bilateral trade balance with Argentina in the first half of 2017 is still a deficit for Indonesia, with a value of US \$ 499,807,346, but with a declining trend reaching 29.20%.

Clothing commodities (HS 62 and 63) increased overall by 35% over the prior year period



and reached US \$ 2.29 million in 2017, with key importers Adidas and Nike as well as local companies Fidia SA and Outdoors SA

For yarn and filament commodities, many products imported from Indonesia are yarns of synthetic staple fibers (HS 5509) especially from polyester and staple fiber (HS 5510) materials valued at US \$ 4.51 million and US \$ 2.03 million respectively.

Vegetable / animal oil commodities from Indonesia also experienced a significant increase of 65.12% from the previous year, especially for palm oil (HS 151329) and coconut oil (HS 151319).

Other commodities that also recorded significant values

include canned fruit (HS 200820) at US \$ 3.15 million, shredded coconut (HS 080111) at US \$ 1.66 million, and insecticide (HS 380891) at US \$ 1.56 million.

Conversely, Argentina's export value to Indonesia in the first half of 2017 decreased by 24.94% compared to the same period last year.

The largest major commodities exported to Indonesia are soybean flour for animal feed (HS 230400) with a share of 89.03% of total imports, followed by wheat and meslin (HS 100199), cotton (HS 520100), maize (HS 100590) whey (040410), and tiger shrimp (HS 030617). Indonesia also imports citrus orange, pear, medicines, honey, and leather

(grain split).

Bilateral trade balance with Argentina in the first half of 2017 is still a deficit for Indonesia, with a value of US \$ 499,807,346, but with a declining trend reaching 29.20%.

During the first semester of 2017, the Indonesian Embassy has also met companies to identify opportunities to increase Indonesian export products, as well as receive inquiries related to business opportunities in linking partners in accordance with the demand of business actors from both Indonesia and accredited countries. (Source: Indonesian Embassy in Buenos Aires)

Senegal Becomes RI's Non-Traditional Target Market



Dakar, Senegal

The number of export barriers to Europe and other developed countries has urged the RI Government to start shifting to non-traditional markets such as Africa. As stated by Ambassador Dakar Mansyur Pangeran during his meeting with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry African Committee Chairman, Mintardjo Halim (28/8), "To follow up the government's instructions, Indonesia needs to work on and focus on non-traditional market cooperations."

During the meeting, Ambassador Mansyur delivered various business potentials in Senegal that can be developed in cooperation with RI's Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Indonesian private sector, among others, joint venture in palm oil refinery development and its derivatives, cooperation in the procurement of Indonesian motorcycles and two-wheeled transportation using financial technology, such as Gojek.

Ambassador Mansyur and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) also expressed great interest to attend the 2017 Trade Expo Indonesia (TEI) event. Ambassador Mansyur expects the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Indonesian entrepreneurs to participate in international trade fairs in Dakar FIDAK 2017) and at Kaolack (FIKA 2018). Especially for FIKA 2018, Indonesia has been appointed Guest of Honor by the Chairman of Senegal's National Chamber of Commerce.

In this connection, Mintardjo said that KADIN Indonesia will facilitate the Chamber of Commerce and the Senegalese businessmen to make visits to company factories of their interest.

African Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Daniel Tumpal, who attended the meeting said that the African Directorate had mapped out African countries' profiles and

divided it into three categories, which are PTA cooperation exploration based, the potential for concrete economic cooperation related to the 2018 Indonesia-Africa Forum, and the presence of RI representatives in the mentioned African country. Of the three mapping categories, Senegal is included together with Nigeria and Mozambique.

Another issue raised during the meeting was the follow-up of the MoUs of Indonesia-Senegal and Indonesia-Gambia. In the meeting, it was agreed that the two MoUs should be immediately followed up with a plan of action in order for the cooperation to be concrete.

