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JAKARTA HOLDS IORA SUMMIT FOR THE FIRST TIME

EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Readers of Diplomatic Tabloid, in this 102nd edition, we are presenting the first implementation of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Summit in Jakarta, which was successful and achieved satisfactory results. This was expected by Indonesia as host and Chairman of the IORA for 2015 -2017.

The IORA, which was established in 1997 in Mauritius, is the largest interstate cooperation forum in the Indian Ocean region. Currently, IORA has 21 member countries and is supported by 7 dialogue partner countries most of whom are G20 members.

The IORA proved to have a strategic role in the world economy because the Indian Ocean region, which stretches from south Asia to Antarctica, is a future ocean with a very promising economic potential.

The IORA is a geopolitical and geo-economic power that has not been utilized optimally for trade and investment. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed to exploit the economic potential of IORA countries as the future of the world's economy. The IORA is a new opportunity that is very strategic for Indonesia and is aligned with the export market diversification strategy.

The IORA Summit produced 4 documents, namely; IORA Concord, IORA Action Plan, IORA Declaration on Preventing

and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, and the Joint Declaration of the IORA Business Community to Build Partnerships for a Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth to make the Indian Ocean region into a peaceful, stable and prosperous region.

It is certainly not easy to penetrate new markets in the IORA. We must know exactly what is desired by the market and the products we offer must also be highly competitive. In addition, good synergy and cooperation between the government and the business world through the framework of Indonesia Incorporated is required, so that Indonesian products have greater penetrating power in accessing new markets.

Indonesia should focus on increasing the quantity of value-added export products, and no longer rely solely on raw materials and commodities. Downstreaming in all lines should be accelerated with the full support of business actors. Industrial structures must also be strengthened to produce value-added and competitive products.

Next is a free trade agreement with the IORA countries. So far, Indonesia has entered into free trade agreements with Australia and a number of IORA countries, which are also with ASEAN. []

READER'S LETTER

Our neighboring countries have made their border areas a center of economic activity. This is in contrast to the Indonesian government's approach of making border areas as a central area of security. This makes the situation in a border region between Indonesia and its neighbors contrasting.

In fact, it is the duty of the government to generate economic activity in the border areas so that the people become prosperous. It is therefore necessary to apply an integrated border management system so that it can be developed into new economic centers.

So far, the government has reportedly implemented various programs and policies related to the promotion of border areas. We are very interested to know the extent to which developments have been made in relation to those border areas.

Through this letter, we hope that Diplomacy Tabloid can explore this and make it as its main theme. Thus, we will know more about the condition of the border areas and all its problems.

For the attention and approval of Tabloid Diplomacy's editorial team, we say many thanks. Greeting Diplomacy.

Chika Pahlevi, Student of Muhammadiyah University Jakarta.

Greetings Diplomacy,

Last March (13/3/2017), President Joko Widodo has officially inaugurated and assigned 17 Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (LBPP) Ambassadors of the Republic of Indonesia to a number of friendly countries.

It is interesting that most (about 75%) of the ambassadors were career diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is certainly different from the New Order era, where career diplomats who became Ambassadors were very few in number.

I am very interested to know about the development of 'RI's Ambassadors' from time to time, including the vision and mission carried by the Ambassadors. Diplomacy tabloid might want to present an article about it.

For the attention of Diplomacy tabloid editorial team, I say thank you.

Panca Wibawa, National University Student, Jakarta

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Jakarta Holds IORA Summit for the First Time

The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean region in the world and has a strategic role in the world economy as it is a regional link and transportation path for international trade activities, including world oil shipments.



The strategic position of the Indian Ocean encouraged the countries in the region to form the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), which was inaugurated in March 1997 in Mauritius.

As the only regional organization in the region, IORA became a country unifier in the Indian Ocean region in promoting sustainable and balanced economic growth for all members and creating a strong foundation for regional economic cooperation through trade facilitation efforts and eliminating trade barriers.

For this reason, the IORA was formed based on the pillars of economy, maritime

security and safety as well as education and culture. The IORA priorities are: maritime safety and security; trade and investment facilitation; fisheries management; natural disaster risk management; academic, scientific, and technological cooperation; cultural and tourism exchange. In addition, IORA also raised two cross-cutting issues, namely Blue Economy and Women Empowerment.

Currently, IORA consists of 21 countries, namely: South Africa, Australia, Bangladesh, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, and

Yemen. IORA also took seven countries as dialogue partners, namely: United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Egypt, France, and the People's Republic of China (PRC). In addition, there are also two review organizations, namely the Indian Ocean Tourism Organization (IOTO) and Indian Ocean Research Group (IORG).

In the past few years, IORA has developed rapidly and became a wider organization with a growing membership. This development started since the chairmanship of India in 2011-2013 and Australia in 2013-2015. The cooperation of various fields between IORA member countries is realized in a number of platforms, which are: the Council of Minister (COM), Committee of Senior Officials (CSO), Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG), Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum (IORBF), Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI), Working Group of Heads of Mission (WGHM), and TROIKA format (consisting of Chair, Vice Chairman and previous Chairman).

At the 15th Ministerial Meeting (PEMM) in Padang, West Sumatera in 2015, Indonesia was officially appointed as the IORA Chair of 2015-2017 with South Africa as Vice Chairman. As IORA chair, Indonesia set the theme "Strengthening Maritime

Cooperation in a Peaceful and Stable Indian Ocean".

Some of Indonesia's strategic ideas and initiatives during its chairmanship have been approved, including establishing the IORA Concord as IORA's 20-year strategic outcome, and organizing the IORA Summit in March 2017. These two issues are priorities in strengthening regionalism in the Indian Ocean region, mainstreaming the idea of the Maritime Axis World, promoting IORA cooperation and cross-cutting issues, and continuing to strengthen IORA institutions.

The IORA Summit, which was held on 5-7 March 2017 in Jakarta, was the first meeting of IORA member countries' leaders since its establishment in 1997. The meeting carried the theme "Strengthening Maritime Cooperation for a Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous Indian Ocean" and consisted of four meetings, which are the High Official Level Meeting (5 March 2017), Ministerial Meeting (March 6, 2017), IORA Business Summit (March 6, 2017), and IORA High Level Conference (March 7, 2017).

This summit became a momentum for Indonesia to emphasize the importance of connectivity in bridging the common interests between IORA member countries and enhance cooperation between countries in the Indian Ocean. []

IORA Summit Opens a New Chapter for the Economic Potential of Countries in the Indian Ocean Rim

Indonesia was entrusted with hosting the Summit of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) at the Jakarta Convention Center (JCC) on 5-7 March 2017.

intended to realize the ideals of all IORA member countries in promoting sustainable and balanced economic growth for all member countries, as well as creating a strong foundation for regional economic cooperation.

Overall, the Summit produced four documents, namely; IORA Concord, IORA Action Plan, IORA Declaration on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, and the Joint Declaration of the IORA Business Community to Build Partnerships for a Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth to make the Indian Ocean region into becoming a peaceful, stable and prosperous region.

In addition, the IORA Summit 2017 this time is also enlivened with a series of supporting activities such as an exhibition with the theme "The Great Voyage Indian Ocean" in the form of photo reproductions, classic maps, artifacts, artwork, and photographs of archipelagic tourism.

The establishment of the IORA was initiated by South African Prime Minister Nelson Mandela during a visit to India in March 1995. Two years later, on 5-7 March 1997, the first summit was held in Mauritius together with the formation of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). In 2012, the IOR-ARC was then changed to IORA



The summit was officially opened by President Joko Widodo and was attended by 16 Heads of State / Government from 21 member countries, representatives from 7 dialogue partner countries, as well as a number of international organizations and guest countries that have strong ties with the Indian Ocean.

The IORA Summit 2017, with the theme "Strengthening Maritime Cooperation for Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous Indian Ocean," is the first IORA Summit and also marks the celebration of 'IORA's 20th Year'.

This event took place under the chairmanship of Indonesia for 2015-2017, which is a form of implementation of Nawacita,

which is making Indonesia as a maritime axis country of the world.

The Summit discussed a number of priority issues, including; maritime security and safety issues; trade and investment facilitation; fisheries management; disaster risk management; academic, scientific and technological cooperation; as well as tourism cooperation and cultural exchange.

