



Encyclopedia of
International Organizations
and Indonesia's Interests in Them

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Forewords

One of the notable instruments that Indonesia employs to boost its position in international arena is through multilateral diplomacy. It is important to note that Indonesia's multilateralism shall uphold the great importance of global governance, preservation of peace, and global stability. As President Jokowi is back in power, Indonesia will take comprehensive review on Indonesia's membership in international organizations and multilateral forum, to see which of them that could deliver advantages for Indonesia's interest for at least the next 5 years.



As a practitioner, I for one can say that multilateral diplomacy presents more opportunities for Indonesia but also more challenges. The rise of protectionism, political stand offs between major powers, climate crisis across the globe, and global economic uncertainty raise question on “is multilateral diplomacy still important to address global challenges?”. Regardless, Indonesia still considers multilateral diplomacy as a useful strategy in terms of forming alliances and ease of access to mutual symbiotic relations with respective counterparts.

In Addition, Indonesia's engagement in United Nations Security Council as non-permanent member is a quantum leap for Indonesia to revamp its status in international fora. This could benefit Indonesia in the forthcoming years particularly to strengthen its position in global politics and certainly to pursue its national interest. Transformation from developing country to developed

country might not be an easy task for Indonesia. Hence, it is a necessity for Indonesia to gain supports as many as it can especially through the participation in international organizations.

Nowadays, international organizations are considered as self-directed actors who have immense abilities in determining changes in international relations. In this juncture, Indonesia perceives them as counterparts that could create beneficial cooperation in which Indonesia can get advantages on hand. Following this situation, Indonesia's interest in international organizations is an interesting subject to assess.

As I take personal assessment on the book entitled "Encyclopedia of International Organizations and Indonesia's Interest in Them", I truly appreciate the works given by the authors, as they provided clear understanding on how Indonesia would strategize its foreign policy through multilateral diplomacy. It is also worth to note, perhaps my suggestion for the book is that I hope the authors could develop it further for more comprehensive substances, so the discussion can be expanded for advanced analysis.

Last but not least, I wish all the very best for the authors and look forward for another insightful and constructive works in the near future.

Jakarta, 2 December 2017

Febrian Alphyanto Ruddyard

Director General of Multilateral Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

As an academic, I have always been interested to international issues especially those which give significant impacts to our nation. My deepest gratitude to Mr. Yasmi Adriansyah, Ph.D. who has been a great friend of mine, a colleague, and also the one who keeps me on the course in understanding international relations. In my capacity as Rector of Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, international relations is a multidisciplinary study that needs to be taught to everyone particularly to our young generation. Industrial revolution 4.0, technological advancement, global economic tension, and conflicts in Middle East have forced us to see that the world is bigger and harsher than we thought. Globalization is the key driver for all of those changes in the world as the number of non-state actors has risen and impacted our lives drastically.



In this regard, Indonesia's ability to adapt will be measured by how it would strategize its foreign policy and take advantage of global situation to pursue its national interest. Indonesia's membership in international organizations is one of the kind. It is truism that Indonesia has involved actively in a number of international organizations such as United Nations, ASEAN, WTO, and many more. Through its membership, Indonesia wishes to gain advantage that could strengthen its position in the global stage. With this strategy on hand, Indonesia shall enforce its multilateral diplomacy by upholding its sole principle of 'Politik Luar Negeri Bebas Aktif'.

To get broader understanding on Indonesia's interest in international organizations, this book is one of the good references that can be used. In a form of encyclopedia, this book enables

readers to understand what international organizations are, the types of international organizations, theoretical perspectives from prominent scholars, and most importantly about Indonesia's interest in them. If most of similar books out there use complex dictions and complicated terminology, this book is easy to read, easy to understand, and packed with the list of international organizations in which readers can find general information starting from the founding year, mandates, regimes, and so forth.

Ultimately, this book is suitable for first year students and above who are interested to the study of international organizations and regimes. Hence, I truly recommend this book for further reading and hope the authors could produce other books that could give insightful knowledge and great reading experience for the readers in the near future.

Jakarta, 2 December 2017

Prof. Dr. Ir. Asep Saefuddin, M.Sc.
Rector of Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia

Structure of the Book

This book attempts to collect the information on existing international organizations in the form of encyclopedia. What makes this book distinct is that it describes the interests of Indonesia in those organizations. Certainly, there are organizations that Indonesia is not a member at. Yet there are organizations that Indonesia attaches strongly and even plays roles within their mandates.

At the beginning of this book, we bring readers into several popular examples of international regimes. Later, we describe and explain the conceptual framework of International Law, International Regime, and International Law. We also describe how Indonesia attaches strongly to these related concepts. Finally, we describe quite in details of the existing international organizations and give emphasis if Indonesia has interests in them.

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List of Abbreviations

AC	Arctic Council
ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ACD	Asia Cooperation Dialogue
ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ACWL	Advisory Centre on World Trade Organization Law
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AG	Australia Group
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AL	Arab League
ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFIC	Asia Pacific Fishery Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
ATS	Antarctic Treaty Secretariat
AU	African Union
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BIPM	International Bureau for Weights and Measures
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BSEC	Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of

	Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEB	Council of Europe Development Bank
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CN	Commonwealth of Nations
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
EAC	East African Community
EAEC	European Atomic Energy Community
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	Energy Community
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECT	Energy Charter Treaty
EEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMO	Netherlands Development Finance Company
G20	Group of Twenty
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLFC	Great Lakes Fishery Commission
GUAM	GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICMP	International Commission on Missing Persons
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICPO	International Criminal Police Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEF	International Energy Forum
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INBAR	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan

IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IORA	Indian Ocean Rim Association
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ISA	International Seabed Authority
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Whaling Commission
KEDO	Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group
NAFO	North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDB	New Development Bank
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
NEAFC	North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OEI	Organization of Ibero-American States
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development

OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PARLACEN	Central American Parliament
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PICES	North Pacific Marine Science Organization
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PPD	Partners in Population and Development
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization
SESAME	Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Science Applications in the Middle East
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SICA	Central American Integration System
SICOFAA	System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme

TC	Turkic Council
TCP	The Colombo Plan
TCS	Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat
TRACECA	Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia
TURKSOY	International Organization of Turkic Culture
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNASUR	Union of South American Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WA	Wassenaar Arrangement
WADB	West African Development Bank

WANO	World Association of Nuclear Operators
WBG	World Bank Group
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
ZOPACAS	South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone

Introduction

Over the past few decades, the study of international organizations has gained its significance in international relations discipline, as a result of the growing importance and robust development of non-state actors in international politics. Non-state actors began to put their feet on the ground as the world as we know it has shifted towards neo-liberal international order, where non-state and state actors collide into more complex arena. This situation provoked international relations scholars to give comprehensive assessment on how both actors interact to each other in encountering challenges of the world.

Before we take in-depth analysis on the relations between non-state and state actors, it is a correct decision for us to take all subjects for preliminary understanding about what international organizations are and how they operate. According to OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), there is no agreed definition of ‘international organization’. The academic literature acknowledges the diversity of international organizations and offers several classifications based on functions, membership or purpose (OECD, 2016). At this point, we can all agree that the general definition of international organizations is regarded as rules-based units which operate internationally in respect to agreed principles by their members, and have common objectives in addressing specific issues. For instance, World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization which focuses on the management of international trade and other related issues such as trade dispute, tariffs, and so forth.

Speaking of the underlying foundation of international organizations, we need to fully understand about their inception and how they affect global governance in a critical juncture. The growing importance of international organizations in global

governance, which is related to the rise of globalization and the end of the cold war, has prompted students of international relations to reflect once again on their status. Rather than perceiving international organizations merely as extensions of states or arenas in which to build winning coalitions, scholars increasingly view them as actors in their own right which play an ever more salient role in global politics than previously envisioned (Joachim, et.al., 2008).

Following the argumentation above, in retrospect, the rise of globalization and the end of the cold war were the key determinants for the emergence of international organizations as independent actors, that have equal determination as same as state actors. This circumstance enabled international organizations to reshape global governance into a rules-based international order, where norms, principles, decision-making procedures, and international law shall prevail in accordance to the pledge made by the respective members, which are the states themselves. Therefore, international order has changed decisively as international organizations have taken their place in contemporary international relations.

As we get into in-depth understanding on international organizations, it cannot be separated with international regimes. In definition, regimes can be defined as sets of implicit or explicit principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actors' expectations converge in a given area of international relations (Krasner, 1982). Looking into the notable sea change in international order, Krasner's definition on regimes puts international relations scholars to pay more attention on how norms, principles, rules, and decision-making procedures produced by international organizations affect the landscape of global politics, international security, international economy, socio-cultural changes and other aspects that live among people. For instance, on the later stage of Krasner's work on International Organization (1982), he provides

us a case study in the area of international trade, in which recent revisions in the Article of Agreement of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) provide for special and differential treatment for less developed countries (LDCs). All industrialized countries have instituted generalized systems of preferences for LDCs. Such rules violate one of the basic norms of the liberal postwar order, the most-favored-nation treatment of all parties (Krasner, 1982).

In response to the case study provided by Krasner, we can classify that GATT (now WTO) was an international organization specified for issues covering international trade, and the GATT Article on special and differentiate treatment for less developed countries (LDCs) was the constituted regime under GATT. In this sense, we can see that the rules embodied in GATT article have profound impacts on LDCs, as Krasner argued that the revisions on the article were no better than a violation towards GATT's norm on 'most-favored-nation treatment'. From this case, we can learn that international organizations and international regimes are inseparable by nature, as international organizations shall work on rules-based system in accordance to the adherence on norms, principles, rules, and decision-making procedures.

For some students of international relations, perhaps the study of international organizations is less interesting compared with state-centric issues which have been dominating international relations study for the last few decades. But make no mistake, both international organizations and state actors are connected to each other as they converge in a diverse situation where all parties are forced to face challenges of the world in a common ground. For instance, at the age of trade war, the two competing giants United States and China have been in a high political economic tension, where WTO plays significant roles in settling up the dispute. From this case, we acknowledge that even though state actors are still

the key players in international relations, non-state actors are also having their place settled in between.

In acquiring further insights regarding international organizations as actors, Joel E. Oestreich argued through his work on *International Organizations as Self-Directed Actors – A Framework for Analysis* (2012), that as it points out, “international organizations are made up of individuals, and both a principal-agent approach and a constructivist one show us the importance of understanding the interest, beliefs, and the roles of the individuals who make up international organizations” (Oestreich, 2012). From Oestreich’s point of view, we can infer that international organizations are units comprising individuals, whose actions are determined by them in respect to the collective efforts, in which interest, beliefs and roles of respective individuals are the essential aspects. These aspects work collaboratively as social mixture in which international organizations embody their nature as organisms.

From the series of explanations above, international organizations are significant actors with considerable influence on the development of contemporary international relations. They are also actors in the critical episodes of international politics, with power in mediation, dispute resolution, peace keeping, applying sanctions and others. They also help in managing various key areas of international concern, from global health policy to the monetary policies around the world (Abbott and Snidal, 1998). These roles contribute to the enforcement of global governance under the supremacy of international law and the adherence of agreed principles, norms, and decision-making procedures.

Speaking of the legitimacy of international organizations, international organizations participate as independent and neutral actors on the global stage and can transform the relationships between states, increase the efficiency and legitimacy of their

individual or collective decisions (Gabriela, 2013). In this sense, international organizations prove their importance in global arena through their neutrality, impartiality and independence, which become the most important things (Griffin, 2003).

Following Griffin's proposition, neutrality enables organizations to act as mediators between states and to implement their decisions; impartiality resides on the fact that neither part is favored whatever the subject is; and independence resides on the fact that international organizations can take decisions for themselves (Gabriela, 2013). Through these three principles, international organizations have no string attached in performing their roles in global arena, unlike state actors that have national interest to pursue as their foreign policy is fully set.

In conjunction with previous argumentations, international organizations are not merely independent actors as mentioned by Gabriela and Griffin, but also the secondary actors that are able to shape global governance, determine set of rules in global stage, and deliver great influence towards state actors' behavior. Due to this fact, scholars and students of international relations must take into account the development of international organizations, as the world has continuously been exposed by the long standing 'institutionalism'.

International organizations come with functional set of instruments. These instruments are applied for the purpose of global governance and adopted by international organizations in a wide variety with external normative value, most of which are non-legally-binding (OECD, 2019). The types of international instruments can be seen through the figure below:

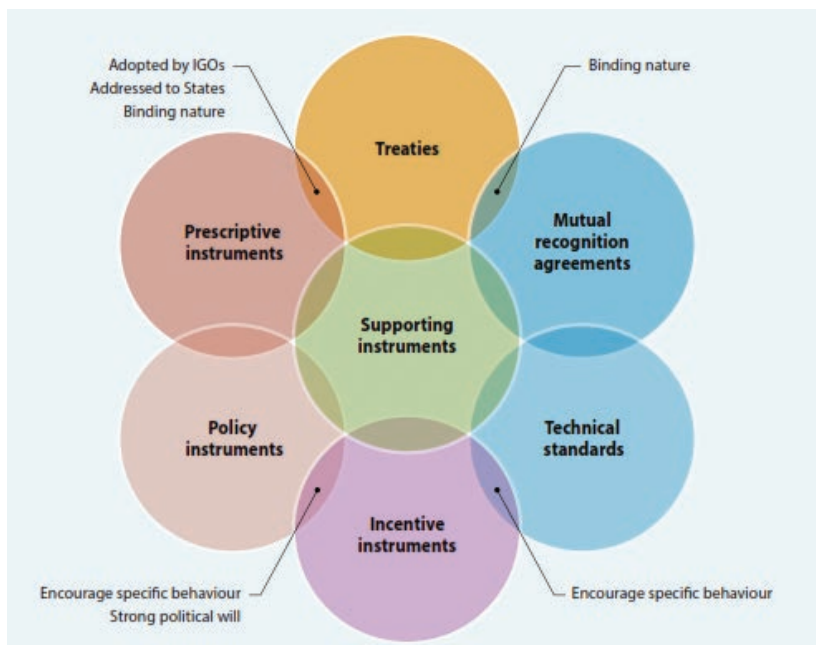


Figure 1. Types of International Instruments developed by IOs (retrieved from “The Contribution of International Organisations to a Rule-Based International System” – OECD)

From Figure 1, there are at least 7 instruments namely treaties, mutual recognition agreements, technical standards, incentive instruments, policy instruments, prescriptive instruments, and supporting instruments. Here are the definitions provided by OECD:

1. **Treaties** – an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation (Vienna Convention of Law of Treaties, 1969).
2. **Mutual Recognition Agreements** – the agreements enable

- mutual recognition of norms and standards issued by national bodies abiding by the agreement. The nature of the agreements is legally binding but not necessarily at the international level.
3. Technical Standards – are voluntary instruments developed in response to a need in a particular area expressed by stakeholders through a bottom up approach (OECD, 2016). Technical standards can be developed by different kinds of IOs, they have supported the emergence of a wealth of private standard-setting organizations operating in specific technical areas.
 4. Incentive Instruments – Incentive instruments are classified into several forms such as recommendations, guidelines, best practices, best practice guidance, codes of practice, and model treaties or laws. These instrument forms are the most common instruments among IOs (OECD, 2016). They encourage their addressees to behave in a certain way, without being legally binding, and leave some flexibility to adapt to specific member conditions.
 5. Policy Instruments – Policy instruments include policies, policy statements, statements, declarations, communiqués, resolutions and possibly others classified under incentive instruments such as recommendations, guidance, model laws depending on IOs practice. These instruments express a strong political commitment from IO members on a current subject.
 6. Prescriptive Instruments – Prescriptive instruments include decisions and possibly resolutions or directives, that are legally binding instruments, which are not directly adopted by States but by IOs, through the intermediary of governing bodies composed of IO member states. These instruments are addressed to States, which must take the necessary measures at a domestic level to enforce them in order to comply with their international obligations.
 7. Supporting Instruments – are used as tools facilitating the implementation of other normative instruments adopted by IOs. The instruments include agenda, work plans, action plans,

implementation plans, blueprints, frameworks, roadmaps, and strategies. Supporting instruments also include explanatory documents such as explanatory notes, explanatory reports, guides for the application, toolkits, notices, vocabularies, glossaries, and classifications.

Based on definitions above, all instruments play determinant roles for IOs to govern States' behavior and address specific issues. Each instrument has its purpose to regulate, accommodate, and even investigate specific issue areas. IOs as institutions, work in accordance to the rules-based system, in which international law acts as the primary foundation. Thus, it is clear enough for us to construe that IOs' principles reside on the international law in which international ethics and norms enter into play.