As a follow-up of the Indonesia-Senegal Business Forum held in Dakar last June, PT. Sasa expects the Embassy's assistance in Dakar to follow-up communication with the CCBM company belonging to the Chairman of Senegal's National Chamber of Commerce in

relation to Sasa's import demand. Meanwhile, PT. Garuda Maintenance Facility (GMF) expects mapping for the aircraft maintenance market in Africa based on the needs of each country.

Another issue that was also discussed was Indonesia's tariff reduction scheme (PTA) with ECOWAS. High import tariffs in Senegal and other African countries need special attention. Therefore, a comprehensive PTA cooperation is required with regard to the interests of Indonesian export products.

Also present at the meeting were Ambassador Rahardjo Jamtomo, Ambassador Andradjati, Ambassador Immanuel Robert Inkiriwang and representatives from PT. Sasa Inti and PT. Garuda Maintenance Facility (GMF). (Source: Indonesian Embassy in Dakar)

Korean Tourists to Indonesia Increase by More Than 45 Percent



Seoul, South Korea:

Data released by the Korea Tourism Organization (KTO) showed that the number of South Korean tourists traveling overseas in July 2017 was at 2,384,447, up 14.5% from a year ago. Of that number, the number of tourists to Indonesia increased up to 45.2% as compared to last year. Fantastic!

One of the factors that believed to propel the increasing number of South Korean tourists to Indonesia is the popularity of the Youn's Kitchen show aired by TvN television station in March-May 2017.

In early 2017, a writer and producer from TvN television station came to the

Indonesian Embassy in Seoul to inform the Indonesian Embassy in Seoul about the plan to film in Indonesia and asked for a filming location recommendation. An officer of the Social and Cultural Information Function of the Directorate of Public Diplomacy, who at that time met both people from TvN, then recommended Lombok as a place of filming.

"We would like to thank RI's Embassy in Seoul for the recommendations," said Lee Jinju, one of Youn's Kitchen producers at Youn's Kitchen's press conference.

Sure enough, the show received a rousing welcome from the people of ginseng

country. Attractive packaging and shooting made Lombok look sexy and tempting for South Koreans to stop by.

A positive response from the Korean community then prompted Korean Air to dare open 5 Incheon-Lombok charter flights. The three flights that have departed include flights on July 29, August 2, and August 6. Two other flights will fly on October 1 and 5.

The recorded sales of the first 3 flight reached an average of 94%. Ticket sales on August 2 even reached 100%. Wow!

In addition to Youn's Kitchen, several other popular television shows that took place in Indonesia in 2017 include the Law of the Jungle

Sumatra and Komodo Island editions (SBS), Battle Trip in Bali (KBS), and Running Man in Yogyakarta (SBS). The Running Man program is currently awaiting showtime schedule.

According to M. Aji Surya, Coordinator of the Social and Cultural Information Function of the Directorate of Public Diplomacy of RI's Embassy in Seoul, the airing of the reality show located in Indonesia is a way of effective tourism promotion to attract South Korean tourists to visit Indonesia.

"Through these television shows, the people of kimchi country are impressed by the beauty and uniqueness of Indonesia that cannot be found in other countries. Its charm make them vacation in droves to Indonesia," said Aji.

Therefore, the Embassy promised to continue inviting relevant parties in Indonesia to give more attention to the visa application of filming crews. "The situation in the field of television often requires the creation of a faster visa. I promise to keep trying to provide good service and invite related parties in Indonesia to process filming visa faster," said Aji.

In early October, exactly October 2-9, 2017, the South Korean community will enjoy a long holiday. The number of outbound tourists is expected to increase over last year, as well as the number of tourists traveling to Indonesia. (Source: Indonesian Embassy in Seoul, Photo: Youn's Kitchen Facebook)

Zahret El Bon Brazili Optimistic in Utilizing 150 Containers of Indonesian Coffee Beans in 2017



Cairo, Egypt

Indonesian coffee beans are primadonna in the Land of the Thousand Towers. In 2016, it was recorded that 49.85% of the Egyptian market share was dominated by coffee bean imports from Indonesia. The growth trend of coffee bean consumption is predicted to continue rising in 2017, which among others is caused by the increase in the processing industry of Indonesian coffee in Egypt. One of them is the Zahret coffee producer El Bon Brazili, which recently expanded to increase the processing capacity of coffee imported from Indonesia.