Given the many economic potentials of IORA member countries that have not been maximally explored, the implementation of IORA Summit 2017 this time also carried out the IORA Business Summit for the first time. This meeting is intended to increase

the economic potential that can bring better prosperity for IORA member countries.

The meeting, which was attended by around 300 participants from various business sectors, addressed specific issues of concern to member countries as well as to the international community, including; empowerment and globalization of SMEs, empowering women through innovation; digitalization and financial cases; tourism; as well as connectivity and infrastructure.

In this meeting, the Government and the business community agreed to strengthen economic cooperation between IORA countries. This cooperation is

Strengthening Maritime Axis and the IORA

At the opening of the IORA Business Summit 2017 held on March 6, 2017 at the Jakarta Convention Center, President Joko Widodo had the opportunity to be the keynote speaker in the presence of a number of Heads of State / Government, delegates from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of IORA member countries and honorary guests.



In starting his presentation, President Joko Widodo emphasized the existing huge business potential in the Indian Ocean region. “The Indian Ocean region is a vast area. Inside this huge area, we face a lot of challenges. However, since I was once an entrepreneur, every challenge created opportunities for entrepreneurs. That’s where the business opportunity is”.

The Indian Ocean is an area where more than 2.7 billion people live in countries adjacent to it. It makes the Indian Ocean a region that holds strategic potential for global business development.

“I noted that half of a container’s journey is through the Indian Ocean. Second, two-thirds of the energy tanker shipments pass through the Indian Ocean. And third, 2.7

billion people live in the IORA region. Therefore, the Indian Ocean is an ocean of the future. The future of the world’s economy exists in this region”.

Therefore, business meetings between Indian Ocean Rim countries are considered to have great and significance roles. This opportunity also serves as a momentum to strengthen the partnership between IORA member countries in realizing prosperity in the Indian Ocean region.

“Indonesia wants to strengthen the maritime axis and link it with the IORA. Once again, we need your business skills to create solutions to the various opportunities that I have said earlier.”

President Joko Widodo also had time to share his story, which had experience in the

business world before carrying out his mandate as President of the Republic of Indonesia. “Before I entered politics, about 12 years ago, I was a businessman who was in the business world for more than 20 years. I was like you. For me, being a businessman is simple; our customers demand that we work, first ‘on time’, second provide a competitive price, and third ‘on spec’, meaning good quality”.

As compared to the time when he was an entrepreneur, the President felt rapid technological developments which caused its own influence in the business world. He said that the technology of Internet and smartphones was capable to democratize access to all circles and ensure that everyone can connect well.

“Now, with cheap mobile

internet and smartphones, the platform is already established for small and medium-sized businesses for women, and for young entrepreneurs. The reach of what is called mobile internet automatically and directly connects national, regional, and even international”.

Such rapid technological developments not only give rise to profit, but there are also challenges behind it. As a person who once struggled with the business world, President Joko Widodo fully understands that the Government is also required to provide solutions to those challenges.

“It is the duty of the Government to ensure that its telecommunication infrastructure is well established, 3G, 4G, and later 5G networks. Also, a fiber optic cable network that delivers huge amounts of bandwidth data at an efficient price. And it is our duty, the Government’s duty to reduce the burdens that impede business, regulation, excessive and inhibiting licensing, as well as reduce corruption”.

Therefore, the President asked the business community, especially the private sector of IORA member countries, to entrust it to the Indonesian government. The President also opened a wide opportunity for IORA countries to partner with Indonesia while bringing prosperity to the Indian Ocean region.

“We from the Government intend to work closely with you, the private sector of IORA member countries, so that we can bring the best of the latest technologies to business groups, women, and youth of IORA countries”.[.]

Initiative and Development of Economic Cooperation within the IORA Framework

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) is the most active organization for countries in the Indian Ocean rim. The IORA initially aims to enhance economic cooperation, create a strong foundation for economic cooperation and reduce trade and investment barriers.

The strategic importance of the Indian Ocean has a significant meaning as a major sea line of communication (SLOCs) and connection between the Eastern and the Western worlds. For world trade, the region is also a traffic line of 1/2 of the world's

container ship, 1/3 of bulk cargo, and 2/3 of the world's oil carriers and the goods distribution line from Asia, Africa to Europe. However, it should also be noted that with a population of almost ¼ of the world's population and a dynamic population migration

rate, this area is a huge market. Total world trade in this region reached USD 4 billion (2014 - 2015).

In order to strengthen cooperation in trade and investment, the IORA has a Working Group of Trade and Investment (WGTI) forum.

TRADE OF RI - IORA COUNTRIES IN 2016
(In thousands of USD, Source: Indonesian Ministry of Trade)

No.	Country	Total	Export	Import	Balance
1.	South Africa	1.018.686,6	727.880,0	290.806,6	437.073,4
2.	Australia	8.459.865,5	3.199.006,5	5.260.859,0	-2.061.852,5
3.	Bangladesh	1.335.092,4	1.266.688,1	68.404,3	1.198.283,8
4.	India	12.966.593,6	10.093.804,4	2.872.789,3	7.221.015,1
5.	Iran	338.599,5	235.194,4	103.405,1	131.789,3
6.	Kenya	210.801,4	200.781,4	10.020,0	190.761,4
7.	Madagaskar	100.859,6	46.037,7	54.821,9	-8.784,1
8.	Malaysia	14.312.952,5	7.112.008,2	7.200.944,3	-88.936,1
9.	Mauritius	50.677,5	46.686,3	991,2	48.695,2
10.	Mozambik	44.514,3	35.109,1	9.405,2	25.703,9
11.	Oman	263.286,2	201.899,2	61.386,8	140.512,7
12.	United Arab Emirates	2.928.307,6	1.612.105,6	1.316.201,9	295.903,7
13.	Seychelles	11.331,6	4.221,7	7.110,0	-2.888,3
14.	Singapore	25.794.730,4	11.246.431,9	14.548.298,5	-3.301.866,6
15.	Somalia	42.437,0	42.437,0	0	42.437,0
16.	Sri Lanka	306.531,6	262.228,4	44.303,2	217.925,2
17.	Tanzania	223.348,4	154.452,8	68.895,6	85.557,2
18.	Thailand	14.059.333,3	5.392.399,3	8.666.934,0	-3.274.534,6
19.	Comoros Union	3.814,0	2.111,4	1.702,0	408,8
20.	Yemen	158.946,5	157.907,7	1.038,8	156.868,9
	Total	89.834.347,2	45.882.916,2	43.951.431	1.931.485,2

As Chairman of the IORA for 2015 - 2017, Indonesia views that the IORA needs to be developed by strengthening regionalism and encouraging the habit of inter-state dialogue. One of the main initiatives is through the IORA Concord, now the Jakarta Concord. Jakarta Concord is a strategic document that contains the vision and norms of IORA cooperation in the future and contains 6 priority areas of IORA cooperation, cross-cutting issues, and institutional strengthening. Jakarta Concord is equipped with an IORA Action Plan that contains concrete actions from the commitments listed in the Concord. Implementation of the programs on the IORA Action Plan is expected to encourage proposals and initiatives of real work programs in the field of trade facilitation, as one of the priorities of IORA cooperation.

Economic Benefits of Indian Ocean for Indonesia

- Potential investment resources with total value reaching USD 3.05 billion or 41% of the total value of realized investment;
- One of the world's tourism centers that attract 121.8 million tourists, worth 146.8 billion;
- Indonesia's trade with 14 IORA countries has surplus on the Indonesian side.

Website IORA : www.iora.net

IORA Becomes a Promotion Event and an Exhibition of Indonesian Products

After the signing of the Jakarta Concord (7/3/2017), RI's President together with Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, South African President Jacob Zuma, and other IORA leaders visited exhibition booths at the IORA Trade Exhibition. During the visit, the RI President and guests enthusiastically listened to the explanation by the entrepreneurs concerning Indonesia's flagship products on display.