In essence, there are two distinct associations about international organizations. First is 'Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs), and second is 'Intergovernmental Organizations' (IGOs). According to Finn Seyersted, associations of individuals are in international law referred to as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) – in order to distinguish them from associations of States (Intergovernmental Organizations – IGOs) (Seyersted, 2008). In conjunction with international law, both NGOs and IGOs have the same degree in terms of the employment of international law. For instance, The International Committee of the Red Cross is a Non-Governmental Organization, but it has been given functions of public international law under the four Geneva-conventions and the additional protocols on international humanitarian law applicable to situations of armed conflicts. On the same degree, The International Labor Organization is an Intergovernmental organization which brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers in a unique 'tripartite' composition. The ILO is also empowered to produce new public international law in the form of treaties, mainly in the field of international Labor law (Seyersted, 2008).

Seeing how NGOs and IGOs drive world politics towards rules-based order, it leads us to the process of the so-called 'bureaucratizing world Politics'. This notion was coined by Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, as they tried to give us further insights on how IOs operate in global politics. According to Barnett and Finnemore, these organizations (NGOs and IGOs) do much more than simply execute international agreements, but they also make authoritative decisions that reach every corner of the globe and affect areas as public as governmental spending and as private as reproductive rights. They now work extensively in domestic governance issues, overseeing matters that once used to be the prerogatives of States (Barnett and Finnemore, 2004).

In response to Barnett and Finnemore proposition, it seems that IOs have a wide range of jurisdiction in global politics. IOs have the same power as States in terms of authoritative decisions. This is a contrast change that we could see from the development of IOs today. For example, in the field of Labor law, Indonesia is one of countries in the world that has been experiencing tough issues on Labor. In this juncture, Indonesia as a sovereign nation, adopts ILO's provisions on Labor law as an effort to address Labor challenges in the country. This is a proof that IOs are significant in terms of their roles in addressing State's domestic issues. It is common for States to collaborate with IOs in order to overcome certain challenges and also to gain extensive assistance to pursue their national interests.

The collaboration between States and IOs in international arena was basically influenced by the emergence of international society. An English school theorist, Hedley Bull explained that international society exists when a group of States, conscious of certain common interest and common values, form a society in the sense that they conceive themselves to be bound by common set of rules in their relations with one another, and share in the working of common

institutions (Bull, 1977). In respect to Bull's explanation, it all began with the collaboration of States in order to accommodate common interest they have by forming a society which encourages them to be bound with one another under agreed set of rules. This society then erected institutions in which shared values and set of rules governed them in a collaborative manner. From this point, the collaboration arose and became State – Non-State relations where both live in a strong synergy.

In a broader sense, the emergence of international organizations was originally encouraged by the principle of internationalism. For both intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations to emerge, nations and people had to be strongly aware that they shared certain interests and objectives across national boundaries and that they could best solve their many problems by pooling their resources and effecting transnational cooperation, rather than through individual countries' unilateral efforts. Such a view, such global consciousness, may be termed internationalism, the idea that nations and people should cooperate instead of preoccupying themselves with their respective national interests or pursuing uncoordinated approaches to promote them (Iriye, 2002).

The idea of internationalism apparently has driven world politics from States' unilateral acts towards collective acts. Collective acts work in the shape of alliances, treaties, and agreements (Iriye, 2002). At this point, international organizations produce international regimes which are meant to be utilized as support system to regulate and monitor international affairs in many aspects such as global health, security, economy, and many more. In this situation, we have witnessed such major shift in international relations where international organizations hold important roles in determining changes in the world, including set of provisions for global governance.

In addition, the role of international organizations in global politics also notes the importance of multilateral diplomacy. Since the end of World War II, as mentioned by Robert Keohane, multilateralism has become an important thing in world politics (Sutrisno, et.al. 2001). This phenomenon was manifested through the proliferation of multilateral conferences with a wide variety of complex themes, and the increasing number of multilateral inter-governmental organizations for around 100 in 1945 to 200 in 1960, and reached 600 in 1980 (Hampson, et.al., 1995).

Through the development mentioned above, international organizations took important steps in advancing multilateral diplomacy by proving themselves as the key drivers to succeed the negotiation processes. Since then, state actors have started to perceive international organizations as useful counterparts particularly to help them in the global stage. According to Dembinski, the increasing number of independent states in the world resulted to the importance of multilateral diplomacy (Dembinski, 1988). Multilateral diplomacy enabled states to get more engagement in international arena as they shall interact with other respective nations to collaborate further in addressing global challenges. In this sense, international organizations played significant contributions in presenting recommendations such as policy recommendations, guiding principles, and so forth.

As we get into further analysis on the roles of IGOs, power becomes interesting stance to highlight. According to Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, there are three types of power that IGOs have, namely compulsory power, institutional power, and productive power (Barnett and Finnemore, 2005).

1. Compulsory Power – IGOs are able to exercise this power through the use of material resources such as debt relief, food, money, guns, and sanctions, as well as normative resources such

- as naming and shaming, spreading global values and norms, or inculcating 'Best Practices'.
2. Institutional Power – IGOs are able to set agendas of meetings and conferences through their secretariat, to structure options for Security Council debates, and to classify and organize information whether on types of economies, what is a genocide, or who is a refugee.
 3. Productive Power – IGOs are able to determine the existence of a problem such as internally displaced persons (as differentiated from refugees who cross national borders), define it, propose solutions, and persuade other actors to accept those solutions.

With all of those powers vested in them, IGOs shall change world governance to a form that we have never expected before, as they keep standing tall among State actors to prove their significance in global politics. If classical scholars of international relations were discussing so much about how anarchy international system is, how strong States' determination is, and also how far international issues would evolve, contemporary scholars should take into account the emergence of international organizations not only as global institutions, but also as considerable actors that need to be further analyzed, reviewed, and even taken as research subject for international relations students.

In the field of research, the study of international organizations has gained its popularity in a discipline of global public policy. For instance, the Global Public Policy Institute issued GPPi Research Paper Series No.2 in 2005 entitled "The Accountability of International Organizations", written by Simon Burall and Caroline Neligan. Simon Burall was the Executive Director of the One World Trust and Caroline Neligan was the Director of Programmes based at GuideStar International's office in London.

According to their research, as the responsibilities of international organizations have multiplied, IGOs must ensure the participation

of internal and external stakeholders, including civil society and government (Burall and Neligan, 2005). The relations between civil society and government, in conjunction with the roles of international organizations, set a course to a notion about IGOs accountability. Their accountability is essential to assess how productive international organizations are, and most importantly to see their transparency regarding disclosure of information and decision-making processes (Burall and Neligan, 2005).

Following Burall and Neligan's proposition on the participation of internal and external stakeholders, international organizations work collaboratively with local actors such as civil society and local government to ensure that coordination reaches the grass root level. This process is important to know about the urgency and to evaluate what needs to be done to overcome the issues. At the later stage, international organizations shall come up with international standards in which local authorities make adjustments of them and implement the standards accordingly.

In that sense, the coordination between local authorities and international organizations is sine qua non to ensure that the implementation hits the target as planned. All standards and regulations shall be implemented in accordance to the mutual consent between parties. At this point, we can see that international organizations are regarded as actors that actively present recommendations for countries, specifically to address issues that implicate to the wider stage.

The recommendations basically consist of set of rules with specific issue area which also act as guiding principles. For instance, in the forthcoming mega regional trade pact called Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) produced guiding principles for RCEP negotiations (www.asean.org, 2012). With the guiding

principles on hand, 10 ASEAN member states and its six trading partners (China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, India and New Zealand) used them to finalize the agreement.

From the concrete example above, we have learned many things about international organizations. One of the things that it is worth of inclusion is about their basic nature. The nature of international organizations basically resides on the supremacy of international law, upheld principles, norms and ethics, and also on how they conduct their decision-making processes. These components reminded us about Stephen Krasner's proposition which explained us clearly about the inseparable aspects between international organizations and regimes.

Through the analysis on policy implementation, international organizations take fundamental part in it. As recent studies have aptly demonstrated, international organizations can be agenda setters, adjudicators, teachers, and can affect decision-making processes (Reinalda and Verbeek, 2004). With all of those roles on hand, international organizations can influence the course of international events (Joachim, et.al., 2008). To get a clear image on international organizations' fundamental part, see the figure below.

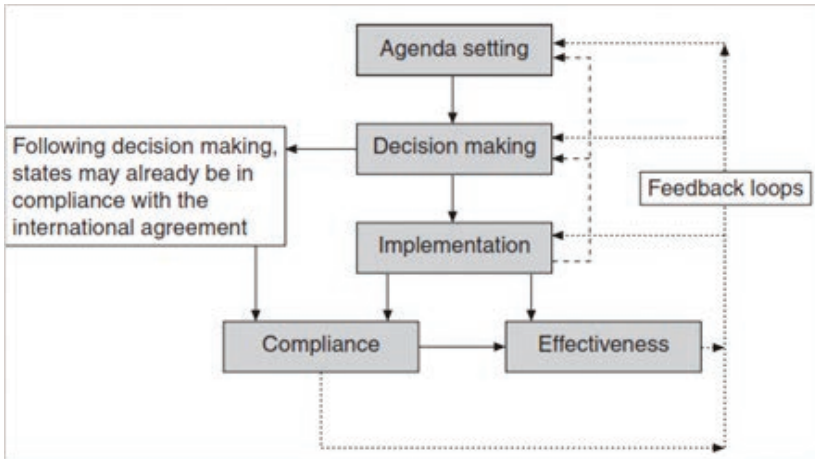


Figure 2. Implementation as Part of the Policy Cycle (retrieved from “International Organizations and Implementation – Enforcers, managers, authorities?”)

As we can see from figure 2, IOs’ fundamental part in policy implementation refers to the cycle of policy. In that cycle, two actors converge in the process by none other States and IOs. IOs may have been tasked with monitoring and reporting on the actions that the responsible national actors are supposed to take, or they may have been asked to assist governments actively in meeting their international commitments by delivering certain resources (Joachim, et.al., 2008). Less frequently, IOs themselves are entirely in charge of implementation, but even in these cases, governments still remain crucial actors, because implementation ‘on the ground’ depends on facilities that only national (or even local) authorities can provide (Caplan, 2005).

Regardless, IOs are still considered as important actors. Although ‘on the ground’ implementation belongs rightfully to States’ jurisdiction, IOs’ three powers (compulsory, institutional, and productive) cannot be denied (See Barnett and Finnemore, 2005). No matter what, both States and IOs are in common political arena

as they keep interacting to each other overcoming global challenges together. Many States bound themselves to IOs' membership as they realize that others are forming alliances through collective efforts. By doing this, States wish to gain advantage from their membership in IOs, where they can subsequently fulfill their primary agenda such as national interest.

Speaking of States' interests through their membership in IOs, this book provides readers about Indonesia's interest in international organizations. The reason why the authors chose Indonesia as primary research subject, because Indonesia is one of the emerging nations who actively involves as member in a number of international organizations such as United Nations, ASEAN, WTO, and many more. Indonesia's participation in IOs reflects its strong commitment towards the promotion of positive internationalism. Therefore, it will be an interesting subject to go through especially about how Indonesia strategizes its directions in international fora.

In order to get clear understanding on the subject, the authors have prepared the materials in a form of encyclopedia. This book is suitable for scholars and including students of international relations who wish to know more about what international organizations are, the conceptual framework such as perspectives from prominent scholars, scientific approaches, and other things related to the main subject. After being exposed by preliminary substances, the readers shall find the list of IOs' basic information including mandates, regimes, membership, and so forth. At the later stage, the readers shall also identify Indonesia's interest in IOs in which Indonesia is a member.

Continuing previous explanations on international organizations and regimes, teaching and explaining on what international organizations and regimes are, and how they operate, may not be

an easy task for International Relations scholars. Even a diplomat requires an amount of time in trying to understand the nature of an international organization (IO). This situation further complicates when one is attempting to understand the substantive work of it, especially with the abundant documentation commonly produced by IOs like the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), or even the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

International regime is another challenging subject matter to explain to the students of International Relations (IR). Often confused with governmental regime, students may have difficulties in differentiating between international regime and international organization. Confusion gets more when international law is being mixed into discussion.

Based on our experience, one of the simple ways in explaining the difference between international regime and international organization is by using examples of popular products. Some of them, for example, mobile phones, international delivery services, and flights schedule. In describing the subject matter to the students, normally at the beginning the students have not understood the essence. Yet when described and explained in more details, they later get more understanding and, surprisingly, can differentiate easily between the two subject matters.

Below are some of the examples of popular products, their illustration, and how they relate to international regimes and international organizations.

Example 1 Mobile Phones



Source: <http://tring.herts.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/mobile-phones1.jpg>

We began by questioning the IR students in our class, “Do you know what international organization and international regime are and the differences between the two subject matters?” In a first glance, normally the students did not say yes. When we said that international regime was very close to their daily lives, they even looked more puzzled.

The students began to understand when we said that one of the product examples was a mobile phone. “In your mobile phones, you have apps or applications. These cannot be separated with an international regime on copyright, such as Copyright Treaty.”

“Further,” as we continued, “in mobile phones there are a lot of patents on the technological advancement. The touchscreen technology is one of the examples of patents, and patents have

their own international regime, among others, Patent Cooperation Treaty.”

We continued, “Those treaties can be clustered into one single regime called Intellectual Property”.

Up to this point, the students had begun to understand what international regimes were. They then started to find out the relationship between international regime and international organization. “Are they related? How the two complement one another?” In responding to such question, we used a second example namely the international postal or parcel services.

Example 2 Postal/Parcel Services



<http://i2.cdn.turner.com/money/2012/04/25/news/economy/postal-service-senate/post-office.gi.top.jpg>

After exposing this photo to the students, we asked them whether they often deal with postal or parcel services. Majority gave responses that they did. We later asked them whether the work of the man in the picture had anything to do with international organization, most if not all students were in silence.

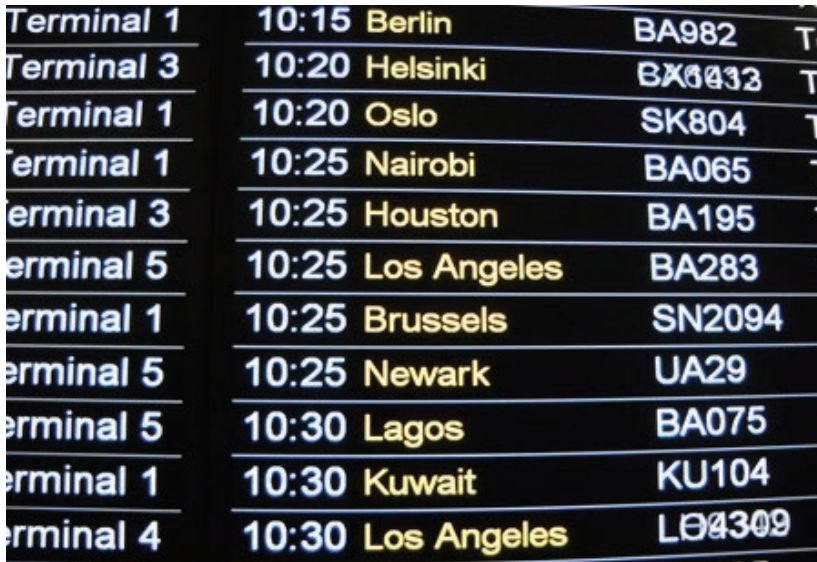
Later we explained to the students that sending one product from one country to another country is not as simple as sending it within a country. Such activities require cooperation, from customs, air freight, land transport, and so on. In dealing with such matters, one of the pertinent organizations is Universal Postal Union (UPU), an international organization located in Bern, Switzerland.

One may take it easily. Yet if there are no organizations like UPU, who will then govern the sending of postal or parcel products? Who will help develop multinational corporations such as Amazon, eBay, or Alibaba?

From this point, the students get more understanding on what international organization is.

At the later stage, students get more exposure on the linkages between international regimes with international organizations. At the Example 3, we use the example of flights schedule that fall into the regime of Civil Aviation with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as the organization that administers the regime.