"With this new factory, we can process an average of 10-12 containers of coffee beans from Indonesia every month," said Hassan Fawzy, head of the Zahret coffee factory El Bon Brazili in Obour City industrial area, Qalyoubiya Province, Monday (14 / 8). Furthermore, Hassan Fawzy expressed his appreciation for the guidance support and dissemination of information about Indonesian coffee products continuously provided by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Cairo. On the occasion, LBBP RI Ambassador to Egypt, Helmy Fauzy, along with Trade

Attaché, Burman Rahman, and his special staff visited the Zahret El Bon Brazili coffee processing plant in the Obour City industrial area.

In 2015, Zahret El Bon Brazili's import of coffee beans from Indonesia reached 132 containers, with a value of USD 4.7 million, and the absorption of Indonesian coffee by Egypt's local suppliers was as much as 39 containers with a value of USD 1.5 million. In 2016, 119 containers were imported with a value of USD 4.3 million and the local market purchases of Indonesian coffee were 41 containers with a value of USD 1.7 million. Imports in January - August 2017 reached 79 containers with a value of USD 3.4 million and local market purchases of Indonesian coffee were 30 containers with a value of USD 1.3 million, or equivalent to Rp. 63 billion. "Our company is optimistic to penetrate total purchases of 150 containers of coffee beans from Indonesia until the end of 2017," said Hassan Fawzy who is currently Chairman of the Coffee Division in the Chamber of Commerce of Egypt.

In his speech, LBBP RI, Ambassador, Helmy Fauzy, expressed his appreciation for the Zahret El Bon Brazili

coffee company. Particularly, in its role to involve SME level companies in carrying out the production process. "What I admire and take pride in this Zahret El Bon coffee company is when buying Indonesian coffee from the local market, it can spur and help the performance of local traders to market coffee beans, and this is where the core of sharing is among big companies and SME companies," said Ambassador Helmy, who also invited Zahret El Bon Brazili to participate in the Trade Expo Indonesia in October 2017.

The Trade Attaché of the Embassy in Cairo, Burman Rahman added that the Zahret El Bon Brazili company is one of the candidates in the 2017 Primaduta Award proposed

by the Embassy in Cairo. "The presence of Zahret El Bon Brazili coffee factory since 1990, with the Indonesian coffee import trend of 21.28% in the year 2012 – 2016, is expected to meet the criteria of winning the 2017 Primaduta Award," said Burman who previously also served in KDI Taiwan.

In the last five years, Indonesian coffee beans are included in the 5 (five) major Indonesian products to Egypt. Egypt's CAPMAS Statistics Agency explains that Indonesian coffee exports (HS 0901) to Egypt in 2016 still ranks first with USD 38.4 million, or nearly half of Egypt's total imports from around the world worth USD 76.9 million. (Embassy of Cairo / Infomed)



Visiting the Governor of Aleppo, RI Commits to the “Rebuild Syrian” Program



Kunjungan Kehormatan Duta Besar RI Indonesia Untuk Suriah ke Gubernur Aleppo.

On September 11, 2017, the Ambassador met with the Governor of Aleppo, Major General Hussein Ahmad Diab, at the governor's office.

The Ambassador stressed that Indonesia would participate in the success of the “Rebuild Syria” program, among others by participating in various trade shows and reconstruction to introduce Indonesia's potential to Syria and vice versa.