Various creative products from food, beverages, crafts, tourism, cargo services to Indonesia's superior flagship strategic industries, which were displayed at IORA Trade Exhibition at the Jakarta Convention Center (JCC), 5-7 March 2017, attracted other IORA leaders who were present. The exhibition is a means to further develop the trade, investment, and tourism of the 2017 IORA Summit countries, which is "Building Partnership for Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth".

The rows of booths in the exhibition included superior export commodities such as coffee and tea, palm products, nata de coco, spa products, food and handicrafts, vaccines, souvenirs, ceramics, organic products, investment services, Wonderful Indonesia tourism potential, as well as sea transportation.

The IORA Trade Exhibition is part of the 2017 IORA Summit. The theme raised in the exhibition is "Indonesia: Source of Natural and Creative Products". The exhibition's activities are complete with a business-matching session that instantly brings together business people from IORA countries.

The participants of the exhibition are quite diverse consisting of 9 independent entrepreneurs (PT Pulau Sambu, Inter Aneka Lestari Kimia, PT Mustika Ratu,

PT Niramas Utama, PT Bio Farma, Djakarta Lloyd, PT Smart, Sarinah and PT PT Tirta Ayu Spa); 4 business associations (Indonesian Coconut Processing Industry Association, Association of Indonesian Coffee Exporters

and Industries, Indonesian Specialty Coffee Association, and Indonesian Furniture and Handicraft Industry Association); 5 Institutions / Ministries (BKPM, BEKRAF, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, BPDP of Palm, and Ministry

of Trade); and 19 companies under the Ministry of Trade (PT Wirasindo Santakarya, PT Jenggala Keramik, Nuanza Porselen Indonesia, PT Out of Asia, Sepiring Indonesia, Citra Handicraft, ONIE Craft, Cita Tenun Indonesia, Chameo Couture, Permata Bunda, Harendong Green Farm, PT Kampung Kearifan Indonesia / Javara), PT. Aksara Kencana Putra, Natural Nutrisi Global, PT. LEN Industries, PT New Sentosa International, PT. Dirgantara Indonesia, PT. Pindad, PT. Dok Kodja Bahari, and PT. PAL).

IORA and Economic Diplomacy of President Jokowi



DARMIN NASUTION
Coordinating Minister for
Economic Affairs

In the course of IORA's 20 years, the IORA conference had no significant development because it is only a ministerial meeting. It was only recently that it held meetings at a higher level when the Government of Indonesia took the initiative to promote a more vigorous Indian Ocean cooperation.

This is an economic cooperation maybe in the format of an expanded ASEAN because of India, South Africa, and Australia. In the implementation of the IORA summit, President Joko Widodo met several heads of state such as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Yemeni President, Iranian President, the Prime Minister of India and President

of Mozambique to discuss economic cooperation, investment and trade.

With Bangladesh for instance, the State of Bengal wants to increase the import of railway cars by 250 cars. They also offered cooperation in the pharmaceutical field. There is also continued cooperation with India, Iran, and South Africa, which will be followed up later by the Minister of Trade.

With Bangladesh, the value of our trade surplus is quite large, so it is worth continuing the cooperation. While with South Africa, the Minister of Trade will be there soon to follow it up.[]

JAKARTA CONCORD

Heads of State / Government and other representatives from IORA Member States at the Summit held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the IORA in Jakarta, on 6-7 March 2017, have agreed on the Jakarta Concord, a document established on the basis of principles and objectives of the IORA Charter, which promotes regional cooperation for a peaceful, stable and prosperous Indian Ocean.

In this document, IORA leaders emphasized the commitment of strengthening cooperation in relation to the UN Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development and ensuring that nothing is left behind in achieving sustainable development and growth in this important strategic area.

There are no historical and cultural ties between diverse nations and societies in the Indian Ocean rim, and this offers a wide range of opportunities to enhance the various areas of economic cooperation.

The relations and interactions between IORA member countries are conducted by respecting the principles of equality of sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, peaceful co-existence, and mutual benefit.

The achievements of IORA in the last 20 years and the opportunities available have forced the IORA countries to develop these opportunities and strive to address the common challenges facing the Indian Ocean, primarily for the well-being of future generations.

The IORA leaders affirmed their commitment to create

a more peaceful, stable and prosperous Indian Ocean region through increased cooperation, including but not limited to 6 priority areas: Maritime Safety and Security; Trade and Investment Facilitation; Management of Fisheries; Disaster Risk Management; Academic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; Tourism and Cultural Exchange; and cross-cutting issues on Women's Empowerment.

It is also cognizant of the importance of moderation as an approach to fight against all forms of extremism and promote dialogue, mutual respect, understanding, and social harmony, thus contributing to the achievement of sustainable and inclusive development, equitable growth, stability, and prosperity in the Indian Ocean region.

It also believes in the importance of Blue Economy as a driver of inclusive and sustainable economic development and growth in the Indian Ocean region.

IORA leaders acknowledge that the coastal areas and maritime waters of the Indian Ocean have united the region and then connected it to other regions of the world, and therefore, it is important to maintain maritime safety and security in order to create sustainable peace, stability and

development and economic growth in the region.

The importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth are also emphasized. Besides, it is also important to realize the importance of Dialogue Partners to advance the objectives of the association, as well as the importance of regional synergy and cooperation to promote peace, stability, and prosperity.

There are 8 commitments to be reached in the Jakarta Concord as agreed by IORA leaders in the implementation of the IORA Summit in Jakarta.

First, commitment to Promote Maritime Safety and Security in the region through:

- Increasing cooperation in preventing and managing accidents and incidents at sea, and promoting effective coordination between aviation and maritime SAR services;

- Sharing expertise and resources to reduce substandard shipping and manage risks for the safety of ships and marine environment in the Indian Ocean region;

- Strengthening regional cooperation to address cross-border challenges, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, terrorism, human trafficking, irregular movement of people, drug trafficking, illegal wildlife trade, crime in the fisheries sector, and environmental crime;

- Ensuring that countries in the region can exercise freedom of navigation in accordance with international law, including UNCLOS, as a constitution for oceans.

Second, improving Regional Trade and Investment Cooperation by:

- Encouraging a greater flow of goods, services, investments and technology within the intra-IORA scope, as a stimulus to further develop and sustain economic sustainably;

- Seeking for ways to increase production capacity, competitiveness, and product value addition in the region; promoting public-private partnership in infrastructure development;

- Strengthening private sector involvement, especially in MSMEs, through regular dialogue and interaction between government and business, including women entrepreneurs;

- Continuing regulatory reform to promote competitiveness and innovation and promote ease of doing business;

- Increasing connectivity (institutional, physical, and people-to-people) in the Indian Ocean region, including facilitating the movement of businessmen;

- Recognizing importance of economic growth and development skills in generating value-added goods and increasing participation in the global value chain;

- Promoting shipping, ports, transportation and logistics alliances in regions with other regions of the world;

- Encouraging the development of appropriate standards for IORA member countries, taking into account international and national standards.

Third, promote Sustainable and Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development through:

- Improving knowledge-based management and conservation of marine biological resources, including through the support and strengthening of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), as well as enhancing regional and international mechanisms to combat IUU fishing;

- Promoting sustainable environmental practices in aquaculture, marine capture fisheries, and post-harvest technology.

- Improving technical assistance and capacity building in fostering and strengthening the protection and preservation of coastal and marine environments;

- Supporting measures to improve small-scale fishing capacity so as to be consistent with sustainable fisheries practices to promote and facilitate the trading of fish and fishery products, as well as access to global markets in order to improve their livelihoods.

Fourth, improving Disaster Risk Management in Regions by:

- Recognizing the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal areas to climate change and ocean acidification, therefore, IORA countries are working together to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change;

- Strengthening disaster preparedness, community resilience, and disaster risk management in accordance with the Sendai Framework for

disaster risk reduction;

- Improving the sharing of geodetic data, methods and infrastructure and develop integrated early warning systems in the region for forecasting and communicating disaster risks and hazards;

- Increasing cooperation with stakeholders in addressing issues related to disasters and climate change through capacity building, including information sharing, experience and best practices to improve community resilience in minimizing disruption of economic activity.