Example 3 Flights Schedule (Civil Aviation Regime)



Terminal 1	10:15	Berlin	BA982	T
Terminal 3	10:20	Helsinki	BX0033	T
Terminal 1	10:20	Oslo	SK804	T
Terminal 1	10:25	Nairobi	BA065	T
Terminal 3	10:25	Houston	BA195	T
Terminal 5	10:25	Los Angeles	BA283	T
Terminal 1	10:25	Brussels	SN2094	T
Terminal 5	10:25	Newark	UA29	T
Terminal 5	10:30	Lagos	BA075	T
Terminal 1	10:30	Kuwait	KU104	T
Terminal 4	10:30	Los Angeles	LB0309	T

http://farm9.staticflickr.com/8528/8468361650_8d2579a124_b.jpg

Conceptual Framework

As a conceptual framework, international organization is inseparable with international regime. Furthermore, if one expects to get a more complete understanding, it is necessary to include a discussion on international law. For that purpose, this part will elaborate the three related concepts, namely International Law, International Regime, and International Organization.

International Law

The study of International Law may not be taught in all universities that teach International Relations. Some may regard that the subjects stand on their own and are not relevant, let alone supportive to one another. Yet for diplomats and more particularly who deal with multilateral diplomacy,

International Law is sine qua non with International Relations.

To this extent, we assume that there is a ‘sectoral ego’ between the two subjects. The scholarships of IR certainly acknowledge the existence of International Law through what they call as ‘International Regime’. For the purpose of having a balanced discourse, we will firstly describe and explain what International Law is. Later at another section, we will do similarly to International Regime.

According to Reus-Smit (2011), the history of International Law stretches back to the 16th century with its great thinkers namely Hugo Grotius (1583 – 1645) and Emerich de Vattel (1714 – 1767). As for the landmarks of International Law, they were, among others, the Treaties of Westphalia (1648) and Utrecht (1713). These landmarks created several fundamental concepts, such as statehood, sovereignty, and rightful state action.

In the last few decades, International Law has entered its modern form, known through its characteristics. Reus-Smit (2011) argue that there are least four characteristics of modern International Law:

1. Multilateral legislation

In this characteristic, the modern International Law has been developed from customary norms. Nonetheless, due to the emergence of multilateralism, the 19th – 20th centuries witnessed a high proliferation of multilateral agreements.

2. Consent and legal obligation

In this characteristic, modern International Law upholds consent as the primary source of international legal obligation.

3. Language and practice of justification

Modern International Law, in this characteristic, demonstrates a peculiar language. They consist, among others, arguments about right and wrong; legitimate action; authority and membership; and about the full spectrum of international issues.

4. The discourse of institutional autonomy

In this characteristic, modern International Law holds basic arguments that political and legal powers must be treated separately.

As for recent developments, modern International Law begins to recognize the roles of other actors than states. In the discourse of International Relations, they are often labelled as 'Non-State Actors'. These actors are, first, individuals, groups, and organisations that are increasingly becoming recognised subjects; second, non-state actors that become important agents in the law-making process; and third, the actors are no longer confined to maintaining international order.

International Regimes

One prominent scholar on International Regime is Stephen Krasner. By definition, according to Krasner, International Regime is more than a set of rules; it presupposes quite a high level of institutionalisation. Krasner defines it as, "*sets of implicit or explicit principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actors' expectations converge in a given area of international relations*" (Little, 2011).

Krasner puts the World Trade Organization (WTO) as one of the clear examples of International Regime. If this IO was previously established as an agreement, namely the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), now it has evolved

into an institution called the WTO. Thus, International Regime is more than an agreement. It is a set of rules with clear principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures.

Based on observation, scholars of International Relations often have different views on what International Regimes are. The most contending approaches in IR, namely the liberal institutionalist and realist, demonstrate this notion. Borrowing from Little (2011), below are the different views of the two school of thoughts.

Liberal institutionalists, on one hand, argue:

1. Regimes enable state to collaborate
2. Regimes promote the common good
3. Regimes flourish best when promoted and maintained by a benign hegemon
4. Regimes promote globalisation and a liberal world order

On the other hand, realists believe:

1. Regimes enable states coordinate
2. Regimes generate differential benefits for states
3. Power is the central feature of regime formation and survival
4. The nature of world order depends on the underlying principles and norms of regimes

Beside those differences, the two schools of thoughts have common assumptions on International Regime, among others:

1. States operate in an anarchic international system
2. States are rational and unitary actors
3. States are the units responsible for establishing regimes
4. Regimes are established on the basis of cooperation in the international system.

Out these contending discourse on International Regime, Krasner (as quoted from Little 2011) argues that generally there are four defining elements of a regime, namely:

1. Principles : it must have theoretical statements about how the world works;
2. Norms : it shows general standards of behaviour and identify the rights and obligations of states;
3. Rules : it operates at a lower level of generality than principles and norms; and
4. Decision-making procedures : it has specific prescriptions for behavior.

International Organizations and Indonesia's Interests in Them

Indonesia is a country that values highly to the existence of international organizations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the forefront actor of Indonesia's foreign policy, has a specific Directorate General of Multilateral Affairs (Direktorat Jenderal Multilateral, or often called in short as 'Ditjen M'). Within the Ditjen M, most if not all issues that deal with international organizations, and certainly international regimes, are administered and facilitated the country's diplomacy in international fora.

Interestingly, in regards to International Law, the Ministry has its own unit namely the Directorate General of International Law (in short: Ditjen PI). It does not mean, however, that Ditjen PI works on its own. It certainly works closely with Ditjen M. What makes them working in different venues are if the Ditjen PI has to deal with agreements or international law, either at bilateral, regional, or multilateral levels.

In short, we argue that Indonesia has strong interests with international organizations. It attaches closely with, for example,

WTO, WHO, ILO. Further, it even sometimes attempted to play actively at the United Nations Security Council, which is often labelled as the most powerful international organization that ever exists.

Indonesian foreign policy has always been an interesting research subject, as it reflects on how Indonesia places its determination in international arena. One of the determinations that we could highlight is through Indonesia's multilateralism. Indonesia's multilateralism refers to the efforts in which Indonesia is committed fully to global governance. Its commitment can be seen through its engagement in international institutions such as United Nations, ASEAN, WTO, and so forth.

Since gaining national sovereignty in 1949, Indonesia has been actively engaged in international institutions, as it joined the United Nations (UN) in 1950 and was an early and instrumental participant in its provision of peacemaking forces (Roberts, et al, 2015). Indonesia's participation in the UN is basically an effort to fulfill the mandate of constitution, specifically on the preservation of peace in the world. Speaking of which, we all know that Indonesia has become one of the biggest contributors in terms of peacekeeping operations in the world. Our military has received profound respect from other countries for the efforts made in helping people in conflicted areas and other things in accordance to the mandate given to them.

At the early stage of Indonesia's membership in the UN, the government of Indonesia sent Lambertus Nicodemus Palar as the first Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations. Ambassador Palar even had a big role in trying to gain international recognition of Indonesian independence during the conflict between the Netherlands and Indonesia in 1947. He debated the position of Indonesian sovereignty at the United

Nations and at the Security Council even though at that time he was only an “observer” in the United Nations because Indonesia was not yet a member at that time (www.kemlu.go.id, 2019). In that case, we can see that Indonesia’s interest was to ensure Indonesia’s dignity in international stage. By having international recognition, Indonesia shall have their place on the table where it can contribute further in international fora.

Indonesia’s participation in international organizations does not stop in the UN only. In terms of economic and trade interest, Indonesia has also bound itself into multilateral trade as it joined the World Trade Organization (WTO). Indonesia’s interest in the WTO by none other is to ensure fair and transparent international trade. As the protectionist sentiment is surfacing, Indonesia becomes one of the countries who is up against it. According to a statement delivered by former Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, Enggartiaso Lukita, he said at the 11th Ministerial Conference of World Trade Organization that Indonesia shall push multilateral trade and keep protecting the national interest especially at the sector of agriculture and industry. He also emphasized that all WTO members must fight protectionism because it contradicts with the spirit of multilateral trade (www.kemendag.go.id, 2017).

Following Indonesia’s role in the WTO, Indonesia’s involvement is based on national interests which are to encourage economic growth and alleviate poverty. Substantially, Indonesia is always involved in issues that are of major interest to the country, such as development, intellectual property, the environment, and the establishment of WTO rules that regulate multilateral trade (www.kemlu.go.id, 2014). At this point, Indonesia is undoubtedly significant actor in the WTO.

On another aspect, Indonesia’s interest in international organizations also touches the social and cultural context. As commonly known,

Indonesia is a moslem majority country. Due to this fact, the fraternity between moslem must be preserved and maintained. In order to fulfill the obligation, Indonesian government joined the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). In the OIC, Indonesia has provided support for the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian State with Jerusalem as its capital. The realization of this support was manifested in the form of diplomatic support, namely the recognition of the decision of the Palestinian National Council to proclaim the Palestinian State on November 15, 1988. Support was then continued with the opening of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Indonesia and Palestine on October 19, 1989 (www.kemlu.go.id, 2014).

Recalling Indonesia's determination through its foreign policy, it is worth of inclusion to assess Indonesia's role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). As one of the founding fathers, Indonesia shall prove itself in front of the world especially about its leadership in the region. At the beginning, Indonesia's leadership was basically accompanied by the creation of ASEAN in 1967. According to Christopher B. Roberts and Erlina Widyaningsih, both are the experts in ASEAN study, Indonesia has long been said to be the 'natural born leader' or 'first among equals' within the ASEAN (Roberts and Widyaningsih, 2015).

Indonesia's leadership in ASEAN can be traced back through the era of President Soeharto. Under his leadership, Indonesia played important roles in ASEAN as he enacted mediation, agency and extra-regional diplomacy. For instance, when diplomatic relations faltered between Malaysia and the Philippines in 1968 over allegations that Manila had been plotting to fund a separatist rebellion in Sabah (known as the Corregidor Affair), Indonesia's President Soeharto intervened at an ASEAN Ministerial Meeting with a proposal for a cooling-off period (Roberts and Widyaningsih, 2015). This was one of the examples that we could learn about

Indonesia's role in ASEAN particularly through its effort as a mediator.

In global economic scope, Indonesia has shown profound interest in it by taking active participation in the G-20. G-20 is a forum consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey, whose mandate is to study, review, and promote high-level discussion of policy issues pertaining to the promotion of international financial stability and accommodating state industrial growth and growing together operates different discuss key issues at the world economic affairs.

Indonesia's role in the G-20 advances the interests of developing countries and safeguards the creation of an inclusive and sustainable global economic system. In this juncture, the shift in Indonesia's position from low income country to being middle-income country, requires adjusting Indonesia's profile in the outside world. For this reason, Indonesia's active role in the G-20 is important because the G-20 can be used as a forum for Indonesian foreign policy instruments to support Indonesia's efforts to become a developed country by 2025 (www.kemlu.go.id, 2014).

Following Indonesia's future and its goal to become a developed country, Indonesia is now entering a brand-new chapter under the presidency of Joko Widodo. As he won the election for second term, people might ask what Indonesian foreign policy would be. Dated back to the first term of President Jokowi's administration, one of the achievements that Indonesia gained was to be non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The UN Security Council is regarded as the most prestigious council under the UN panel whose mandates emphasize the importance of world security such as humanitarian, nuclear, and other issues related to international peace and security.

As non-permanent member, Indonesia has strategized its priorities and agendas. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (www.kemlu.go.id, 2019), the government has set four priority issues and one special attention issue namely:

1. Continuing the contribution of the Indonesian government in its efforts to realize world peace, among others through strengthening the ecosystem/geopolitics of global peace and stability by promoting peaceful dialogue and resolution of conflicts.
 - 1.1. Peaceful dispute resolution promotion through partnerships and regionalism.
 - 1.2. Increased peacekeeping and peacebuilding processes:
 - Improving the quality and effectiveness of peacekeeping missions
 - Promote partnerships in sustaining peace and,
 - Increasing the role of women in the peace process
2. Building synergies between regional organizations to maintain peace and stability in the region.
3. Increasing cooperation between countries and the UN Security Council to combat terrorism, extremism and radicalism.
 - 3.1. Creating a comprehensive approach
 - 3.2. Overcome root sources of terrorism, radicalism and violent extremism
4. The Indonesian government will also try to synergize efforts to create peace with sustainable development efforts.
 - 4.1. Ensuring peace, security and stability to ensure compliance with agenda 2030, including in Africa

- 4.2. Establish a global partnership in discussing the security implications of the economy, health and the environment.

For the special attention issue, Indonesia will continue to give its supports for the issue of Palestine.

In essence, Indonesia's interest in international organizations can be construed as 'the old wine in a new bottle'. Even though the government seems to develop new strategies in its foreign policy, the endgame has always been the same. Yes, 'national interest at all cost' has been carried out for over decades since the era of President Soekarno all the way to Jokowi's administration.

Despite all that, Indonesia's multilateralism will always be an interesting subject to be analyzed. Some might criticize President Jokowi's foreign policy and some will show confidence in it. Whatever happens in the foreseeable future, Indonesia will always pursue its one and only agenda which is the national interest. For Indonesia, international organizations can be useful to create partnerships and to integrate Indonesia into advanced world affairs.

Encyclopedia of International Organizations

1. Advisory Centre on World Trade Organization Law (ACWL)



Formed : July 15, 2001

Headquarter: Geneva

Mandate : The ACWL's mission is to provide developing countries and LDCs with the legal capacity necessary to enable them to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the WTO.

ACWL Regimes:

1. Agreement establishing the ACWL of 15 July 2011
2. Agreement Establishing the ACWL
3. Agreement Establishing the ACWL - Annex I
4. Agreement Establishing the ACWL - Annex II
5. Agreement Establishing the ACWL - Annex IV
6. Management Board Documents
7. Rules for the Subcontracting of External Legal Counsel
8. Billing Policy and Time Budget
9. Protocols of Accession
10. Protocol of Accession Sample for Developing Countries

Indonesia is a member of Advisory Centre on World Trade Organization Law (ACWL)

2. African Development Bank (AfDB)



Formed : 1964
Headquarter : Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Mandate : The overarching objective of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is to spur sustainable economic development

and social progress in its regional member countries (RMCs), thus contributing to poverty reduction

AfDB Regimes:

1. Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank of 10 September 1964
2. Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank
3. Loan and Grant Conditions
4. General Conditions Applicable to Loan, Guarantee and Grant Agreements of the AfDB and the ADF
5. General Conditions Applicable to the African Development Bank Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements (Sovereign Entities)
6. General Conditions Applicable to the African Development Fund Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements (Sovereign Entities)
7. Sectoral Policies
8. Establishment of the Africa Climate Change Fund
9. Transport Sector Policy
10. Education Sector Policy Paper (ESPP)
11. Forestry Policy Paper
12. Politiquesectorielleenmatière de santé
13. Policies on Cross Cutting Issues

14. Bank Group Policy and Procedures for Supplementary Financing
15. Bank Group Policy on Utilization of Savings on Loans
16. Policy and Procedures for the Recovery of Arrears on Loans
17. Bank Group Credit Policy
18. AfDB Group Policy on Poverty Reduction
19. Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration Policy
20. AfDB Policy on Guarantees
21. The Gender Policy
22. Environmental Safeguards Policy
23. Debt Management Policy
24. Bank Group Policy on Non-Concessional Debt Accumulation
25. The international initiative to resolve the debt problems of the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

Indonesia is not a member of African Development Bank (AfDB)

3. African Union (AU)



Formed : 1999
Headquarter : Addis Ababa
Mandate : To build on the OAU's work by establishing a body that could accelerate the process of integration in Africa, support the

empowerment of African states in the global economy and address the multifaceted social, economic and political problems facing the continent.

AU Regimes:

1. OAU Charter, Addis Ababa, 25 May 1963
2. Environment Convention
3. Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa
4. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
5. Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
6. Cultural Charter for Africa
7. Aviation Treaty
8. African Civil Aviation Commission Constitution
9. Revised Constitution of the African Civil Aviation Commission
10. Refugee Convention
11. OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa
12. Financial, Trade, Convention
13. Constitution of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
14. Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community
15. Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan African Parliament
16. Human Right Convention
17. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
18. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
19. Protocol to the African Charter on Human And Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
20. African Youth Charter
21. African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)
22. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
23. Arms control

24. Convention for the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa
25. The African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty)
26. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism
27. The African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact
28. Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union
29. Energy Convention
30. Convention of the African Energy Commission
31. Health Convention
32. Agreement for the Establishment of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI)
33. Other Convention
34. General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization of African Unity
35. Constitutive Act of the African Union
36. African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption
37. Protocol of the Court of Justice of the African Union
38. African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance
39. Statute of the African Union Commission on International Law

Indonesia is not a member of African Union (AU)

4. Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)

Formed : February 1, 2004

Headquarter : Hobart, Australia

Mandate : ACAP is a multilateral agreement which seeks to conserve albatrosses and petrels by coordinating international activity to mitigate known threats to their populations.