In the same framework, PT. Wijaya Karya Persero will travel to Syria in the near future to participate in the 2017 Rebuild Syria exhibition and pursue potential prospects that can be the object of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Through the visit, it is expected that “chemistry” and cooperation between the

two countries in the program can be created. PT Wika is one of the leading state-owned enterprises in Indonesia engaged in the reconstruction sector whose experience is not doubted anymore in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Aleppo, Major General Hussein Ahmad Diab, said that Aleppo had begun to clean up after the Syrian military successfully cleared the entire city of Aleppo from armed groups. The local government began to revitalize infrastructure and public facilities, mainly electricity, water and health services.

The Governor welcomes the planned visit of WIKa's company to Aleppo and will provide various types of conveniences that would

otherwise be needed in order to increase trade and investment cooperation.

In addition, the Ambassador had a meeting with the Chairman of the Baath Party Branch, Mr. Fadel Najjar, at the office of the Baath Party of Aleppo.

The Ambassador and Rosa Triana used the opportunity to visit Aleppo to donate for the “Jamiyyah Khairiyah Al Islamiyyah” orphanage, Aleppo. The orphanage is one of the oldest orphanages in Aleppo founded in 1920.

The orphanage houses about 300 orphans from 2 days to 18 years old. When the conflict occurred, the buildings they owned were destroyed and now occupy rented buildings in 3 places. The orphans are conflict and broken-home

victims.

Aleppo is one of the largest tourist objects in Syria with its thousands of year-old historical sites. Aleppo is a city inhabited for the last 2,000 years without interruption, and is one of the World Heritages categorized by UNICEF.

Omayyad Mosque and Aleppo Citadel are two of the largest historic sites in Aleppo that serve as tourist attractions. In 2010, there were about 10 million tourists visiting the city of Aleppo. []

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UN Appreciates Indonesia in Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers



Geneva, Switzerland
The United Nations Migrant Workers Committee expressed appreciation for the comprehensive and inclusive report that reflects the commitment and seriousness of the Government of Indonesia regarding the Implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. "We welcome the dynamic and sustainable process that the Government of Indonesia demonstrated through the process of revising legislation to harmonize with the Convention. This is not something easy given the complexity of Indonesia,

"added Mr. Can Unver, one of the Committee's Country Rapporteurs for Indonesia in the first day of the Indonesian Government's dialogue with the United Nations Migrant Workers Committee on Indonesia's initial report on the implementation of the Convention at the UN Geneva Office (5/9).

"One of the monumental progress of the Government of Indonesia in the fulfillment and protection of the rights of Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad is the revision of Law no. 39/2004, which is currently in the finalization stage," asserted Abdul Wahab Bangkuna, Expert Staff of the

Minister of Manpower for International Cooperation as the Chairman of the Indonesian Delegation in his introductory speech.

It was further added that the revision of the Law changed the paradigm (shifting paradigm) of the Indonesian migration regime, which was previously focused on placement as an aspect of protection. In addition, this revision also reflects Indonesia's efforts that have even exceeded the mandate of protection in the Convention (going beyond the Convention) for regulating the empowerment of abandoned families.

In the first day of dialogue, the Committee raised a number of issues including the latest development in the revision of Law no. 39/2004, PPTKIS supervision and handling, immigration detention, termination of migrant workers migration to the Middle East, cases of violence against women migrant workers, empowerment of families of migrant workers, protection by Representatives of Indonesia abroad, social security, Crime of Trafficking in Persons, MOU and bilateral cooperation in the field of employment, and the management of remittances.

The dialogue between the Government of Indonesia and the Committee on Migrant Workers is significant not only as part of the obligation and accountability of the Government of Indonesia in the implementation of ICMW, which has been ratified through Law no. 6/2012, as well as the real and direct follow-up of a number of related Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, which was submitted to Indonesia in May 2017.

The dialogue took place in an open and constructive atmosphere that was also attended by the Indonesian civil society, and will be continued on September 6, 2017. (Source: PTRI Geneva / Dit HAM and Humanitarian Affairs).