Fifth, strengthening cooperation of Academic, Science, and Technology through;

- Improving scientific knowledge, developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology, between research and development institutions with academics;

- Increasing opportunities to access and reach scholarships and capacity building for further human development, with a particular focus on the challenges of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and SIDS;

- Promoting collaboration and technology sharing and innovation in the implementation of e-Government and other Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) solutions in the region;

- Strengthening the IORA-Regional Center for Science & Technology Transfer (IORA-RCSTT) and Fisheries Support Unit (FSU) to better carry out their mandates.

Sixth, nurturing Tourism and Cultural Exchange by:

- Improving people-to-people interaction to promote regional economic growth;

Encouraging sustainable development of community-based tourism and ecotourism; Promoting cultural heritage and exploit the economic potential of this cultural heritage, including World Heritage sites and properties and collaborate and share experiences for sustainable tourism development; Increasing regional connectivity by encouraging direct flight and freight services, including cruise ships, by encouraging investment in necessary infrastructure.

Seventh, utilizing and developing cross-cutting issues and priority goals by:

- Developing marine opportunities by promoting Blue Economy as a major source of inclusive economic growth, creating employment and education based on sustainable management with marine resources basis;

- Promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls; Ensuring women's rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy; Eliminating violence and discrimination against women and girls in all its forms, because the prosperity of the region will only be fully realized by investing in the empowerment of women and

girls;

- Increasing cooperation in promoting democratic culture, good governance, eradication of corruption, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Eighth, extending IORA's external engagement through:

- Improving and deepening cooperation with Dialogue Partners, including sharing technical expertise and other mutually beneficial resources;

- Expanding cooperation with outside countries of the region as well as relevant regional and international organizations based on mutual interest to raise IORA profiles internationally;

- Broadening and deepening engagement with non-government stakeholders, including civil society, chambers of commerce, media and youth in the region in order to improve people-to-people interaction for mutual understanding, trust and community development in the region.

- Strengthening IORA institutions by providing adequate resources for the IORA Secretariat, as well as improving and strengthening the roles of IORA's specialized agencies.[]



RI President: IORA Summit Very Strategic and Progressive

The main thing, which is the desire of all Leaders of IORA member countries, is to create the Indian Ocean as a safe and peaceful region. Leaders are also committed in respecting international law, including UNCLOS 1982, as a safe and peaceful Indian Ocean is a key prerequisite for the implementation of cooperation in various fields.

This was confirmed by President Jokowi in a press statement after closing the IORA Leader's Summit at the Jakarta Convention Center on the afternoon of March 7, 2017, which was delivered jointly with Troika IORA, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull and South African President Jacob Zuma.

President Joko Widodo said that the implementation of the first IORA Summit in Jakarta was a strategic and progressive step from the IORA leaders to encourage the IORA to move faster, be able to deal with the present situation, and also be able to face future challenges.

This meeting is also a milestone in renewing the commitment of IORA member countries in intensifying IORA cooperation.

"All of the leaders are aware of the challenges faced currently. All leaders are aware of their potential. All IORA leaders are also aware of the importance of maintaining the Indian Ocean, the Ocean that unites member states," said President Joko Widodo.

Another important thing that was welcomed by the IORA leaders was the implementation of the IORA Business Summit. According to President Joko Widodo, networking and cooperation

between entrepreneurs should continue to be strengthened in the future.

Meanwhile, South African President Jacob Zuma stated that the commitment to the Jakarta Concord could enhance cooperation and the existence of IORA. President Jacob Zuma

also welcomed the business forum held on the sidelines of the IORA summit, stating that South Africa welcomes the outcome of a business forum meeting marking the declaration between the Chamber of Commerce and the business community of IORA member countries.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister of Australia, Malcolm Turnbull, representing his country as the previous chair of the IORA, expressed his full support for IORA member states as outlined in the Jakarta Concorde, which he says is a road map for IORA's future

journey.

PM Malcolm Turnbull also reiterated that the commitment of the IORA countries to jointly build peace, stability and prosperity in the region is an important statement of shared values and goals to be achieved in the Indian Ocean region.

The Jakarta Concord signed by IORA leaders affirmed six commitments, namely: Promoting maritime security and safety; Improving trade and investment cooperation; Promoting the development and management of sustainable and responsible fisheries; Strengthening disaster risk management; Strengthening academic and scientific cooperation; and Promoting cooperation in tourism and culture.

In addition to these six partnerships, leaders also encouraged the IORA to strengthen cooperation on three other issues: Blue Economy; Women empowerment; and Democracy, including issues on good governance, corruption eradication, and human rights.

PM Turnbull and President Zuma agreed on the success of the Indonesian leadership. The Leader's Summit has brought IORA cooperation at a higher level and strengthens the commitment of countries to maintain regional stability, security and prosperity.

South Africa will be the Chair of IORA for the period 2017-2019. President Zuma said he would work closely with Indonesia to ensure the implementation of the Leader's Summit results.[]



IORA Action Plan 2017-2021

Promoting Maritime Safety and Security in the region

Short-term Initiative:
Establishing IORA Working Groups for Maritime Safety and Security; Improving cooperation with UN Offices and Agencies to support the IORA Working Group in addressing common safety and security challenges; Encouraging member countries to sign the IORA MoU on Search and Rescue; Exploring the establishment of the Malaysian Maritime Institute as the IORA Center in the field of maritime safety and security.

Medium-term initiative:
Implementing training and capacity building programs; Implementing the IORA MoU on SAR; exploring further proposals to build IORA Centres in the field of maritime safety and security.

Long-term initiative;
Exploration of regional oversight networks of various existing member states, including data sharing and exchange of information on maritime transport systems.

Trade and Investment Facilitation - Increasing trade and investment cooperation in the region.

Short-term Initiative:
Organizing capacity building and technical support on regional trade and investment with focus on facilitation and reduction of trade barriers, including through closer cooperation with the Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI); Strengthening regional cooperation for SME promotion; Establishing an IORA online (IORA Trade Repository) platform to provide information on rates and rules

of origin to assist and enhance trade and business facilitation; Establishing an IORA Guide for Investment to help promote investment.

Medium-term Initiative:
Revitalizing the Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum (IORBF) as a platform for sharing information on trade and investment and strengthening relationships between WGTI, IORA Chamber of Commerce and the private sector; Exploring the possibility of promotion and cooperation in the field of financial services between member countries.

Long-term Initiative:
Exploration of the feasibility of IORA Business Travel Card (IBTC) to enhance economic integration among member countries.

Fisheries Management - Promoting sustainable and responsible fisheries management and development.

Short-term Initiative:
Revitalizing FSU through the implementation of the FSU Action Plan; Signing an MoU with FAO and IOTC for the development of regional fisheries management and information sharing.

Medium-term Initiative:
Implementing capacity building projects together with FAO and related organizations, including cultivation to address food security.

Long-term Initiative:
Exploring IORA's mechanisms to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Disaster Risk Management

- Increasing resilience and response to disaster risk management.

Short-term initiative:
Improving cooperation with the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-UNESCO), as well as other multilateral organizations and institutions.

Medium-term initiative:
Exploring the creation of the IORA Center to share disaster risk management information, expertise and best practices, as well as implementation of training and capacity building programs.

Long-term initiative:
Building resilience through early warning systems, regional exercises, and coordinated disaster risk reduction training.

Academic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation - Strengthening academic, science and technology cooperation.

Short-term Initiative:
Strengthening Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG); strengthening the Regional Center for Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT); institutionalizing the Indian Ocean Dialogue as an annual mechanism for multi-sector and 1.5-lane engagement; Creating a data base of higher education institutions recognized by member countries.

Medium-term Initiative:
Strengthening cooperation with universities in the Indian Ocean, including University Mobility in the Indian Ocean Region (UMIOR); Supporting

the RCSTT to promote science and technology; Strengthening the IORAG through sharing of information and knowledge; Implementing training and capacity building programs; Conducting a feasibility study on the Indian Ocean at the Technical and Vocational University in Bangladesh.

Long-term Initiative:
Exploring joint projects with International Solar Alliance and IRENA.

Tourism and Cultural Exchange - Encouraging tourism and cultural exchange.

Short-term Initiative:
Establishing Core Group Tourism; Strengthening Core Group Culture.