ACAP Regimes:

1. Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels of 1 February 2004
2. Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
3. Revised Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Indonesia is not a member of Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)

5. Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)



Formed : 2003

Headquarter : Buenos Aires, Argentina

Mandate : Supporting the

annual Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and the meeting of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP).

- Facilitating the exchange of information between the Parties required in the Treaty and the Environment Protocol.
- Collecting, storing, archiving and making available the documents of the ATCM.
- Providing and disseminating information about the Antarctic Treaty system and Antarctic activities.

ATS Regimes: ¹

1. The Antarctic Treaty
2. Environment Convention
3. Protocol on Environmental Protection to The Antarctic Treaty
4. Convention for The Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS)
5. Convention on The Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

Indonesia is not a member of Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)

6. Arab League



Formed : March 22, 1945

Headquarter : Cairo

Mandate : To draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries.

1. http://www.ats.aq/devAS/ats_meetings_doc_database.aspx?lang=en&menu=2 accessed in September 5, 2016 at 2:45 PM.

Arab League Regimes:

1. Agreement Establishing the Arab League
2. Alexandria Protocol
3. Charter of the Arab League of 22 March 1945
4. Human Right Convention
5. Arab Charter on Human Rights
6. Protocol for the Treatment of Palestinians in Arab States
7. Arms Control Convention
8. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism
9. Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty
10. Arab League declaration on the invasion of Palestine
11. Financial, Trade, Convention
12. Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
13. Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty
14. Other Regime
15. Riyadh Arab Agreement for Judicial Cooperation
16. Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences
17. Environment Convention
18. The Arab League:
19. Cultural Treaty

Indonesia is not a member of Arab League

7. Arctic Council



Formed : September 19, 1996

Headquarter : Tromso, Norway

Mandate : Promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular on

issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.

Arctic Council Regimes:

1. Ottawa Declaration of 1996
2. Agreement Establishing the Arctic Council
3. Environment Convention
4. Iqaluit Declaration of 17-18 September 1998
5. Barrow Declaration of 13 October 2000
6. Inari Declaration of 10 October 2002
7. Reykjavik Declaration of 24 November 2004
8. Salekhard Declaration of 26 October 2006
9. Tromsø Declaration of 29 April 2009
10. Nuuk Declaration of 12 May 2011 (Agreement on Cooperation On Aeronautical And Maritime Search And Rescue In The Artic.)
11. Kiruna Declaration of 15 May 2013 (agreement on Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic.)
12. Iqaluit Declaration of 24 April 2015

Indonesia is not a member of Arctic Council

8. Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD)



Formed : June 18, 2002
Headquarter : Kuwait City, Kuwait
Mandate : To serve as the missing link in Asian cooperation while constituting an informal and non-

institutionalized forum for Asian Foreign Ministers to regularly exchange views on issues of mutual interest.

ACD Regimes:

1. Financial and Trade Convention
2. Chiang Mai Declaration of 21-22 June 2003 on Asian Bond Market Development
3. Declaration on Asia Cooperation
4. Islamabad Declaration
5. Colombo Declaration
6. Financial, Energy, Cultural, etc, Convention
7. Doha Declaration
8. Technology Convention
9. Seoul IT Declaration

Indonesia is a member of Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ADC)

9. Association of Caribbean States (ACS)



Formed : July 24, 1994
Headquarter : Port of Spain, Trinidad
Mandate : The strengthening of the regional co-operation and integration process, with a view to creating an enhanced economic space in the region;

preserving the environmental integrity of the Caribbean Sea which is regarded as the common patrimony of the peoples of the region; and promoting sustainable development of the Greater Caribbean.

ACS Regimes:

1. Convention Establishing the Association of Caribbean States
2. Human Right Agreement
3. Agreement for Regional Cooperation on Natural Disasters
4. Financial and Trade Agreement
5. Declaration of Santo Domingo
6. Declaration of Margarita
7. Air Transport Agreement

Indonesia is not a member of Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

10. Asian Development Bank (ADB)



Formed : December 19, 1966
Headquarter : Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines
Mandate : The Asian Development Bank aims for an Asia and Pacific free from poverty. ADB in partnership with

member governments, independent specialists and other financial institutions is focused on delivering projects in developing member countries that create economic and development impact.

ADB Regimes:

1. ADB Charter
2. Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank
3. Agricultural Policy
4. Operational Plan for Sustainable Food Security in Asia and the Pacific
5. Rural Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth

6. Financial, Trade, and Custom Policy
7. Anticorruption Policy
8. ADB Cofinancing Policy
9. Energy Policy
10. Education Policy
11. Policy on Education
12. Other Policy
13. Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy
14. Policy on Gender and Development
15. Policy on Indigenous Peoples
16. Resident Mission Policy

Indonesia is a member of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

11. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)



Formed : December 25, 2015
Headquarter : Beijing, China
Mandate : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank aims to support the building of infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region.

AIIB Regimes:

1. Article of Agreement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
2. Agreement Establishing Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
3. Financial Policy
4. Corporate Procurement Policy of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
5. Public Information Policy of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

6. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Operational Policy on Financing
7. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Policy on Sovereign-Backed Loan and Guarantee Pricing
8. Environment Policy
9. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Policy on Environmental and Social

Indonesia is a member of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

12. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)



Formed : 1989
Headquarter : Singapore
Mandate : Our primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-

Pacific region, to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment.

APEC Regimes:

1. 1989 APEC Ministerial Meeting
2. Agreement establishing APEC
3. Financial, Trade, and Other Declaration
4. APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration of Common Resolve 15 November 1994
5. APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration for Action 19 November 1995

6. Shanghai Accord
7. Bangkok Declaration on Partnership for the Future
8. Santiago Declaration of 20-21 November 2004
9. Hanoi Declaration of 18-19 November 2006
10. Honolulu Declaration of 12-13 November 2011
11. Bali Declaration 8 October 2013
12. Energy Declaration
13. Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development

Statement by the Delegation of Indonesia at Meeting of the WTO Committee on Trade and Development – Aid for Trade

Indonesia would like to take this opportunity to thank the WTO and the Asian Development Bank for co-hosting with the Government of Indonesia the Regional Review Meeting on Aid for Trade, held on 14 June 2011 in Jakarta.

The meeting was quite an achievement in that it was attended by almost 250 participants, including several ministers from the ASEAN region, country, international organization and donor representatives such as the WTO, ADB, AusAID, JICA, the World Bank, UNIDO, OECD, APEC, ITC, USTR, and UNDP, as well as local participants.

This third Asia Pacific Regional Review meeting was significant as it provided an understanding on how aid for trade has helped the region in increasing export of goods and services in the current economic situation, and how it has enhanced the integration into the multilateral trading system and benefit from liberalized trade and increased market access.

The meeting was divided into 4 sessions which comprised a discussion on a strategic overview on trade policies, economic

development and aid for trade in the Asia Pacific; the role of aid for trade in the region and showcase how it addresses trade-related constraints and infrastructure gaps; critical areas where private sector has a role to play as a beneficiary and leverage of aid for trade including finance, trade facilitation and public-private partnership and other constraints; and key messages coming from the case stories submitted on the Asia-Pacific for the Global Review.

The event also prompted the further development of the Regional Technical Group on Aid for Trade and marked the launching of the Asian International Economists Network website by the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia and the President of the Asian Development Bank.

The meeting also benefited from a presentation of the WTO/UNESCAP/OECD case story analyses and the introduction of a number of individual case stories from donors and partners in the region.

Messages emanating from Regional Reviews have made clear of the need and importance of Aid for Trade and has spurred the vigor necessary for the regions' development partners and developing member countries to continue their collaborative effort to strengthen trade in order to boost economic growth and reduce poverty in Asia and the Pacific.

In this regard, Indonesia supports the WTO's valuable effort to continue providing assistance to members to enhance their capacity and integration into the multilateral trading system and to develop trade policies and strategies to complement their development agenda through Aid for Trade.

As the co-host of the Asia Pacific Regional Review Meeting on Aid for Trade, Indonesia once again gives the highest acknowledgement

to the WTO and the Asian Development Bank for the excellent cooperation which led to a successful meeting of the Regional Review. We also thank the contributors who participated and shared their insights on the current Aid for Trade issues in the Asia Pacific region.

We would also like to thank all of you who have been involved in this Regional Review Meeting. It is also our hope that with the assistance of our partners, the region's objective to better integrate in the world economy will fully materialize and bring profound economic and social benefit in the region.

The Asia Pacific experience on Aid for Trade have been an important lesson learned for us and provided information to be conveyed to the Third Global Review on Aid for Trade that will be held in July 2011 in Geneva. It is our hope that the regional meeting that was held in Jakarta and the Asia Pacific experience have contributed in the further development and expansion of the aid for trade initiative.

Indonesia is a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

13. Asia Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)

Formed : 1948 in Baguio, Philippines
Headquarter : Bangkok, Thailand
Mandate : APFIC functions as a Regional Consultative Forum raising awareness amongst member countries, fisheries organizations and fisheries professionals in the Asia-Pacific region.



APFIC Regimes: Agreement for the Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission²

Indonesia is a member of Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)

14. Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN)



Formed : August 8, 1967
Headquarter : Jakarta, Indonesia
Mandate : To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful

community of Southeast Asian Nations, - To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

ASEAN Regimes:

1. Bangkok Declaration of 8 August 1967
2. Agreement Establishing ASEAN
3. Security Convention
4. ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
5. ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism
6. Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
7. Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone
8. Financial, Trade, and Custom Convention

² <http://www.fao.org/apfic/background/apfic-agreement/en/> accessed in September 5, 2016 at 8:57 PM.

9. Agreement for the Establishment of an ASEAN Development Fund
10. ASEAN Agreement on Medical Device Directive
11. ASEAN Agreement on the Movement of Natural Persons
12. ASEAN Agreement on Customs
13. ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services
14. ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Inter-State Transport
15. ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Air Freight Services
16. ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on Air Services
17. ASEAN Petroleum Security Agreement
18. ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement
19. ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement
20. Protocol to Provide Special Consideration for Rice and Sugar
21. Agreement on the Establishment of ASEAN Animal Health Trust Fund
22. Agreement to Establish and Implement the ASEAN Single Window
23. Agreement on the ASEAN Harmonized Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) Regulatory Regime
24. ASEAN Framework Agreement on Multimodal Transport
25. ASEAN Protocol on Enhanced Dispute Settlement Mechanism
26. ASEAN Framework Agreement for the Integration of Priority Sectors
27. Agreement on the ASEAN Harmonized Cosmetic Regulatory Scheme
28. Protocol Governing the Implementation of the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature
29. ASEAN Tourism Agreement
30. ASEAN Framework Agreement on Mutual Recognition Arrangements
31. ASEAN Sectoral Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Electrical and Electronic Equipment

32. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services
33. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services
34. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Architectural Services
35. ASEAN Framework Arrangement for the Mutual Recognition of Surveying Qualifications
36. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services
37. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners
38. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners
39. ASEAN Sectoral Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Inspection of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products
40. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals
41. ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Accountancy Services
42. ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Goods in Transit
43. Protocol 3 Types and Quantity of Road Vehicles
44. Protocol 4 Technical Requirements of Vehicles
45. Protocol 8 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to Implement the ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Goods in Transit
46. Protocol 5 ASEAN Scheme of Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance
47. Protocol 1 – Designation of Transit Transport Routes and Facilities
48. Agreement on the Recognition of Commercial Vehicle Inspection Certificates for Goods Vehicles and Public Service Vehicles Issued by ASEAN Member Countries

49. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Energy
50. Manila, Philippines
51. Protocol to Amend the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Energy
52. Protocol to Amend the Ministerial Understanding on ASEAN Cooperation in Finance
53. Protocol to Amend ASEAN Agreements
54. ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
55. Protocol to Implement the Initial Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
56. Protocol to Implement the Second Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
57. Protocol to Implement the Third Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement Services
58. Protocol to Amend the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
59. Protocol to Implement the Fourth Package of Commitments on Air Transport Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
60. Protocol to Implement the Third Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
61. Protocol to Implement the Fifth Package of Commitments Under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
62. Protocol to Implement the Fifth Package of Commitments on Air Transport Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
63. Protocol to Implement the Sixth Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
64. Protocol to Implement the Fourth Package of Commitments on Financial Services Under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
65. Protocol to Implement the Seventh Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services

66. Protocol to Implement the Sixth Package of Commitments on Air Transport Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
67. Protocol to Implement the Eighth Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
68. Protocol to Implement the Fifth Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
69. Protocol to Implement the Seventh Package of Commitments on Air Transport Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
70. Protocol to Implement the Sixth Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
71. Protocol to Implement the Ninth Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
72. Framework Agreement on Enhancing ASEAN Economic Cooperation
73. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Tourism Information Centre
74. Agreement of the Preferential Shortlisting of ASEAN Contractors
75. Protocol to Amend ASEAN Agreements
76. Agreement on ASEAN Energy Cooperation
77. Protocol Amending the Agreement on ASEAN Energy Cooperation
78. Protocol Amending the Agreement on the ASEAN Energy Cooperation
79. Agreement on the Recognition of Domestic Driving Licenses Issued by ASEAN Countries
80. Protocol to Amend ASEAN Agreement
81. Basic Agreement on ASEAN Industrial Projects
82. Agreement on the ASEAN Food Security Reserve
83. Second Protocol to Amend the Agreement on the ASEAN Food Security

84. Socio-Cultural Convention
85. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management
86. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
87. ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
88. ASEAN Agreement on Trans boundary Haze Pollution
89. Agreement on the Augmentation of the ASEAN Science Fund
90. Charter of the ASEAN University Network
91. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN University Network
92. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Cultural Fund
93. Agreement for the Promotion of Cooperation in Mass Media and Cultural Activities
94. Other Convention
95. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia
96. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Statement by DPR of Indonesia, H. E. Ina H. Krisnamurthi as A Deputy Permanent Representative of Indonesia To The United Nations On Behalf Of Asean At The Second Committee Of The 71 St Session Of The United Nations General Assembly On Agenda Item 25: Agriculture, Food Security And Nutrition - New York, October 24 2016.

Food security is a universal necessity for all people. Food security not only carries significant benefits for human health, but also serves as the basis to achieve sustained economic growth.

Presently, on a global scale, agricultural production per capita is double the actual need.

Although, what is confounding is that one in nine people in the world still suffer from chronic hunger, which is about 793 million people. Not far from that, 767 million people, live on less than \$1.25 a day.

The correlation between poverty and hunger is no coincidence, as poverty is known to be a root cause of food insecurity and malnutrition. Food insecurity has also been caused by price volatility as a result of food production shortages. Climate change, land and water resource degradation and the deterioration of related ecosystems are some of the main causes for the shortage of food production.

Concerns do remain on the excessive volatile food prices. Without a doubt, they pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and improved nutrition.

Taking into account poverty and price volatility, it is essential that we understand that food security requires a combination of coordinated actions in various sectors. We are talking about integrated actions in finance, trade, climate adaptation, agriculture, health and nutrition, infrastructure, energy and other sectors.

Ultimately, the sum of all the coordinated and integrated action should lead to resilient, diverse and productive agriculture and food systems.

For ASEAN, the issue of food security remains high priority. While ASEAN has successfully achieved the Millennium Development Goal of reducing hunger by half by 2015, the challenges of ensuring food security and nutrition still remain. Nearly 65 million people in ASEAN countries are still undernourished with high stunting rate of children and under age of five in some countries.

The detrimental impacts of environmental and climate-related change and declining natural resource base have also increased the vulnerability of 600 million people in the region to the present and emerging threats of food security. Clearly, ASEAN still needs to do more to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in the region.

In order to tackle these main challenges, within the ASEAN Economic Community, we have taken some concrete steps, including the establishment of institutional mechanisms within the region.

In the food, agriculture and forestry sector, we adopted a Strategic Plan from 2016 to 2025. This Strategic Plan has been designed to guide ASEAN towards the completion of the MDGs and the SDGs and to achieve the related goals of the UN Zero Hunger. It's meant to support the 40 percent of the ASEAN population who depend on the forest and agriculture sector for their livelihoods.

Through the strategic plan, ASEAN envisions a competitive, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agriculture and forestry sector integrated with the global economy, based on a single market and production base contributing to food and nutrition security and prosperity in the ASEAN Community.

We have also adopted the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework, to provide pragmatic approaches toward food security in the region. It aims to, amongst others, ensure food stability, and operationalize regional food emergency relief arrangements. This framework was established with the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security 2015 - 2020. It is our hope that the framework and the plan of action will ensure long-term food security, nutrition and to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN region.

Other institutional mechanisms within ASEAN that complement the forest and agriculture strategic plan and ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework, include the ASEAN Climate Change

Initiative and the ASEAN Multi sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry toward Food Security. Both serve as platforms in driving mutual collaboration on climate change and food security.

In addition, taking into consideration the importance of fisheries to the improved economy and food security of the region, ASEAN has also strived to follow up the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN region. Recently, the High-Level Consultation on Regional Cooperation in Sustainable Fisheries Development towards the ASEAN Economic Community was held in Bangkok, 3 August 2016. During that meeting, ASEAN member countries have agreed to increase cooperation to combat Illegal, unreported and unregulated Fishing as well as enhancing the competitiveness of ASEAN fish and fisheries product. Mr. Chairman, Undoubtedly, we must seize the opportunity to eradicate hunger in our lifetime as envisaged as Goal 2 in the 2030 Agenda. But broad commitment from the international community is not enough. It needs common efforts and adequate supports to implement those commitments into concrete actions. In that regard, we also believe that multi-stakeholder partnerships are imperative as it can help to promote engagement, to transform global commitments into local actions and to raise awareness of the importance of supporting the poorest and most-needy people. Equally important is allocation of adequate resources in training and research institutions to enhance agricultural productive capacity, particularly for improved production and productivity of non-cereals, reduction of post-harvest loss and food waste along the entire value chain In this context, ASEAN further stresses the need to continue strengthening cooperation with the United Nations system to attain the goal of ensuring sustainable food security and nutrition in the world. Thank you.

Indonesia is a member of ASEAN

15. Australia Group (AG)

The Australia Group

Formed : 1985

Mandate : Australia Group help member countries to identify those exports which need to be controlled so as not to contribute to the spread of chemical and biological weapons.

AG Regime: Australia Group only help the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention to the fullest extent possible.³

Indonesia is not a member of Australia Group (AG)

16. Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty (ANZUS)



Formed : September 1, 1951

Mandate : To provide a collective security between Australia and New Zealand and, separately, Australia and the United States, to co-operate on military matters in the Pacific Ocean region.

ANZUS Treaty: Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty.⁴

Indonesia is not a member of Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty

³ <http://www.australiagroup.net/en/index.html> accessed in September 5, 2016 at 10:25 PM

⁴ <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/treaties/1952/2.html> accessed in September 5, 2016 at 2:56 PM.

17. Bank for International Settlements (BIS)



Formed : May 17, 1930

Headquarter : Basel, Switzerland

Mandate : The mission of the BIS is to serve central banks in their pursuit of monetary and financial stability, to foster international cooperation in those areas and to act as a bank for central banks.

BIS Regimes:

1. The Hague Agreement 1930
2. Agreement Establishing Bank for International Settlements
3. Financial, Trade, and Custom Policy
4. Basel Committee
5. Other Agreement
6. Convention respecting the Bank for International Settlements
7. Protocol regarding the immunities of the Bank for International Settlements

Indonesia is a member of Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

18. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)



Formed : 6 June 1997

Headquarter: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Mandate : Harness shared and accelerated growth through mutual cooperation in different areas of common interests by mitigating the onslaught of globalization and by utilizing regional resources and geographical advantages.

BIMSTEC Regimes:

1. Bangkok Declaration of 6 June 1997
2. Agreement Establishing BIMSTEC
3. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement ⁵
4. BIMSTEC Free Trade Area Framework Agreement
5. Declaration on 1st BIMSTEC Summit
6. Declaration on 2nd BIMSTEC Summit
7. Declaration on 3rd BIMSTEC Summit
8. Technology Sector Agreement
9. BIMSTEC Agreed Statement on Cooperation in Technology Sector
10. Colombo Joint Declaration

Indonesia is not a member of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

19. Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)



Formed : January 24, 1997

Headquarter : Thessaloniki, Greece

Mandate : Promoting regional trade links, cross country projects, foreign direct investment, supporting activities that contribute to sustainable development, with an emphasis on the generation of employment in the member

countries, ensuring that each operation is economically and financially sound

BSTDB Regimes:

1. Agreement Establishing the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank

5. <http://www.bimstec.org/index.php?page=bimstec-summit> accessed in September 5, 2016 at 11:31 PM.

2. Financial, Trade, and Custom Policy ⁶
3. Anti-Fraud Policy
4. Anti-Corruption Policy
5. Anti-Money Laundering Policy
6. Anti-Terrorism Financing Policy
7. Domiciliation of BSTDB Counterparties Policy.
8. Financial Sector Policy
9. Portfolio Risk Management and Investment Policies
10. Operations Cycle Policy
11. Environmental Policy
12. Environmental and Social Policy
13. Other Policy
14. Operational Risk Management Policy
15. Observer Status Policy

Indonesia is not a member of Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)

20. Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA)



Formed : December 14, 2004
Headquarter : Caracas, Venezuela
Mandate : To consolidate regional economic integration based on a vision of social welfare, bartering and mutual economic aid.

ALBA Regimes:

1. Cuba-Venezuela Agreement

⁶ <http://www.bstdb.org/about-us/key-documents?SearchTxt=&search-type=&-year=&Countries=&type=&product=§ors=&crossCountry=&chunk=2>
accessed in September 5, 2016 at 11:48 PM.

2. Agreement Establishing ALBA
3. People's Trade Agreement
4. Energy Treaty
5. ALBA Energy Treaty
6. Financial, Trade, and Custom Treaty
7. Joint Declaration
8. Agreement for The Constitution of Economic Area of ALBA-TCP
9. Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP)
10. Other Treaty
11. Agreement for the Implementation of Programs on Food
12. Agreement for the Establishment of a Company Binational Food
13. Security Treaty
14. Security Agreement and Food Sovereignty
15. Special Declaration on The Establishment of a Defense Council of ALBA

Indonesia is not a member of Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA)



21. Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

Formed : July 4, 1973

Headquarter : Georgetown, Guyana

Mandate : To create a Caribbean Community that is integrated, inclusive and resilient; driven by knowledge

excellence, innovation and productivity; a Community where every citizen is secure and has the opportunity to realise his or her potential with guaranteed human rights and social justice; and contributes to, and shares in, its economic, social and cultural

prosperity; a Community which is a unified and competitive force in the global arena.

CARICOM Regimes:

1. Treaty of Chaguaramas of 4 July 1973
2. Agreement Establishing CARICOM
3. Protocol on the Revision of the Treaty of Chaguaramas
4. Financial, Trade, and Custom Organization
5. Treaty – OECS
6. CARICOM Travel Card (CARIPASS) Treaty
7. Agreement to Enable the Entry into Force of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing The Caribbean Community Single Market and Economy.
8. Security Treaty
9. Caribbean Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Serious Criminal Matters
10. Treaty on Security Assistance among CARICOM Member States
11. CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty
12. Protocol to the Treaty on Security Assistance Among CARICOM Member States relating to the Establishment of COPACS
13. Protocol Amending the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas to incorporate CONSLE and IMPACS
14. Other Treaty
15. Protocol to the Revised Treaty establishing CARICOM, including CSME regarding the Relationship between provisions on the Original Jurisdiction of the CCJ and the Constitutions of State Parties

Indonesia is not a member of Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

22. Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)



Formed : January 26, 1970
Headquarter : Wildey, St. Michael,
Barbados
Mandate : CDB intends to be the
leading catalyst for development resources

into the Region, working in an efficient, responsive and collaborative manner with our Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs) and other development partners, towards the systematic reduction of poverty in their countries through social and economic development.

CDB Regimes:

1. Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Development Bank
2. Financial, Trade, and Custom Policy ⁷
3. The Special Development Fund SDF
4. Housing Sector Policy
5. Whistleblower Policy
6. Compliance Policy
7. Information Disclosure Policy
8. Private Sector Development Strategy
9. Other Policy
10. Integrity and Ethics Policy
11. Climate Resilience Strategy
12. Disaster Management Strategy
13. Gender Equality Policy and Operational Strategy
14. Evaluation Policy
15. Environmental Policy
16. Projects Complaints Mechanism Policy
17. Education Policy

⁷ <http://www.caribank.org/about-cdb/bankpolicies-strategies> accessed in September 6, 2016 at 1:01 AM.

18. Education and Training Policy and Strategy
19. Technology Sector Policy
20. Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services (CTCS)

Indonesia is not a member of Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

23. Central American Integration System (SICA)



Formed : February 1, 1993

Headquarter : Honduras

Mandate : To promote the economic integration and the balanced economic and social development of the Central American region, which includes the founding countries and the non-founding regional countries.

SICA Regimes:

1. Tegucigalpa Protocol of 1 February 1993
2. Agreement Establishing SICA
3. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
4. General Treaty for Economic Integration (Guatemala Protocol)
5. Alliance for Sustainable Development
6. Social – Cultural Agreement
7. Social Integration Treaty
8. Agreement Establishing the Educational and Cultural Coordination (CECC)
9. Central Convention for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
10. Central to the Convention on exhibitions of archaeological objects, historical and artistic
11. Central Convention for the restitution and returns of Archaeological Objects, Artistic and Historic
12. Other Agreement
13. Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America

Indonesia is not a member of Central American Bank for Economic Integration

24. Central American Parliament (PARLACEN)



Formed : October 28, 1991

Headquarter : Guatemala City

Mandate : To realize an integration that is political and ideological representative in a pluralistic democratic system that

guarantees free elections and participation on equal conditions for political parties.

PARLACEN Regimes:

1. Esquipulas II Agreement
2. Agreement Establishing PARLACEN
3. Social Declaration
4. Declaration of the Second Regional Meeting of Indigenous Peoples and African Descendants held in El Salvador
5. DEC-0001-0227-2011 about Violence on woman
6. DEC-0001-0228-2011 about Indigenous People
7. Other Declaration
8. Final Declaration XVI FORUM OF TOURIST DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION Central American and Caribbean, "Multidestino, VISION AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION TOURIST"
9. Environment Declaration
10. DEC-0004-0229-2011 Political Declaration on "the global day of the earth."
11. DEC-0002-0239-2012 Earth day

Indonesia is not a member of Central American Parliament (PARLACEN)

25. Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)



Formed : October 7, 2002

Headquarter : Moscow, Russia

Mandate: To realize a collective security between the state members, the CSTO charter reaffirmed the desire of all participating states to abstain from the use or threat of force. Signatories would not be able to join other military alliances or other groups of states, while aggression against one signatory would be perceived as an aggression against all.

CSTO Regimes:

1. The Treaty on Collective Security (Tashkent, 15 May 1992)
2. Agreement Establishing CSTO
3. Security and Law Enforcement Convention
4. The Protocol on the extension of the Collective Security Treaty
5. Agreement on basic principles of military and technical cooperation between the member states of the Collective Security Treaty
6. Protocol on the exercise of control over the targeted use of military goods supplied under the Agreement on the basic principles of military and technical cooperation between the member states of the Collective Security Treaty
7. The Agreement on mutual ensuring safety of secret information within the CSTO
8. Agreement on operational equipment area, the joint use of military infrastructure of the CSTO member states
9. The agreement on personnel training for CSTO member states
10. Agreement on peacekeeping activities of the Collective Security Treaty Organization
11. The agreement on the Collective Rapid Response Forces

12. Agreement on cooperation of the CSTO member states in the development, production, operation, maintenance, modernization, extension of the operation and utilization of military products
13. Agreement on the formation and functioning of forces and means of the collective security system of the CSTO
14. The agreement on the status of forming of forces and means of the collective security system of the CSTO
15. The agreement on the basic principles of creating a hidden control system of forces and means of the CSTO collective security system
16. Agreement on training for law enforcement, fire, rescue bodies and special services of the CSTO member states
17. Protocol on Cooperation of the Member States of the Organization of Collective Security Treaty to combat criminal activities in the field of information
18. Agreement on Cooperation of the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty in the field of transport and other military formations, their movable property, as well as military products
19. Agreement on cooperation in the field of advertising and exhibition activities in the sphere of military-economic cooperation between the CSTO member states
20. Other Convention
21. Treaty the Charter of the Collective Security
22. Agreement on the Legal Status of the Collective Security Treaty Organization
23. Agreement on the establishment of a unified system of technical cover of the railways of the CSTO member states

Indonesia is not a member of Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

26. Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources



Formed : April 7, 1982
Headquarter : Tasmania, Australia
Mandate : Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) goal is to preserve marine life and environmental integrity in and near Antarctica.

CAMLR Regime:

CAMLR Convention

- Agreement Establishing CAMLR

Indonesia is not a member of Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

27. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)



Formed : December 8, 1991
Headquarter : Minsk, Belarus
Mandate : Coordinating activities of statistical organizations of the CIS countries, developing and implementing a unified statistical methodology on the basis of mutual consultations, securing comparability and continuity of

statistical elaborations, facilitating wide-scale information exchange in the framework of the CIS, organizing seminars and employing other forms of rendering assistance to national statistical services. The Committee is entrusted with creating and maintaining common statistical database.

CIS Regimes:

1. Agreement on The Establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States
2. Arms Control Agreement
3. The Declaration of Almaty
4. Protocol Decision on The Draft Security Strategy States
5. Other Agreement
6. The Charter of the Commonwealth of Independent States
7. Agreement On the exchange of information on accidents at the facilities of electric power of states - participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States
8. Agreement on Information Cooperation of States
9. Environment Agreement
10. Convention on The Conservation of Agro-Biodiversity
11. Financial, Trade, and Custom
12. Agreement on Cooperation of States
13. Protocol on the use of the world's electronic research to improve the efficiency of information resources of scientific activities of CIS scientists
14. Protocol on Free Trade Area Zone
15. Regional Conference on Labor Statistics and International Scientific and Practical Conference.

Indonesia is not a member of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

28. Commonwealth of Nations



Formed : November 19, 1926

Headquarter: Marlborough House, London

Mandate : The Commonwealth is committed to the institution of world peace; promotion of representative democracy and individual liberty; the pursuit of equality and opposition

to racism; the fight against poverty, ignorance, and disease; and free trade, opposition to discrimination on the basis of gender, and environmental sustainability.

Commonwealth of Nations Regimes:

1. London Declaration in 1949
2. Agreement Establishing Commonwealth of Nation
3. Other Agreement
4. Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles 22 January 1971
5. Harare Commonwealth Declaration of 20 October 1991
6. Aso Rock Declaration on Development and Democracy of 2003
7. Privacy policy
8. Education Policy
9. Gleneagles Agreement on apartheid sport
10. Perth Declaration on Food Security Principles
11. Malta Declaration on Governance for Resilience of 2015
12. Human Right Agreement
13. Lusaka Declaration on the Commonwealth on Racism and Racial Prejudice of 7 August 1979
14. Gender Equality Policy
15. Health Policy
16. Magampura Declaration of Commitment to Young People
17. The Victoria Falls Declaration of Principles for the Promotion of the Human Rights of women
18. Environmental Agreement
19. Langkawi Declaration on the Environment of 21 October 1989
20. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
21. Investment Agreement
22. Gender, Trade and Public Procurement Policy
23. Colombo Declaration on Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Development

24. The Declaration of Port of Spain, 2009
25. Malta Declaration on Networking the Commonwealth for Development of 2005

Indonesia is not a member of Commonwealth of Nations

29. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)



Formed : 1997

Headquarter : Vienna, Austria

Mandate : CTBTO will be tasked with verifying the ban on nuclear tests and will operate therefore a worldwide monitoring system and may conduct on-site inspections.

CTBTO Regime: ⁸

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

- Agreement Establishing CTBTO

Indonesia is a member of Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

30. Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)



Formed : May 25, 1981

Headquarter : Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Mandate : Formulating similar regulations in various fields such

⁸ <https://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/> accessed in September 6, 2016 at 4:05 PM

as religion, finance, trade, customs, tourism, legislation, and administration, fostering scientific and technical progress in industry, mining, agriculture, water and animal resources, establishing scientific research centers, setting up joint ventures, unified military (Peninsula Shield Force), encouraging cooperation of the private sector, strengthening ties between their people, establishing a common currency.