Medium-term Initiative:
Conducting feasibility studies to explore the potential of cruise ship tourism; establishing the IORA Tourism Resource Center and website in the Sultanate of Oman.

Long-term initiative:
Developing joint capacity building projects in tourism, including community-based tourism to reduce poverty, cultural heritage and ecotourism.

Blue Economy - Utilizing and developing blue economy in the region.

Short-term Initiative:
Forming a Blue Economy Working Group; Applying the results of the Blue Economy Core Group workshop as well as ministerial and senior level meetings.

Medium-term initiative:

Developing appropriate cooperation mechanisms for sustainable development in the blue economy sector, including training and capacity building programs.

Long-term Initiative:
Improving the living standards of coastal communities through capacity building programs.

Women's Economic Empowerment - Promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls.

Short-term Initiative:
Establishing a Women's Economic Empowerment Working Group; Creating a

Women's Business Forum within the Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum (IORBF).

Medium-term initiative:
Collaborating with UN-Women and relevant organizations for capacity building and information exchange; Best initiatives to improve women's economic empowerment, such as the Principles of Women's Empowerment; Implementing training and capacity building programs.

Long-term initiative:
Organizing activities to strengthen the economic capacity and participation of women in business.

Institutional Arrangement and Extension of Engagement - Strengthening the IORA Secretariat and collaboration with stakeholders

Short-term Initiative:
Strengthening the IORA Secretariat's capacity to support member countries and deepen regional cooperation; Strengthening the administration and function of the IORA Special Fund to implement sustainable development programs; Establishing cooperation with other regional bodies such as the African Union and ASEAN.

Medium-term initiative:

Conducting outreach programs and public diplomacy; Strengthening engagement with Dialogue Partner countries through concrete collaboration; Holding ministerial, high-ranking or expert meetings necessary to promote IORA priorities and cross-sectoral areas.

Long-term Initiative:
Deepening cooperation between academia, business people, government, civil society and regional and multilateral bodies; Exploring the establishment of the IORA Development Fund.[]

Indonesia Offers Tourism Cooperation with IORA Member



ARIEF YAHYA
Minister of Tourism

Indonesia Offers Tourism Cooperation with IORA Member Countries.

Arief Yahya became one of the panelists at the IORA Business Forum event at the Jakarta Convention Center on March 6, 2017. In the business forum, Minister Arief Yahya explained about the cooperation of Indonesian

tourism with IORA member countries and partners.

Minister Arief Yahya raised the theme "Enhancing Tourism and Connectivity through Improvement in Infrastructure" and explained about Indonesia's prospective in developing tourism and connectivity through sustainable and equitable infrastructure development throughout the archipelago, including 10 priority tourism destinations known as the "New Bali".

Investments in these 10 priority tourism destinations are offered to investors from IORA member countries. Indonesia targets the visit of 20 million foreign tourists in 2019. To support the target, the Indonesian government has issued a number of regulations that make it

easier for investors.

Some of the policies include providing short visit visas (BVKS) to 169 countries and facilitating the entry permit of yachts and cruise ships to Indonesian waters by removing the Clearance Approval for Indonesia Territory (CAIT).

The 10 priority tourism destinations are Lake Toba (North Sumatra); Tanjung Kelayang (Bangka Belitung); Tanjung Lesung (Banten); Kepulauan Seribu (DKI Jakarta); Borobudur Temple (Central Java); Bromo Tengger Semeru (East Java); Mandalika (Lombok, NTB); Labuan Bajo (Flores, NTT); Wakatobi (Southeast Sulawesi); and Morotai (Maluku).

Minister Arief Yahya also explained the program on air connectivity in order to increase "seat capacity" to support the 20 million foreign tourists target in 2019.

According to him, air connectivity is very important in supporting tourism, considering that nearly 75 percent of foreign tourists

visiting Indonesia use the air transportation mode, therefore, the availability of adequate aircraft seats is key to achieving the 2019 target.

The 2017 IORA High Level Conference is very strategic because it was attended by several heads of state from 21 member countries and dialogue partners from 7 countries and officially opened by RI's President Joko Widodo.

The 2017 IORA Summit, with the theme "Strengthening Maritime Cooperation for Peaceful, Stable & Prosperous Indian Ocean", is the first summit to celebrate the 20th anniversary of IORA under Indonesia's chairmanship for the 2015-2017 period.

The Summit discussed a number of priority issues, among others, issues of maritime security and safety; trade and investment facilitation; fisheries management; disaster risk management; academic, scientific and technological cooperation; as well as tourism cooperation and cultural exchange.[]

IORA Declaration Asserts Resistance against Terrorism and Radicalism



The governments of IORA member states expressly condemned all acts of terrorism and offer sincere sympathy to the victims, the victims' families, and the people of the affected countries;

Recognizing that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations poses a serious threat to regional and international peace and security, it undermines economic development and social cohesion;

Recognizing that terrorism and violent extremism are not bound by national boundaries, therefore, cooperation is required at all levels; local, national, regional and international levels to effectively combat, prevent and cope with conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism;

Emphasizing the need to cooperate in overcoming conditions conducive to growth and dissemination of terrorism and violent extremism in

society;

Reaffirming the role of governments, international and regional institutions and civil society in countering terrorism and violent extremism;

Emphasizing the importance of parents, teachers, community leaders, and civil society in resisting and preventing the radicalization of youth;

It recognizes that education and information are important to promote moderation, which emphasizes tolerance, understanding, mutual respect and inclusiveness, as key values in preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism.

Refusing any attempt to link violent extremism to religion, ethnic groups, culture, or nationality;

Emphasizing the principles of equality of sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs,

peaceful co-existence, and mutual benefit;

Reaffirming support for the effective implementation of all UN resolutions and international terrorism declarations, including the Global Counter-Terrorism strategy and UN General Assembly resolution entitled "WAVE: Preventing Violence of Extremism A / RES / 70/109". The world is against violence and extremism, as it applies to individual member states, respecting international law and human rights while fighting violent extremism.

IORA member countries have reached a common understanding to:

1. Condemn terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations;

2. Decide to stand together in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism;

3. Work to support the efforts of individual member states to counter the threat of terrorism and violent extremism, including through increased cooperation and coordination, dialogue and sharing of information, expertise, best practices and lessons, including stemming terrorist financing;

4. Work together to counter terrorists and the ideology of violent extremism and propaganda, among others by promoting positive messages, such as respect, tolerance, co-existence, inclusion, diversity and social cohesion;

5. Promote the role of education and society in building resilience to

violent extremism, including fostering inclusion and respect for cultures and beliefs, and enhancing women's role in preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism;

6. Collaborate for successful rehabilitation, deradicalization, and reintegrate radical individuals to enhance social cohesion;

7. Encourage closer dialogue with and between civil society, religion, culture, education and other institutions that prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism;

8. Support the strengthening of national and regional institutions specializing in preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism;

9. Strengthen resolve to continue efforts to resolve conflict, poverty, eliminate marginalization, promote sustainable development, good governance, human rights and rule of law, promote intercultural understanding, and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs and culture in dealing with terrorism and violent extremism;

10. Continue working with the United Nations as well as other international and regional institutions to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism. []

Foreign Minister Discusses Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers from Lombok



“The protection of Indonesian citizens is a priority for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and efforts to improve the quality of service in RI Representatives will continue to be done,” said Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi during a meeting with the Governor of NTB in Mataram (31/4). At the meeting, the Minister of Foreign Affairs also stated that cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Regional Government is very important for simultaneous improvements in both upstream and downstream.

In particular, RI's Minister of Foreign Affairs discussed the problem of protection

of labor migrants from NTB working in various jobs in Malaysia, especially in palm oil plantations, in addition to discussing the issue of trade and investment in the region.

This visit is a follow up of the visit of Foreign Minister Retno to Penang and Johor on 15-17 March 2016.

“I have promised our migrant workers who work in palm oil plantations in Penang and Johor to get together with local stakeholders to find solutions to their various complaints,” explained Foreign Minister Retno regarding the contents of his meeting with the Governor of NTB.

Meanwhile, NTB's Governor expressed his gratitude to the

Central Government, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the various safeguards given to the people of NTB who earn their living as migrant workers abroad.