GCC Regimes:

1. Agreement Establishing GGC of 25 May 1981
2. Security Agreement
3. Joint Security Agreement Imperils Rights
4. Other Agreement
5. GCC Charter
6. Financial, Trade and Custom Agreement
7. Excise Tax treaties
8. Value Added Tax (VAT)
9. Gulf Cooperation Council – Singapore Free Trade Agreement Area
10. Economic Agreement Between GCC States

Indonesia is not a member of Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

31. Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)



Formed : 1956

Headquarter : Paris, France

Mandate : Through the provision of financing and technical expertise for projects with a high social impact in its member states, it actively promotes social cohesion and strengthens social integration in Europe. The CEB

represents a major instrument of the policy of solidarity in Europe. It participates in financing social projects, responds to emergency situations and contributes to improving the living conditions of the most disadvantaged population groups.

CEB Regimes:⁹

1. Council of Europe Partial Agreement
2. Agreement Establishing CEB
3. Other Agreement
4. Third Protocol to the general agreement on privileges and immunities of the Council of Europe
5. Finance, Trade, and Custom Agreement
6. Policy for loan and project financing
7. Anti-corruption charter
8. Compliance policy
9. Policy of the CEB on non-compliant/uncooperative jurisdictions
10. Declaration by The Governor on Combating Fraud and Corruption
11. Environment Agreement
12. Environmental policy

Indonesia is not a member of Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)

32. East African Community (EAC)



Formed : July 7, 2000

Headquarter : Arusha

Mandate : To widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural

⁹ <http://www.coebank.org/en/about/policies-and-guidelines/> accessed in September 6, 2016 at 9:13 PM.

integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments.

EAC Regimes:

1. The Treaty of Establishment EAC
2. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
3. Agreement for the Establishment of the Tripartite Free Trade Area
4. Protocol for the Establishment of the EAC Common Market
5. Protocol for the Establishment of the EAC Monetary Union
6. Protocol for the Establishment of the EAC Customs Union
7. Other Agreement
8. Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission
9. Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Health Research Commission
10. Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission

Indonesia is not a member of East African Community (EAC)

33. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)



Formed : May 28, 1975

Headquarter : Abuja, Nigeria

Mandate : To create of a borderless region where the population has access to its abundant resources and is able to exploit same through the creation of opportunities under a sustainable environment.

ECOWAS Regimes:

1. The Lagos Treaty of 28 May 1975
2. Agreement Establishing ECOWAS
3. Revised Treaty
4. Energy Policy
5. ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy
6. The ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy
7. Financial, Trade, and Custom Policy
8. Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)
9. Other Agreement
10. ECOWAS Research Policy
11. The Establishment and Implementation of the Joint Border Posts Concept Within Member States of the Economic Community of West African States
12. Security Agreement
13. General Convention on Social Security of Member States of ECOWAS

Indonesia is not a member of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

34. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)



Formed : 1985

Headquarter : Tehran, Iran

Mandate : Sustainable economic development of Member States, progressive removal of trade barriers and promotion of intra- regional trade; Greater role of ECO region in the growth of world trade; Gradual integration of the economies of the Member States with the world economy, development of transport & communications infrastructure linking the Member States with each other and with the outside world, economic liberalization

and privatization, mobilization and utilization of ECO region's material resources, effective utilization of the agricultural and industrial potentials of ECO region, regional cooperation for drug abuse control, ecological and environmental protection and strengthening of historical and cultural ties among the peoples of the ECO region; and, mutually beneficial cooperation with regional and international organizations.

ECO Regimes:

1. Izmir Treaty Amendment
2. Agreement Establishing ECO
3. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
4. ECO Trade Agreement
5. Transit Trade Agreement
6. Visa Simplification Agreement for Businessmen
7. Transit Transport Framework Agreement
8. Agreement to Enhance Regional Economic Integration
9. Establishment of The ECO Shipping Company
10. Ashgabat Declaration of 14-15 May 1996
11. Tehran Declaration of 10 June 2000
12. Almaty Declaration 11 May 1998
13. Istanbul Declaration 23 December 2010
14. Dushanbe Declaration of 14 September 2004
15. Other Agreement
16. International Road Transport agreement
17. Agreement Between the Government of The Islamic Republic of Iran And Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Relating to The Rights, Privileges And Immunities of The Secretariat
18. Agreement on Feasibility Study for Rehabilitation/ Construction of Nawarbridge in Afghanistan.
19. Istanbul Declaration of 14 October 2002
20. Islamabad Declaration of 14-15 March 1995

Indonesia is not a member of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

35. Energy Charter Treaty (ECT)



Formed : 1991

Headquarter : Brussels, Belgium

Mandate : Energy Charter Treaty

establishes a multilateral framework for cross-border cooperation in the energy industry.

The treaty covers all aspects of commercial energy activities including trade, transit, investments and energy efficiency. The treaty

is legally binding, including dispute resolution procedures.

ECT Regimes:

1. The Energy Charter Treaty
2. Energy Agreement
3. The Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA)
4. Energy Charter policy on consolidation, expansion and outreach (CONEXO)
5. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
6. Trade Amendment
7. Environmental Agreement
8. Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA)
9. Other Agreement
10. Pipeline Model Agreements (PMAs)
11. Electricity Model Agreements (EMAs)

Indonesia is not a member of Energy Charter Treaty (ECT)

36. Energy Community



Formed : July 1, 2006
Headquarter : Vienna, Austria
Mandate : The Energy Community aims at establishing

a Pan-European energy market by extending the energy acquis of the European Union to the territories of third countries. The Energy Community legal framework covers legislation in the fields of energy, environment, and competition of the EU legislation.

Energy Community Regimes:

1. Treaty Establishing the Energy Community
2. Environment Agreement
3. Policy Guidelines on the Preparation of National Emission Reduction Plans
4. Policy Guidelines on The Definition of New and Existing Plant
5. Energy Agreement
6. Policy Guidelines on Reform of the Support Schemes for Promotion of Energy from Renewable Sources
7. Policy Guidelines on VAT Treatment of Electricity Cross Border Trade

Indonesia is not a member of Energy Community

37. Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)



Formed : January 1, 2015
Headquarter : Moscow and Minsk
Mandate : To comprehensively upgrade, raise the competitiveness of and cooperation between the national economies, and to promote stable

development in order to raise the living standards of the nations of the Member-States.

EUU Regimes:

1. Treaty Establishing EUU of 1 January 2015
2. Other Agreement
3. Agreement on movement of service and civilian weapons among the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union.
4. Agreement on the Procedure of Confidential Information Protection and Liability for its Disclosure under Execution by the EEC of Powers with regard to Control over the Unified Competition Rules Compliance.
5. Agreement on Introduction of the Unified Forms for the Vehicle Certificate of Title (Carriage Frame Certificate of Title) and the Certificate of Title of the Self-Propelled Vehicle and Other Types of Mechanisms, and on Arrangement of the System of Electronic Certificate of Title
6. Agreement on Procedure of Movement of Private Goods by Individuals across the Customs Border of the Customs Union and Completion of Customs Formalities Related to Release there of
7. Financial, Trade and Custom Agreement
8. Protocol on Introduction of Amendments to the Protocol on Information Exchange in Electronic Form between Tax Authorities of the Customs Union Member States about Paid Sums of Indirect Taxes.
9. Agreement on Establishing and Applying in the Customs Union of the Procedure for Accounting and Distribution of import duties
10. Free Trade Agreement between the Eurasian Economic Union and its Member States
11. Agreement on Reasons, Conditions and Procedure of Rescheduling of Custom Duty Payment Date
12. Agreement on Procedure of Movement by Individuals of Cash

and (or) Monetary Instruments across the Customs Border of the Customs Union

13. Agreement on Functioning of the Customs Union within the Framework of Multilateral Trade System
14. Security Agreement
15. Agreement on the Legal Aid and Interaction of the Customs Authorities of the Member States of the Customs Union in Criminal Cases and Cases of Administrative Violations
16. Agreement on the Peculiarities of Criminal and Administrative Liability for Violation of the Customs Legislation of the Customs Union and the Member States of the Customs Union
17. Agreement on Exemption from Application by the Customs Authorities of the Member States of the Customs Union of Certain Forms of Customs Control
18. Agreement on Anti- Money Legalization (Laundering) Obtained by Crime and Anti- Terrorism Financing When Transferring Cash Resources and/or Cash Instruments Across the CU Customs Border

Indonesia is not a member of Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)

38. European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC)



Formed : 1958

Headquarter : Brussels, Belgium

Mandate : European Atomic Energy Community purpose is to create a specialist market for nuclear power in Europe, developing nuclear energy and distributing it

to its member states while selling the surplus to nonmember states.

EAEC Regimes:

1. Euratom Treaty
2. Treaty Establishing the EAEC
3. Nuclear Energy Agreement
4. Agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Indonesia is not a member of European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC)

39. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)



Formed : 1991

Headquarter : London, United Kingdom

Mandate : The EBRD was founded to support countries

of the former Eastern Bloc in the process of establishing their private sectors. To that end, it offers “project financing” for banks, industries and businesses, for new ventures or existing companies. It works with publicly owned companies to support their privatization, as advocated by the WTO since the 1980s and “improvement of municipal services”. The EBRD mandates to work only in countries that are “committed to democratic principles”. It promotes “environmentally sound and sustainable development”, and does not finance “defense-related activities, the tobacco industry, selected alcoholic products, substances banned by international law and stand-alone gambling facilities”.

EBRD Regimes:

1. Agreement Establishing EBRD
2. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
3. Procurement Policy

4. Shipping Operations Policy
5. Kazkommerts Policy
6. Policy Dialogue and Sustainable Resources
7. Infrastructure Regulation and Tariff Policy
8. Environment and Social Agreement
9. Environment and Social Policy
10. Green Investment Scheme (GIS) Model Agreement
11. Framework Agreements: Catalysing Near Zero Waste Investments in Turkey
12. Other Agreement
13. Enforcement Policy and Procedures

Indonesia is not a member of European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

40. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



Formed : October 16, 1945

Headquarter : Rome, Italy

Mandate : Our three main goals are the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; the elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all; and, the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

FAO Regimes:

1. Agreement Establishing FAO
2. Agricultural and Environment Agreement
3. Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.
4. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

5. The International Seed Treaty
6. Port State Measures Agreement
7. Water Treaty
8. Illegal Fishing Treaty
9. Food Security Programmes
10. International Plant Protection Convention
11. South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)
12. The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides
13. Food Aid Convention
14. International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
15. The SPS Agreement and biosafety
16. Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock
17. Convention on The Conservation of The Living Resources
18. Other Agreement
19. FAO Compliance Agreement
20. International Poplar Convention

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Food security is a universal necessity for all people. Food security not only carries significant benefits for human health, but also serves as the basis to achieve sustained economic growth.

Presently, on a global scale, agricultural production per capita is double the actual need.

Although, what is confounding is that one in nine people in the world still suffer from chronic hunger, which is about 793 million people. Not far from that, 767 million people, live on less than \$1.25 a day.

The correlation between poverty and hunger is no coincidence,

as poverty is known to be a root cause of food insecurity and malnutrition. Food insecurity has also been caused by price volatility as a result of food production shortages. Climate change, land and water resource degradation and the deterioration of related ecosystems are some of the main causes for the shortage of food production.

Concerns do remain on the excessive volatile food prices. Without a doubt, they pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and improved nutrition.

Taking into account poverty and price volatility, it is essential that we understand that food security requires a combination of coordinated actions in various sectors. We are talking about integrated actions in finance, trade, climate adaptation, agriculture, health and nutrition, infrastructure, energy and other sectors.

Ultimately, the sum of all the coordinated and integrated action should lead to resilient, diverse and productive agriculture and food systems.

For ASEAN, the issue of food security remains high priority. While ASEAN has successfully achieved the Millennium Development Goal of reducing hunger by half by 2015, the challenges of ensuring food security and nutrition still remain. Nearly 65 million people in ASEAN countries are still undernourished with high stunting rate of children and under age of five in some countries.

The detrimental impacts of environmental and climate-related change and declining natural resource base have also increased the vulnerability of 600 million people in the region to the present and emerging threats of food security. Clearly, ASEAN still needs to do more to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in the region.

In order to tackle these main challenges, within the ASEAN Economic Community, we have taken some concrete steps, including the establishment of institutional mechanisms within the region.

In the food, agriculture and forestry sector, we adopted a Strategic Plan from 2016 to 2025. This Strategic Plan has been designed to guide ASEAN towards the completion of the MDGs and the SDGs and to achieve the related goals of the UN Zero Hunger. It's meant to support the 40 percent of the ASEAN population who depend on the forest and agriculture sector for their livelihoods.

Through the strategic plan, ASEAN envisions a competitive, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agriculture and forestry sector integrated with the global economy, based on a single market and production base contributing to food and nutrition security and prosperity in the ASEAN Community.

We have also adopted the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework, to provide pragmatic approaches toward food security in the region. It aims to, amongst others, ensure food stability, and operationalize regional food emergency relief arrangements. This framework was established with the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security 2015 - 2020. It is our hope that the framework and the plan of action will ensure long-term food security, nutrition and to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN region.

Other institutional mechanisms within ASEAN that complement the forest and agriculture strategic plan and ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework, include the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative and the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry toward Food Security. Both serve as platforms in driving mutual collaboration on climate change and food security.

In addition, taking into consideration the importance of fisheries to the improved economy and food security of the region, ASEAN has also strived to follow up the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN region. Recently, the High-Level Consultation on Regional Cooperation in Sustainable Fisheries Development towards the ASEAN Economic Community was held in Bangkok, 3 August 2016. During that meeting, ASEAN member countries have agreed to increase cooperation to combat Illegal, unreported and unregulated Fishing as well as enhancing the competitiveness of ASEAN fish and fisheries product.

Undoubtedly, we must seize the opportunity to eradicate hunger in our lifetime as envisaged as Goal 2 in the 2030 Agenda. But broad commitment from the international community is not enough. It needs common efforts and adequate supports to implement those commitments into concrete actions.

In that regard, we also believe that multi-stakeholder partnerships are imperative as it can help to promote engagement, to transform global commitments into local actions and to raise awareness of the importance of supporting the poorest and neediest people.

Equally important is allocation of adequate resources in training and research institutions to enhance agricultural productive capacity, particularly for improved production and productivity of non-cereals, reduction of post-harvest loss and food waste along the entire value chain

In this context, ASEAN further stresses the need to continue strengthening cooperation with the United Nations system to attain the goal of ensuring sustainable food security and nutrition in the world.

Indonesia is a member of Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO)

41. Global Environment Facility (GEF)



Formed : 1991

Headquarter : Washington DC, USA

Mandate : The GEF is the largest public funder of projects to improve the global environment. An independently operating financial organization, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land

degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

GEF Regimes: ¹⁰

1. Agreement Establishing GEF
2. Environment Agreement
3. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
4. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
5. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
6. UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
7. Minamata Convention on Mercury
8. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
9. Multilateral Agreements on International Waters and Transboundary Water Systems
10. Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy
11. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
12. Conventions and Capacity Development
13. Agency Fee Policy
14. Co-financing Policy
15. Other Agreement

¹⁰ <http://www.thegef.org/partners/conventions> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 19:51 PM.

16. Cancellation Policy
17. Communication and Visibility Policy
18. Comparative Advantage of GEF Agencies Policy

42. GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development



Formed: October 10, 1997

Headquarter : Kiev, Ukraine

Mandate : Promoting democratic values, ensuring stable development, enhancing international and regional security and stepping up European integration.

GUAM Regimes: ¹¹

1. Charter of Organization for democracy and economic development – GUAM
2. Financial, Trade, Custom Agreement
3. Agreement on Establishment of Free Trade Area between the GUUAM Participating States
4. Agreement among Governments of member-states of the Organization for democracy and economic development – GUAM – on international multimodal transportation of goods
5. Convention of GUUAM Member States on Mutual Rendering of Assistance in Consular Matters
6. Security Agreement
7. Protocol to the Agreement on Cooperation among the Governments of GUUAM Participating States in the Field of Combat against Terrorism, Organized Crime and Other

¹¹ <http://guam-organization.org/en/node/293> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 20:04 PM.

Dangerous Types of Crimes

8. Agreement on Cooperation among the Governments of GUUAM Participating States in the Field of Combat Against Terrorism, Organized Crime and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes
9. Other Agreement
10. Agreement on privileges and immunities of the Organization for democracy and economic development – GUAM
11. Convention of GUUAM Member States on Mutual Rendering of Assistance in Consular Matters
12. Agreement among the Governments of GUUAM Participating States on Cooperation in the Field of Prevention of Emergencies and Elimination of their Effects
13. Social and Cultural Agreement
14. Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Culture of GUUAM Participating States for 2002-2005

Indonesia is not a member of GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development

43. Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)



Formed : 1955

Headquarter : Ottawa, Ontario

Mandate : The Great Lakes Fishery Commission was established by the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between Canada and the United States in 1955. The Commission has two major responsibilities that is to develop

coordinated programs of research on the Great Lakes, and, on the basis of the findings, to recommend measures which will permit the maximum sustained productivity of stocks of fish of common concern; and to formulate and implement a program to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey populations in the Great Lakes.

GLFC Regimes: ¹²

1. Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries Between the United States and Canada
2. Fisheries Agreement
3. A Joint Strategic Plan for Management of the Great Lakes Fisheries
4. Strategic Vision of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission 2011 – 2020
5. Fishery Research Program
6. Sea Lamprey Research Program
7. Coordination Activities Program

Indonesia is not a member of Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)

44. Group of Twenty (G20)



Formed : 1999

Headquarter : -

Mandate: is an international forum with the aim of studying, reviewing, and promoting high-level discussion of policy issues pertaining to the promotion of international financial stability and accommodating state industrial gatra and growing together operates different discuss key issues at the world economic affairs.

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Remarks by H.E. Mr. Dian Triansyah Djani at the General Debate of The UNCTAD XIII Ministerial Conference

¹² <http://www.glfc.org/> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 8:08 PM.

Excellencies Ministers of UNCTAD Member Countries, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me begin by conveying my highest appreciation to the Government of Qatar for hosting this important conference, and for the generous hospitality accorded to our delegations. I also wish to congratulate and commend the President of the Conference for the excellent conduct of this meeting. It is a great pleasure and honour for me to share ideas with you on how our nations can achieve sustainable and inclusive development within the framework of UNCTAD.

It has been almost fifty years since UNCTAD began working to improve the quality of human life through trade and development. As we begin our final sprint towards the achievement of our MDG targets in 2015, it is fitting that we rejuvenate the spirit that launched this Conference. With that UNCTAD spirit, we can address the multifaceted, interlinked, simultaneous and transnational challenges that we are all facing. These include the global financial crisis and economic uncertainty. The challenges of climate change, food security and energy security. No nation is immune to their impact.

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, our meeting today gives us a unique opportunity to reflect on our common concerns on global trade and development. On how we can advance the development process in spite of these challenges. How we can invigorate our approach to the development agenda. And how we can ensure that globalization becomes a force for progress and not an impediment. Indeed, we must see to it that the challenges of globalization do not erode the gains we have made toward the MDGs.

We must ensure that UNCTAD XIII upholds inclusive growth and sustainable development through an integrated solution to current global challenges. And, finally, we must ensure such an integrated solution is reflected in our meeting's outcome document.

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, let me now offer some pertinent points on how we can overcome the challenges to development and make further progress. To make globalization a positive force for all nations, big and small, North or South.

First, we must make development the central goal of our global agenda. We should also ensure that our respective commitments in advancing global development agenda is mainstreamed and given top priority in our respective national programmes. For developing countries can only benefit from globalization, if it takes place in conditions conducive for development. And developed countries will also benefit from developing countries' continued growth, which has contributed to global economic resilience these days. On the part of the developing world, they need to see to it that development is achieved through the right policies, effective institutions and good governance. And they need to adhere to the principle of inclusive growth and sustainable development in their national strategies.

We in Indonesia know this from experience. When the Asian Crisis devastated Indonesia in the late 1990s, we were on the brink of economic turmoil. The only way we could overcome that crisis was to reform all aspects of our national life. Part of that reform was to enhance the development agenda in our national strategy. We had to close the development gap. We had to adopt pro-growth, pro-job creation, pro-poor and pro-environment economic policies.

Since then our economy has achieved dynamism and resilience. Without too much discomfort, we weathered the global economic crisis of 2008-2009. We graduated from dependence on IMF funding. We became a member of the G20 forum where we now consistently give voice to the interests of the developing world. And wage an intense advocacy for development. An advocacy that we are also waging at the regional level. Thus, in ASEAN we are

narrowing the development gaps among member countries. At the same time, our developed partners should also do their part. At the international level, they should create a situation conducive to development. They should strive for stability. They should pursue an effective aid-for-trade programme. And meet their commitment to allocate 0.7 percent of GNP to ODA.

UNCTAD can play a key role in this regard. It can help developing countries formulate effective strategies for inclusive growth and sustainable development in a globalized setting. It can persuade our developed partners to meet their responsibility for creating a global economic climate that nurtures development. And thus, global prosperity is achieved.

Second, we must build an international architecture that serves equitable global prosperity. The recurrent of global economic and financial crisis is evidence for the fragile international economic and financial system. But there is much room for improvement. For the benefit of all. The rampant protectionism in international trade is vindication of the absence of non-discriminatory multilateral trading system. A trading system that is open, equitable and predictable. The worldwide unemployment problem is testimony for the lack of international mechanism that is capable of generating expeditious recovery in time of crisis.

We must act expeditiously to rectify this predicament. To build a system that can support economic growth that is strong, equitable, balanced and sustainable. A global economic regime that can withstand financial shocks. And a global economic governance that gives due emphasis to development.

This means that the developing world must have a greater voice in international economic decision-making. And that we must build an international trading system that is equitable and non-

discriminatory. We must work hard to conclude the Doha Round of negotiations and thereby address the trade inequities that developing countries are suffering. We must all renounce protectionism. By adhering to free trade, we help the poor who are hardest hit by the recession. For all these to happen, UNCTAD has to attend to the restructuring of the international economic system so that it will remove barriers to development and promote inclusive growth. And deliver prosperity to all.

Third, we must all forge a genuine global partnership in an interdependent world, no country can solve all the challenges it is facing. International cooperation is thus a must. Fortunately, we already have all the international agreements needed to form that global partnership. What is essential now is for developed and developing countries to do their respective parts to ensure equitable and balanced global economic growth. And for UNCTAD to strengthen the axis of cooperation and partnership for trade and development. Global growth and development are the responsibility of all countries: North and South, West and East, large and small, developed and developing.

We must therefore strengthen North-South, South-South and Triangular cooperation, taking a complementary approach, rather than a substitutive one. Over the years, Indonesia has seen how South-South and Triangular Cooperation can help nations achieve development goals.

Because developing countries face similar challenges, their sharing of experiences can be particularly enlightening and fruitful. Thus, the resulting cooperation is country-specific. Not donor-driven. That helps developing countries become more self-reliant. And become more creative in solving their development challenges on the basis of their own aspirations, values and needs. South-South and Triangular Cooperation should therefore be reinvigorated so

that it can hasten the attainment of development goals, notably the MDGs.

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, as we approach the Golden Jubilee of UNCTAD, we are called upon to do more to advance the trade and development agenda. And to make sure that both the developing and the developed world are part of the solution to the global economic challenges. And that we all collaborate on concrete initiatives for the good of humankind.

45. Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)



Formed : 1982

Headquarter : Mauritius

Mandate : To strengthen the ties of friendship between the countries and to be a platform of solidarity for the entire population of the African Indian Ocean region. IOC's mission also includes development, through projects related

to sustainability for the region, aimed at protecting the region, improving the living conditions of the populations and preserving the various natural resources that the countries depend on.

IOC Regimes: ¹³

1. Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
2. Environment Agreement
3. Nairobi Convention
4. ICZM Protocol

¹³ <http://www.commissionoceanindien.org/?id=15> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 8:33 PM.

5. Regional Environment Programme
6. Other Agreement
7. Agreement on Telecommunications Fiber Cable

Indonesia is not a member of Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

46. Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)



Formed : March 1997

Headquarter : Ebene, Mauritius

Mandate : To build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based, evolutionary and non-intrusive approach.

IORA Regimes: ¹⁴

1. The Charter of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation
2. Other Agreement
3. Tourism Policy
4. Academic, Science & Technology Policy
5. Gender Empowerment Policy
6. Disaster Risk Management Policy
7. Social and Cultural Agreement
8. Culture Policy
9. Financial, Trade and Custom Agreement
10. IORA Free Trade Agreement
11. Security Agreement
12. Maritime Safety & Security Policy

¹⁴ <http://www.iora.net/charter.aspx> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 8:50 PM

13. Fisheries Agreement

14. Fisheries Policy

Indonesia is a member of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

47. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)



Formed : 1996

Headquarter: Victoria, Seychelles

Mandate : The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) is an intergovernmental organization responsible for the management of tuna and tuna - like species in the Indian Ocean.

IOTC Regime:¹⁵ Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Tuna Commission.

Indonesia is a member of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

48. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)



Formed : 1959

Headquarter : Washington DC, USA

Mandate : To improve lives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through financial and technical support for countries working to reduce poverty and inequality, we help improve health and education, and advance infrastructure.

¹⁵ <http://www.iotc.org/> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 9:02 AM.

Our aim is to achieve development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way. With a history dating back to 1959, today we are the leading source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. We provide loans, grants, and technical assistance; and we conduct extensive research. We maintain a strong commitment to achieving measurable results and the highest standards of increased integrity, transparency and accountability.

IDB Regimes:¹⁶

1. Agreement Establishing the IDB
2. Financial, Trade and Custom Policies
3. Procurement policy
4. Eligible Expenditures in Investment Loans Financing Increase of Cost Overruns for Operations in Execution
5. Eligible Borrowers
6. Project Preparation, Evaluation and Approval
7. Guarantees Required from the Borrower
8. Operations Administration
9. ExPost Evaluation
10. Forms of Bank Financing and Assistance for the Mobilization of Financial Resources
11. Amount of Loan in Foreign Exchange
12. Financing of Interest
13. Global Loans to Intermediary Financial Institutions - Contributions by Subborrowers
14. Integration and Trade
15. Fiscal Policy and Management
16. Other Policies
17. Technical Cooperation Policy
18. Natural Disaster Risk Management
19. Gender Equality in Development
20. Indigenous Peoples

16. <http://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/general-operational-policies,6235.html> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 9:16 PM.

21. Education and Early Childhood Development
22. Tourism Policy

Indonesia is not a member of Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

49. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)



Formed: 1996

Headquarter : Djibouti City, Djibouti

Mandate : The IGAD mission is to assist and complement the efforts of the Member States to achieve, through increased cooperation, food Security and environmental protection, promotion and maintenance of peace and security and

humanitarian affairs, and economic cooperation and integration.

IGAD Regimes: ¹⁷

1. Agreement Establishing IGAD
2. Security Agreement
3. IGAD Extradition Convention
4. CEWARN Protocol IGAD Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
5. IGAD Extradition Convention
6. Migration Agreement
7. Tripoli Joint Declaration
8. Joint Declaration and Development
9. Migration Policy Framework for Africa
10. Other Agreement

¹⁷ http://igad.int/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=98&Itemid=144 accessed in September 7, 2016 at 9:28 PM.

11. Declaration on the Enhancement of Women's Participation and Representation in Decision Making

Indonesia is not a member of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

50. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



Formed : July 29, 1957
Headquarter : Vienna, Austria
Mandate : The IAEA is generally described as having three main missions: Peaceful uses to promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by its member states; Safeguards to implementing safeguards to verify that nuclear energy is not used for military purposes and;

Nuclear safety to promoting high standards for nuclear safety.

IAEA Regimes: ¹⁸

1. Agreement Establishing IEA
2. Nuclear Safety Treaty Agreement
3. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
4. Convention on Nuclear Safety
5. Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
6. Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
7. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty)
8. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

¹⁸ <https://www.iaea.org/resources/legal/treaties> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 9:43 PM.

9. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
10. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty)
11. South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Rarotonga Treaty)
12. Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Bangkok)
13. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention)
14. Convention Relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material (NUCLEAR)
15. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water
16. Liability Agreement
17. 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
18. Protocol to Amend the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
19. Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage
20. Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Statement by H.E. Mr. Rachmat Budiman Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other international organizations in Vienna on behalf of the Group of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on Cluster 2 Specific Issues: Regional issues, including with respect to the Middle East and implementation of the 1995 Middle East Resolution Disarmament Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

I am honoured to speak on behalf of the Group of Member States

of the Non-Aligned Movement Parties to the NPT.

The Group underscores it has presented working paper entitled “Regional issues: Middle East” that details the Group’s position on this crucial subject.

The Group underlines the reaffirmation by the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences that the universal adherence to the Treaty is an urgent priority and every effort should be made by all States parties, individually and collectively, to achieve this objective.

The Group reaffirms also the significance of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones as a right recognized by the Treaty and an important measure towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Group emphasizes the importance of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East underscored in the Review Conferences of the Treaty and recalls that the 2000 Review Conference highlighted the universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East and reaffirmed the importance of Israel’s accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA safeguards.

The Movement attaches great importance to peace, security and stability in the Middle East. In this regard, the Movement strongly supports the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone which is essential to the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security.

Based on this principled position, and since the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East was put forward, the Movement has always supported all regional and international efforts aimed at the realization of this proposal.

In this regard, the Group strongly calls for the full implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. This Resolution is an integral and essential part of the package of decisions reached without a vote that enabled the indefinite extension of the Treaty in 1995. The Group stresses that, as has been reaffirmed by the Review Conferences of the Treaty, this Resolution remains valid until its objectives are achieved.

The Group expresses deep concern over the delay in the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and urges the three cosponsors of the Resolution to fulfill their responsibility in taking all necessary measures to fully implement it without any further delay.

In this regard, I would like to refer to the Final Document of Tehran Summit in August 2012, in which the Heads of State or Government, while recalling the initiatives by Iran, Egypt and Syria and resolutions submitted on behalf of the Arab Group on the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, demanded that Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the NPT nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear

related scientific or technological fields to Israel.

Recalling the consensus decision contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on convening, in 2012, a Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and appreciating the efforts made by the facilitator, Mr. Jaakko Laajava, and the host Government of the 2012 Conference, Finland, NAM State Parties to the NPT express their profound disappointment on not convening the conference in 2012 as scheduled. As expressed in the statement issued by the Movement on 29 November 2012, the failure to convene the Conference in 2012 is contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and contradicts and violates the collective agreement of the States Parties contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

While appreciating the constructive engagement and the positive reactions from all Arab countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran towards the Conference, including the announcement of their willingness to participate in the Conference, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty deplores that Israel continues to undermine the convening of the Conference by not declaring its intention to participate in it.

The Group strongly rejects the alleged impediments cited by the Conveners for not convening the Conference on schedule, and expresses its serious concern that the 2nd PrepCom for the 2015 NPT RevCon is meeting while the Conference has not been convened yet. The Group urges the UN Secretary General, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Russian Federation, to convene the Conference without any further delay in order to avoid any negative repercussions on the credibility of the NPT, its 2015 Review process and the nuclear disarmament and nuclear

non-proliferation regime as a whole.

The Group underscores that efforts, by the Conveners and the Facilitator, related to the Conference should be undertaken in accordance with the mandate entrusted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and should be focused on convening the Conference at the earliest date in 2013 and on seeking out in advance, by the Conveners and the Facilitator of the Conference, credible assurances regarding the unconditional participation of Israel, the only country of the region that has not declared its participation in the Conference.

The Group reaffirms that the nuclear-weapon States, in conformity with their legal obligations under article I of the Treaty, shall solemnly undertake not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly to Israel, and further undertake not, in any way, to assist, encourage or induce Israel to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices under any circumstances whatsoever.

The Group, in conformity with the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to the effective prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the extension of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as it remains a non-party to the Treaty and has not placed all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards.

The Group recalls that the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences stipulated that all States Parties to the Treaty, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, the States of the Middle East and other interested States, should report through the Secretariat, to the

President of the Review Conference as well as the Chairs of its Preparatory Committee meetings, on the steps that they have taken to promote the achievement of such a zone and the realisation of the goals and objectives of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. The Group further recalls that the 2010 Review Conference requested the Facilitator to report to the 2015 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee meetings.

The Group accordingly emphasizes the importance of submitting required reports by all States parties to the Treaty, in particular the co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution as well as the Facilitator of the 2012 conference.

The Group requests the establishment of a subsidiary body to Main Committee II of the 2015 Review Conference, to assess the implementation of the Resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, as well as the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference.