Currently, NTB has initiated improvements in the governance of Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection, such as the One Stop Integrated Service (LTSP) initiative which is even used as a model at the national level.

Aside from specifically meeting with the Governor of NTB, during a visit to Mataram, the Foreign Minister also had the opportunity to deliver a keynote speech in front of the participants of the Coordination Meeting

and Technical Assistance for the Settlement of WNI Cases Abroad for Stakeholders in the Region. The meeting, which took place in Mataram (29-31 / 3), was attended by 82 stakeholders from East Java, Bali, NTB and NTT.

There are about 1.3 million migrant workers recorded in Malaysia. Some work in palm oil plantations. Approximately 90% of migrant workers in

Directorate Protection of Indonesian Citizens and Legal Entities.

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Foreign Ministry Raises Business Potential of Riau Province Through the Program Update From The Region (UFTR)



"In 2016, Indonesia has signed 149 economic agreements both bilateral and multilateral. Kemenlu has supported the successful implementation of Trade Expo Indonesia 2016 which has been attended by 125 countries with a total transaction value of 974.76 million USD and 31 trade agreements worth 200 million USD have been signed ".

"In 2016, Indonesia has signed 149 economic agreements both bilateral and multilateral. The Foreign Ministry has supported the successful implementation of Trade Expo Indonesia 2016, which has been attended by 125 countries with a total transaction value of 974.76 million USD and where 31 trade agreements worth 200 million USD have been signed ".

This was stated by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on Updates from the Region (UFTR) with the theme "Exploring Business Opportunities in Riau Islands Province" at Nusantara Room, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on 11 April 2017.

The UFTR is one of the Foreign Ministry's programs aimed at bridging the economic, tourism and cultural potential of the region with foreign market and investment opportunities.

The UFTR activity began with the report of the Acting

Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Niniek K. Naryatie, and continued with remarks from the Governor of the Riau Islands Province. H. Nurdin Basirun, S.Sos, M.Si. and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, A.M Fachir.

The UFTR was attended by about 200 invitations consisting of the Ambassadors of Freindly Country Representatives, Diplomatic Corps, representatives of friendly business organizations in Jakarta, Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials, and officials of Riau Islands Province.

The Acting Directorate General of IDP, in his report, stated that the UFTR aims to create market opportunities and foreign investments for the region in the field of business, tourism and investment (TTI) and culinary by promoting the potential of Riau Islands province to foreign parties.

Previously, the UFTR of Riau Islands Province was held in 2013. Meanwhile, Diplomatic Tour to the Province was held in 2016.

The Governor of Riau Islands Province, in his speech, invited the Ambassadors and Diplomatic Corps of friendly countries to come to Riau Islands and invest in the tourism, industry and maritime sectors.

Appearing as resource persons at the panel discussion session are the Governor of Riau Islands Province; Director of Regional Promotion Facilitation - BKPM RI, Husen Maulana, SIP, M.Si; Regional Development Expert - Secretariat of the National Council of Special Economic Zone, Edib Muslim, and General Manager of PT. Bintan Resort Cakrawala - Abdul Wahab and moderated by Interagency Expert Staff of the Minister of Foreign Affairs - Ambassador Salman Al Farisi.

In the panel discussion,

the speakers explained about government incentives to investors in the form of tax holidays and ease of licensing. Especially for the Riau Islands province, there are several foreign companies that have operated in the province in the Free Trade Zone (FTZ) industrial zone in Batam, Bintan and Karimun (BBK). Besides BBK, Tanjung Pinang is also proposed to become a FTZ Area. FTZ areas in the future will be the center of industry, tourist destinations and hubs for transportation. In addition, the Riau Islands Province has also proposed Natuna, Anambas and Lingga (NAL) to become special economic zones that serve as a center for maritime, fishery and agricultural economics. On the same occasion, success story from PT. Bintan Resort Cakrawala in doing business in Riau Islands province was expounded. []

Innovative Diplomacy Support in Developing Indonesia's Economy



History notes that the foreign policy of many countries has long been basically aimed at economic prosperity. Today, global challenges such as population growth, refugee crisis, the impact of Brexit, China's economic downturn and Trump's policy emphasize the importance of diplomacy strategy in supporting the country's economy.

In reaching the interests of the national economy today, diplomats are required to change their mindset. The purpose of diplomacy is not merely to sell goods and attract investment, but the most important is to strengthen relationship. Therefore, diplomats need to generate new ideas, innovative steps, an understanding of national interests, and the ability to bridge the differences between Indonesia and other countries.

Similarly, the message delivered by Muhammad Lutfi in his description to the participants of the Training of Sesdilu 58, on Friday, March 24, 2017, took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Training Center.

Diplomacy plays an important role as a "scout" in understanding the various global phenomena and translated into policies that encourage economic activity. For example, Indonesian diplomacy should be able to anticipate the tendency of protectionism attitude of some countries so that it can still attract higher quality investment to support infrastructure development and

technology transfer.

As a middle income country, Indonesia needs investment that is no longer for the absorption of manpower alone, but must be able to encourage strong industrialization so that it can break away from the middle income trap. On the other hand, to expand the economic development, it is also required to be able to invest in other countries or become global or regional players.

Former Minister of Trade and Head of BKPM, who had served as Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in Tokyo, also exemplifies a

number of countries that are considered innovative and able to take advantage of its advantages, such as Thailand, which successfully socialized its culinary globally. In addition, Singapore is also considered able to utilize its country's representatives effectively and efficiently by relying on the business network of its citizens. For that reason, diplomats are expected to engage all parties because establishing good relations with all parties is an important foundation in achieving diplomatic missions, especially Indonesia's economic diplomacy. []

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DIPLOMACY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE AS A "SCOUT" IN UNDERSTANDING THE VARIOUS GLOBAL PHENOMENA AND TRANSLATED INTO POLICIES THAT ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

Foreign Ministry Provides Diplomacy Training for 20 Local Governments



Technical Training on Diplomacy and Foreign Relations for Local Government Officials, Pangkalpinang. (photo: Pusdiklat)

Pengetahuan dan keterampilan di bidang diplomasi dan hubungan luar negeri dibutuhkan oleh Pejabat Daerah guna mendukung pencapaian tujuan kerjasama internasional. Pelatihan Teknis Diplomasi dan Hubungan Luar Negeri yang diselenggarakan Kemenlu, sangat penting untuk membekali Pejabat Pemda pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang berkaitan dengan perjanjian internasional dan protokol.

Pelatihan juga penting untuk memberikan pemahaman mengenai strategi untuk memasarkan potensi daerah di luar negeri.

Sekretaris Daerah Provinsi Bangka Belitung, Dr. Yan Megawandi, menyampaikan hal ini dalam sambutannya sebelum membuka kegiatan Pelatihan Teknis Diplomasi dan Hubungan Luar Negeri Bagi Pejabat Pemerintah Daerah, Pangkalpinang (20/3).

Selain bertujuan

meningkatkan kapasitas, Yan juga menyampaikan bahwa pelatihan ini memberi kesempatan kepada peserta yang berasal dari berbagai Pemda untuk menguatkan jejaring.

“Kesempatan untuk mendiskusikan berbagai topik yang berkaitan dengan penyelenggaraan hubungan luar negeri oleh Pemda,” tuturnya.

Pada kesempatan yang sama Kepala Pusdiklat Kemenlu, Eko Hartono, menggarisbawahi peran penting Pemda sebagai salah satu pemangku kepentingan dalam penyelenggaraan hubungan luar negeri.

Mempertimbangkan hal tersebut, terdapat keperluan bagi pejabat Pemda untuk memiliki pengetahuan yang memadai mengenai hubungan luar negeri, kebijakan luar negeri dan perjanjian internasional.

Diperlukan juga

keterampilan teknis yang berkaitan dengan hubungan luar negeri seperti keprotokolan, promosi potensi ekonomi dan wisata dan perlindungan WNI di luar negeri.

Materi yang disampaikan dalam pelatihan yang akan berlangsung hingga tanggal 24 Maret 2017 ini, antara lain mencakup sinergi Pemda dan Kemenlu dalam penyelenggaraan hubungan luar negeri, peran Pemda dalam mendukung diplomasi ekonomi, perjanjian internasional, dan perlindungan WNI di luar negeri.

Selain itu, juga disampaikan materi keterampilan di bidang protokol dan etiket pergaulan internasional serta promosi wisata dan budaya daerah di luar negeri. Selain pembelajaran di kelas, juga dilakukan proses pembelajaran dalam bentuk kunjungan ke lapangan dan diskusi

kelompok.

Narasumber pelatihan berasal dari satuan kerja di lingkungan Kemenlu yaitu Direktorat Jenderal Protokol dan Konsuler, Direktorat Jenderal Informasi dan Diplomasi Publik, Direktorat Jenderal Hukum dan Perjanjian Internasional, Kantor Staf Ahli Bidang Diplomasi Ekonomi serta Duta Besar Senior. Pelatihan diikuti oleh 40 peserta dari 20 Pemda Provinsi, Kabupaten dan Kota.

Pelatihan Teknis Diplomasi dan Hubungan Luar Negeri merupakan bagian dari upaya peningkatan kapasitas Pejabat Pemda selaku pemangku kepentingan guna meningkatkan dukungan dan peran aktif mereka dalam penyelenggaraan hubungan luar negeri. Pelatihan ini diselenggarakan secara rutin oleh Pusdiklat Kemenlu. [] (Sumber: Pusdiklat/Yo2k)

Public Lecture and Public Diplomacy Socialization to Students and College Students in Cirebon City



The Directorate of Public Diplomacy on 5 April 2017 held a Public Lecture on Public Diplomacy for college students in Cirebon City by cooperating with Universitas Muhammadiyah Cirebon (UMC). The event was attended by around 250 students and lecturers from 10 universities in Cirebon.

Prof. Dr. Khaerul Wahidin - UMC Rector in his opening remarks stated that even in the days of hard power, Prophet Muhammad SAW emphasized diplomacy and soft power in developing Islam.

The Director of Public Diplomacy, Al Busyra Basnur, said that whatever the profession of Cirebon students will be, it will not be separated from the influence of relations between countries.

Meanwhile, Head of the Center for Assessment and Multilateral Policy Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fikry Cassidy, stated that bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation is the key to implementing

maritime diplomacy.

Thence, on April 6, the Directorate of Public Diplomacy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the Education Service and Supervision Center (BP3) of Region V of West Java held the Socialization of Public Diplomacy for the students

of Cirebon. The theme of this activity is "Maritime Diplomacy of Indonesia and the Role of Youth in Supporting Public Diplomacy". This activity was attended by about 250 students and teachers.

In his speech, the Head of BP3 Region V - Dra. H. Dewi Nurhulaela Mpd, voiced his

hope that young people get enlightenment and useful knowledge while abroad, as well as explained the basic tasks and functions and job of Indonesian diplomats abroad.

Head of the Sub Directorate for Actual and Strategic Issues of the Directorate of Public Diplomacy, Foreign Ministry- Agus Haryana said that good people-to-people contact is one of the back-ups in order that relations with other countries can be well established.

Meanwhile, Head of the Multilateral Policy for Research and Development Center, Foreign Ministry - Fikry Cassidy presented the 5 pillars of Indonesian President Joko Widodo's policy in making Indonesia a maritime axis, including: culture, resources, infrastructure, diplomacy and maritime defense.[]



RI's Foreign Ministry and Budi Luhur University Hold Bali Democracy Forum Simulation



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, in cooperation with the International Relation Students Association of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of Budi Luhur University, held a Junior Short Diplomatic Course (JSDC) simulation of the Bali Democracy Forum (BDF) IX at Budi Luhur University Campus,

Ciledug, Jakarta. The theme of the activity in accordance with BDF IX is "Religion, Democracy, and Pluralism". (22/3)

In the opening, Budi Luhur University's HIMAH Chairmen, Fahrel W., mentioned in his report that JSDC activities have been held 17 times, and the BDF session simulations have been conducted since 2013. The JSDC

activities are followed by high school students throughout Jakarta and Tangerang.

The "Bali Democracy Forum IX is very relevant to Indonesia's current situation. In diplomacy, we must also rely on soft-power. It is important to prepare educated human resources with the values of nobility," Prof. Dr. Sc. Agr. Ir. Didik Sulistyanto, Rector of Budi Luhur University, said in his speech in front of the participants.

On the same occasion, Director of Public Diplomacy, Al Busyra Basnur, expressed appreciation for the implementation of the activity, considering that the activity is very important because it can instill the values of democracy especially to high school students, as the young generation. It is also useful to introduce the procedures for conducting the session

through the participants' role as diplomats.

The simulation, which was attended by about 240 students and teachers from 24 SMA / K in Jakarta and Tangerang, went well. The participants were given the opportunity to play the roles of President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassadors, and representatives in delivering best practices and sharing of experiences democratically in their respective countries.

At the end of the simulation, the Jury Team chaired by Ambassador Sunten Z. Manurung gave awards to 4 category winners, namely SMAN 29 Jakarta as Best Speaker and Country Statement (Best Position Paper), and SMA Catholic St. John for Best Delegate and Best Country Team. []

MAN 1 Makassar Gets to Know the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' World of Diplomacy

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs received 50 students who were accompanied by 4 teachers from Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 1 Makassar (27/3). The visit is part of MAN 1 Makassar's study tour program to several cities in Java. The purpose of the visit to the Foreign Ministry is to directly gain information as well as increase awareness concerning diplomacy and foreign policy from Foreign Ministry officials.

The Head of Actual and Strategic Issues (IAS) Sub directorate, Directorate of Public Diplomacy, who expressed appreciation for the group's visit, welcomed the MAN 1 Makassar

delegation. Thereafter, a brief demonstration on the main tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Indonesian Representatives, diplomatic profession and its main duties and public diplomacy programs, which mostly involves youth, was presented by the Head of the IAS Sub directorate.

Information on interfaith dialogue programs was particularly conveyed, where Muslim dominated Indonesia desired to share information and experiences regarding harmony among Indonesia's religious communities with other countries. In plain language, it was described that



Indonesia's diversity - both culturally and religiously - can still coexist harmoniously, which is an important public diplomacy asset in enhancing foreign policy achievement and Indonesia's image in the international community.

The students seemed to be attentive to the presentation and ardently

asked questions, such as how students / youth can carry out diplomacy without having to be a diplomat, how to be a diplomat, what the Indonesian Representative is doing in protecting workers, and so on. The delegation's leader expressed their appreciation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for accepting their visit. []

Acting Directorate General of IDP, Niniek Kun Naryatie: Indonesia is a World Laboratory



The Open House this time is in collaboration with the Innovative Youth Project and attended by the Chairman and representatives of the Student Executive Board (BEM) from various universities in Jakarta and surrounding areas, among others: Mercu Buana University, Kalbis Institute, London School of Public Relations, Budi Luhur University, Gunadarma University, Universitas Taruma Negara, Universitas Indonesia, and Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. (31/3)

Acting Director General of Information and Public

Diplomacy (DG), Ambassador Niniek Kun Naryatie, in her speech expressed her appreciation and pleasure for being with the students who are the next generation. The Acting Directorate General of IDP encouraged students to continue learning and improving their ability to compete. "Indonesia is a 'world laboratory', there is a lot to learn and do not let foreigners use this world laboratory more," added Ambassador Niniek.

The Director of Public Diplomacy, Al Busyra Basnur, in his presentation provided motivation to the students to continue maintaining and

expanding networking and take advantage of advances in information technology to convey positive things about Indonesia. "That way, the students have taken part in some of the activities of public diplomacy", said Al Busyra. Also explained are various programs of the Foreign Ministry involving youth, such as the Indonesian Arts and Culture Scholarship, Outstanding Student for the World, Public Lecture, and so on.

Meanwhile, the Innovative Youth Project in its presentation on "Super Diplomacy" submitted a proposal to the Chairman

and BEM representatives to establish networking and conduct activities in order to contribute to Indonesian diplomacy.

The Open House activity, which also inserted a tour to the Pancasila Building, ended with a dinner hosted by the Acting Directorate General of IDP. The video screening of "Kemlu TV" and the sharing of experiences by senior diplomats and junior diplomats at the gala dinner completed the Open House series of activity. []

Innovative Youth Project

Innovative Youth Project Mobilizes Diplomacy Awareness among Youths

The interests of young people in cultivating and following international events are getting bigger. Through a global friendship network, they are actively attending cultural and diplomacy forums.

Seeing this trend, Kevin Busyra became interested in introducing young people to the world of diplomacy by establishing an organization, Innovative Youth Project.

The Innovative Youth Project has 5 programs; Super Gathering, Super Social, Super Diplomacy, Super Visit and Super Fashion.

As a new and independent organization, the Innovative Youth Project required a differentiation from other organizations, which is why all our programs use the name 'super'. It is just for eye catching to show a 'wow' or cool impression.

Currently, the Innovative Youth Project has 35 members with a program base project structure. Each program is run by a special team for more focus. Innovative Youth Project programs have long-term impact, so it takes the energy of young people to really focus and deepen the program.

So far, the Innovative Youth Project's new program is at the stage of being a facilitator. Through various connections owned, the Innovative Youth Project is actively conducting discussions and meeting with various parties who are competent in their fields.

The Innovative Youth Project's first activity was the Super Gathering program on October 28, 2016, which coincided with the Youth Pledge Day. The Innovative Youth Project at that time organized an event called Dinner With CEO, a casual gathering where we brought together young entrepreneurs with the government and some top CEOs.

The event was held in one of the hotels in Jakarta, which is a fairly classy place for young people. Quite a few attended the event, which is about 70 people, including the CEOs of Sinar Mas, IBM, and some CEOs from Singapore.

The CEOs who were present at the time believed that the event was very good. They are very appreciative of the activity given that there is rarely an event that brings together young Entrepreneurs who have no name with top CEOs, so this is a great opportunity to establish networking and also creates something new after discussing and finalizing creativity between one another.

The second program of the Innovative Youth Project is Super Social, which is an innovation program that is designed to provide all Indonesian residents the same opportunities in gaining a better future.

Currently, the Innovative Youth Project is organizing a Super Diplomacy program where awareness is made on how important for youths

to go international through diplomacy. In any field they are involved with or whatever their careers are, they definitely need diplomatic skills, particularly pertaining to individual skills on how to negotiate and draw people's attention to what we want.

Diplomacy is not just for people who want to be a diplomat, but a skill on how to negotiate and talk to others. So the target of the program is not specific to young people who want to be diplomats or work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The science of diplomacy should indeed be given to all younger generations as the development of digital communications technology is very advanced. Today, communication is unlimited, so we can communicate with anyone and from anywhere including abroad. Therefore, the young generation must be equipped with a good diplomatic ability in order to



KEVIN BUSYRA
Innovative Youth Project Chairman

represent Indonesia well.

The diplomatic ability of the youth will certainly also help Indonesia's development. But unfortunately, the youth does not exactly understand what and how to be diplomatic. Through this program, the Innovative Youth Project will visit campuses to instill the knowledge of diplomacy. This activity is done solely to instill awareness of how important the science of diplomacy is.

From all of the programs undertaken by the Innovative Youth Project, all has a common thread that is aimed at making a good name for the nation and state. []



Foreign Ministry Encourages Students to Become a Citizen Diplomat



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia received a Field Working Visit (KKL) from the Communication Studies students of Universitas Semarang (28/2). Information and Media Director, Siti Sofia Sudarma, welcomed the students at the historic Garuda Building. "Other than the Pancasila Building, which is an icon of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Garuda Building is no less historic, located here is the Treaty Room where all important Indonesian agreements with other countries are kept and maintained" said the Director of Infomed.

After sharing a short story on the history of the buildings in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Director of Infomed started his presentation by explaining the function and role of communication in Indonesian diplomacy.

"The achievement of foreign policy and diplomacy will not mean much if it cannot be communicated effectively to the public" said the Director of Infomed. Therefore, the effectiveness of information dissemination is critical in building public trust and also as a part of accountability and transparency in the framework of bureaucratic reform.

In the current era of interconnectivity, diplomacy is no longer solely the duty of diplomats. Today, individuals from around the world have the ability to share information and ideas and work together to solve challenges and bridge differences. Students are no exception, every student should understand the positive role and impact they have as part of the global diplomacy community and how they can contribute to Indonesian diplomacy through a citizen diplomacy scheme.

Students, as a millennial generation who are familiar with digital media, are expected to participate actively in the implementation of Indonesian diplomacy. Students' uploads on Indonesian culture, culinary and traditions in their social media are already part of citizen diplomacy. Of these uploads, the world knows that Raja Ampat is a hidden tourism paradise in eastern Indonesia or Jakarta is a metropolitan city that is not inferior to New York or Tokyo.

With regard to information dissemination, the Director of Infomed did not forget to remind students that they should be good at addressing the information. It should always be examined whether the information is valid and comes from reliable sources. "Always check and check back, be a smart and wise digital citizen" remarked the Director of Infomed.

The Universitas of Semarang students were very enthusiastic in the discussion session.

Questions related to the world of diplomacy as well as current issues came one after the other from students. Adding to the festive atmosphere of the discussion, Infomed Director also tested the students' knowledge through a series of trivias. In recognition of their enthusiasm, the Director of Infomed provided them a souvenir-- a book produced by the Foreign Ministry entitled "Indonesia's Solidarity with Palestine".

Friends at the Faculty of Communication Sciences, Universitas Semarang, thank you for visiting us! And for other universities, we are waiting for your presence at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia! []



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Here's How FSAA Welcomes KAA's Anniversary



The Esperanto community of SMKAA shared their study of the efforts of international NGOs in creating peace through the dissemination of Esperanto on Saturday (25/3) at the Museum of KAA. (Photo Source: FSAA SMKAA Doc)

There are many roads leading to Rome! So is with the ideals of world peace. This is the concern of the epistemic community of the Asia-Africa Forum for Studies of SMKAA in the dissemination event on Saturday (25/03) at KAA Museum on Jalan Asia Afrika No. 65, Bandung. In the event, two Esperanto language activists from the Esperanto Bandung community, namely Qonita Qurrotayun and Iyan Septiyana together analyzed the role of international non-governmental organizations in developing ways to achieve world peace through Esperanto.

"To welcome this year's KAA Anniversary (red - 2017), we held this event (red - dissemination) with the theme of peace and the international community. We collaborated with Esperanto SMKAA Language Clinic for this dissemination. The reason is that this community has

conducted a study on the contribution of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as non-state actors that contribute to world peace efforts," said FSAA Secretariat Coordinator, Jefri Raditiyo.

Jefri added that the study results are expected to be useful for SMKAA, especially in the development of the Esperanto language program in Indonesia. Since SMKAA was established in 2009, Esperanto Club adopted the values of KAA as the main message conveyed through Esperanto language teaching.

When interviewed, Qonita confessed that, "The international community of Esperanto involves the many roles of local communities in each country in developing Esperanto. As a result, there is an interconnection and interrelation relationship between non-state actors in

a number of countries. The relationship is very effective for continuing cross-country peace messages."

The young woman from Sukabumi who is now a student of the International Relations Program at Universitas Pasundan also said, "This study departs from my curiosity about the major transformation in the issue of International Relations study, particularly the issue of non-traditional security and pluralism in actors of International Relations."

Iyan who is with Qonita explained in his presentation, "Esperanto language was originally designed with the idealism of cooperation for the sake of peace in the European region. Gradually, this language grew rapidly during the Cold War. What's interesting is that this language is getting more popular particularly in the

post-Cold War era."

Information technology and transportation sophistication, continued Iyan, contributed greatly to the development of Esperanto. The emphasis of the study is the extent to which NGO indicators in the International Society concept, according to the School of English, is present in international non-governmental organizations that developed Esperanto as a world peace instrumentation.

According to Iyan, the role of NGOs is strategic for Esperanto. Therefore, non-state and sub-state actors are also important. Iyan, who is studying at the Graduate School of International Relations at Parahyangan Catholic University, added: "The inevitable securitization issue involves non-state actors and even sub-states. In that situation, Esperanto now continues to grow rapidly. "[