The Group also calls for the establishment of a standing committee comprising members of the Bureau of the 2015 Review Conference, to follow up inter-sessionally on the implementation of the recommendations by the Review Conference concerning Israel's prompt accession to the NPT and placement of all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards, and to report to the 2020 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee.

The Group is determined to continue pursuing, as a matter of high priority, the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and the action plan on the Middle East adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference. In this regard, the Group urges all States parties, in this session of the Preparatory Committee, to shoulder their responsibility to prevent further negative repercussions of

not implementing the decisions and resolutions on the Middle East adopted in 1995 and 2010, including the convening of the Conference on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, as mandated.

In conclusion, the Group reaffirms once again its determination to extend fullest cooperation and to exert utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. The Group once again underscores the importance and urgency of the universality of the NPT and reiterates that all countries not yet party to the NPT, in particular Israel, shall accede to the Treaty without any precondition and further delay and as non-nuclear-weapons States, and place all their nuclear activities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards.

Statement on Behalf of the Group of 21 On Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Triyono Wibowo, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to The United Nations, Wto and Other International Organizations in Geneva at The Conference on Disarmament Plenary Meeting

I have the honour to deliver the following statement on behalf of the Group of 21 (G-21). At the outset, the group wishes to congratulate you on your assumption of the Presidency of the Conference on Disarmament (CD).

The Group of 21 reiterates that the CD is the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and in that context, the Group stresses that its highest priority on the CD agenda is nuclear disarmament.

The Group reiterates its deep concern at the danger posed to the survival of humankind by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. As long as nuclear

weapons exist, the risk of their use and proliferation will remain.

The Group reiterates its position as conveyed in its previous statements to the CD and recalls the Final Documents of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly – the First Special Session on Disarmament and the very first resolution of the United Nations General Assembly 1(1) of 1946, adopted unanimously, which called for the elimination of nuclear weapons from national arsenals.

The NAM members of the Group recall the 2012 Tehran Summit Declaration and the Final Document of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the declaration of the 17th Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Algeria on May 28th and 29th, 2014.

Furthermore, the International Court of Justice, in its advisory opinion of 1996, concluded that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiation leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. In this regard, the Group recalls its strong support for the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/43 entitled, “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The Millennium Declaration in 2000 also reaffirmed the commitment of Member States of the United Nations to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons.

The Group welcomes the formal proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as Zone of Peace, on the occasion of the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean

States (CELAC), held in La Habana, Cuba, on 28-29 January 2014. The 33 member countries of CELAC declare to promote nuclear disarmament as a priority goal thus to contribute to general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of trust among nations. CELAC once again reiterates its standing commitment to continue working for Latin America and the Caribbean to remain and be strengthened as a Zone of Peace, thereby contributing to regional and international security.

The Group, while noting the steps taken by nuclear-weapon States (NWS) for the reduction of their arsenals, reiterates its deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the NWS towards accomplishing the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. The Group stresses the importance of effective implementation of concrete measures leading to a nuclear weapons' free world. This requires renewed political will by the international community towards accelerated progress on nuclear disarmament. We hope that all States would seize all opportunities towards this end.

The Group welcomes the convening and results of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament on 26 September 2013 and reaffirms its related resolution A/RES/68/32 to follow up to this meeting. As the Secretary General of the UN rightly mentioned in the CD last year "The High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament demonstrated that this issue remains a major international priority and deserves attention at the highest levels". In this vein, the Group fully supports the goals of this resolution, in particular its call for urgent decision by the CD to commence negotiating nuclear disarmament, particularly a comprehensive Convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction. In this context, the Group

recalls its working paper contained in CD/1999. The Group also welcomes the decision to convene, no later than 2018, a UN high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard.

The Group reaffirms the importance of the multilateral disarmament machinery. It notes the report of the Open-Ended Working Group mandated by the UN General Assembly “to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons” and hopes that it would contribute towards negotiations on nuclear disarmament in the CD, particularly a comprehensive Convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction. To this end, the Group welcomes UNGA Resolution A/RES/ 69/41, which recognizes that the OEWG engaged in an open, constructive, transparent and interactive manner to address various issues related to nuclear disarmament.

The Group expresses its deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate, and massive death and destruction caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long-term catastrophic consequences on human health, environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. In this regard, the Group believes that the full realization of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons must underpin all approaches, efforts and international commitments towards nuclear disarmament, through an inclusive process involving all States.

The Group concurs with the UN Secretary General that there is growing understanding of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this regard

welcomes the hosting of the Conferences on this subject, convened in Oslo on 4-5 March 2013, in Mexico on 13-14 February 2014 and in Vienna on 8-9 December 2014

The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) welcome the spirit of the findings of the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, together with the pledges and national statements made by many states during and since the Vienna Conference aimed at securing progress on nuclear disarmament through the negotiation of legally binding effective measures, particularly a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the NPT call on all nuclear weapon states parties to the NPT to implement their unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all states parties are committed to under Article VI. Given the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and unacceptable risks and threats associated with a nuclear weapon' detonation, the States Parties of the Group of 21 to the NPT will endeavor to cooperate with all relevant stakeholders in efforts to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons.

The Group, stressing its strong commitment to nuclear disarmament, underscores the urgent need to commence negotiations on this issue, in the CD, without delay. In this context, the Group reaffirms its full readiness to start negotiations on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, including a nuclear-weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time.

In this regard, the Group emphasizes that fundamental principles

of transparency, verification and irreversibility shall be applied to all nuclear disarmament measures.

The Group reaffirms that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are substantively interrelated and mutually reinforcing.

The G-21 emphasizes that progress in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, in all its aspects, is essential to strengthening international peace and security. The Group reaffirms that efforts towards nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.

The Group reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the achievement of the complete elimination of such weapons, the Group reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear weapon States (NNWS) against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group also calls for the commencement of negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances in accordance with UNGA resolution A/RES/69/69.

The Group expresses its concerns about strategic defense doctrines of NWS and a group of States which set out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and in this regard, there is therefore a genuine and urgent need to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used again and to facilitate the process of their elimination. In this regard, the Group recalls its strong support of the objectives of the UN General Assembly Resolution

69/40 of 11 December 2014 entitled “Reducing Nuclear Danger”, as well as the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/42 of 11 December 2014 on “Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons Systems”.

The G-21 stresses the significance of achieving universal adherence to the CTBT, including by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. The Group reiterates that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the NWS, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

The Group reaffirms the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, and expresses its determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in these areas. In this regard, the Group strongly supports the objectives of the UN General Assembly Resolution 69/54 of 11 December 2014 on the “Promotion of Multilateralism in the Area of Disarmament and Non-proliferation”.

The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the NPT express their disappointment and deep concern that three States Parties, including two States that bear special responsibility as NPT depositary and co-sponsors States of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference Resolution on the Middle East, blocked consensus on the draft outcome document of the ninth NPT Review Conference (NPT RevCon) including the process to establish a Middle East Zone free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction, as contained in the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening NPT regime as a whole. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the NPT reaffirm that the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East continues to constitute the basis for the establishment of such a zone and that the 1995 Resolution remains valid until fully implemented. The States

Parties of the Group of 21 to the NPT also express their serious concern over the lack of implementation of the 1995 Resolution, and in accordance with Para 6 of this Resolution, ‘Call upon all States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to extend their cooperation and to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment by regional parties of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction,’ and reaffirm that the co-sponsors of the Resolution must take all the necessary measures to fully implement it without further delay. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the NPT express their utmost concern that the persistent lack of implementation of the 1995 Resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant NPT Review Conferences, erodes the credibility of the NPT and disrupts the delicate balance among its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the treaty is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. In this context, the States Parties of the Group of 21 to the NPT reaffirm the urgency of Israel’s accession to the Treaty without further delay and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

The Group also wishes to reaffirm the inalienable right of each State to develop research production and use of nuclear energy, for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

The Group reiterates its readiness to make constructive contributions to the work of the Conference, and in this regard wishes to recall the contents of documents CD/36/Rev.1; CD/116; CD/341; CD/819; CD/1388; CD/1462; CD/1570; CD/1571, CD/1923, CD/1938, CD/1959 and CD/1999 presented by the G-21 towards this end.

The Group takes note of the substantive and interactive informal

discussions on nuclear disarmament held in the CD from 21-23 May 2014 pursuant to the Schedule of Activities of the 2014 session contained in document CD/1978.

In view of the Group's strong commitment to nuclear disarmament and a world free of nuclear weapons, the G-21 reiterates the following concrete steps:

1. Reaffirmation of the unequivocal commitment of the NWS to accomplish the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;
2. Elimination of the role of nuclear weapons in the security doctrines;
3. Adoption of measures by nuclear-weapon States to reduce nuclear danger, such as de-alerting of nuclear-weapons and decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear-weapons systems;
4. Negotiation of a universal, unconditional and legally-binding instrument to assure NNWS against the use or threat 'of use of nuclear weapons;
5. Negotiation of a Convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
6. Negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time.

To conclude let us express that the Group of 21 welcomes with satisfaction the commemoration of 26 September 2014, as the first "International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons" devoted to furthering this objective, including through enhancing public awareness and education about the threat posed to humanity by nuclear weapons and the necessity for their total elimination, in order to mobilize international efforts towards achieving this goal.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Indonesia is a member of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

51. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)



Formed : 1945

Headquarter : Washington DC, USA

Mandate : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development mission is to financing the reconstruction of European nations devastated by World War II. Following the reconstruction of Europe,

the Bank's mandate expanded to advancing worldwide economic development and eradicating poverty. The IBRD provides commercial-grade or concessional financing to sovereign states to fund projects that seek to improve transportation and infrastructure, education, domestic policy, environmental consciousness, energy investments, healthcare, access to food and potable water, and access to improved sanitation.

IBRD Regimes: ¹⁹

1. Bretton Woods Conference
2. Agreement Establishing IBRD
3. Other Agreement
4. IBRD Articles of Agreement
5. Protocol concerning the entry into force of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

¹⁹ <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280163905> accessed in September 7, 2016 at 11:24 PM.

6. Financial, Trade, and Custom
7. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Iran Guarantee Agreement
8. India, Pakistan and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development the Indus Waters Treaty

Indonesia is a member of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

52. International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM)



Formed : May 20, 1875

Headquarter : Sèvres, France

Mandate : BIPM helps to ensure uniformity of SI weights and measures around the world. It does so through a series of consultative committees, whose members are the national metrology laboratories of the

Convention's member states, and through its own laboratory work. The BIPM carries out measurement-related research. It takes part in and organises international comparisons of national measurement standards and performs calibrations for member states. The BIPM has an important role in maintaining accurate worldwide time of day. It combines, analyses, and averages the official atomic time standards of member nations around the world to create a single, official Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

BIPM Regimes:²⁰

1. The Metre Convention
2. Agreement Establishing BIPM

²⁰ <http://www.bipm.org/en/worldwide-metrology/metre-convention/> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 12:10 AM.

3. Measurement Agreement
4. The CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement

Indonesia is a member of International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM)

53. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)



Formed : April 4, 1947
Headquarter : Quebec, Canada
Mandate : To serve as the global forum of States for international civil aviation. ICAO develops policies and Standards, undertakes compliance audits, performs studies and analyses, provides assistance and builds aviation capacity through many other activities and the cooperation of its Member States and stakeholders.

ICAO Regimes:²¹

1. Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation
2. Aviation Treaty
3. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air
4. International Air Transport Agreement
5. International Air Services Transit Agreement
6. Protocol Relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation
7. Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft
8. Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface

²¹ <http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/Lists/Current%20lists%20of%20parties/AllItems.aspx> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 12:29 AM.

9. Protocol Relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation
10. Multilateral Agreement on Commercial Rights of Non-Scheduled Air Services in Europe
11. Paris Agreement (1956). Commercial rights of non-scheduled services in Europe
12. Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland as amended in 1982 and 2008
13. Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Iceland
14. Multilateral Agreement relating to Certificates of Airworthiness for Imported Aircraft
15. Paris Agreement (1960). Certificates of Airworthiness for Imported Aircraft
16. Protocol Relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation
17. Convention, Supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person Other than the Contracting Carrier
18. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
19. International Agreement on the Procedure for the Establishment of Tariffs for Scheduled Air Services
20. Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation
21. Other treaty
22. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies - application to ICAO

Indonesia is a member of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

54. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)



Formed : 1993

Headquarter : Vienna, Austria

Mandate : The organization was created to serve as a support

mechanism for informal consultations, and to provide expertise and efficient services in the newly emerging landscape of multilateral cooperation on migration and asylum issues.

ICMPD Regimes:²²

1. The Agreement on the Establishment and Functioning of ICMPD
2. Migration Agreement
3. Agreement between ICMPD and the Republic of Moldova
4. Agreement Between ICMPD and UNDP

Indonesia is not a member of International Centre for Migration Policy Development

55. International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property



Formed : 1959

Headquarter : Rome, Italy

Mandate : To contribute the worldwide conservation and restoration of cultural property by initiating, developing, promoting and facilitating

conditions for such conservation and restoration.

²² <https://www.icmpd.org/about-us/> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 12:53 AM.

ICCROM Regimes: ²³

1. Statutes of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).
2. Agreement Establishing ICCROM
3. Culture Conservation Agreement
4. Africa 2009 Programme
5. COLLASIA Programme on Southeast Asia Culture Conservation
6. Media Save Art Programme
7. PREMA `Programme (Prevention in Museums in Africa)

Indonesia is not a member of International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

56. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)



Formed : 1969

Headquarter : Madrid, Spain

Mandate : The International Commission for the Conservation

of Atlantic Tunas is an intergovernmental fishery organization responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas.

ICCAT Regimes: ²⁴

1. International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

23. <http://www.iccrom.org/priority-areas/past-programmes/> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 3:44 PM.

24 <https://www.iccat.int/en/introduction.htm> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 4:04 PM.

2. Agreement Establishing ICCAT
3. Fisheries Agreement
4. Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tuna Tagging Programme (AOTTP)
5. Recommendation by ICCAT on Access Agreements
6. Recommendation by ICCAT on the Development of Harvest Control Rules and of Management Strategy Evaluation
7. Recommendation by ICCAT to Further Strengthen the Plan to Rebuild Blue Marlin and White Marlin Stocks
8. Recommendation by ICCAT for the Conservation of South Atlantic Swordfish
9. Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-annual Conservation and Management Programme for Tropical Tunas
10. Recommendation by ICCAT on Shortfin Mako Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries
11. Recommendation by ICCAT for Management Measures for Mediterranean Swordfish in the Framework of ICCAT
12. Recommendation by ICCAT for the Conservation of North Atlantic Swordfish

Indonesia is not a member of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

57. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)



Formed : July 22, 1902

Headquarter: Copenhagen, Denmark

Mandate : ICES is a leading multidisciplinary scientific forum for

the exchange of information and ideas on all aspects of marine sciences pertaining to the North Atlantic, including the adjacent Baltic Sea and North Sea, and for the promotion and coordination of marine research by scientists within its member nations. Its

principal functions, both when it was established and continuing to the present time, are to - Promote, encourage, develop, and coordinate marine research; - Publish and otherwise disseminate results of research; and - Provide non-biased, non-political scientific advice to member nation governments and international regulatory commissions.

ICES Regimes: ²⁵

1. Convention for The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
2. Protocol to the Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
3. Other Agreement: AtlanTos Programme on Optimizing and Enhancing the Integrated Atlantic Ocean Observing System
4. AORA-CSA Programme on Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance Coordination and Support Action
5. Maritime Agreement
6. BalticBOOST Programme on Improving regional coherence in the implementation of marine strategies through improved data flow, assessments, and knowledge base for development of measures
7. ClimeFish Programme on Co-creating a decision support framework to ensure sustainable fish production in Europe under climate change
8. COFASP Programme on Cooperation in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing
9. COLUMBUS Programme on Monitoring, managing and transferring marine and maritime knowledge for sustainable blue growth
10. Environment Agreement
11. BlueBRIDGE Programme on Building Research environments for Innovation, Decision making, Governance and Education

²⁵ <http://www.ices.dk/explore-us/who-we-are/Pages/Our-history.aspx> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 4:27 PM.

Indonesia is not a member of International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

58. International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP)



Formed : 1996

Headquarter : The Hague, Netherland

Mandate : ICMP works

to secure the co-operation of governments and other authorities in locating and identifying persons missing as a result of armed conflicts, other hostilities or violations of human rights, and natural disasters. ICMP also supports the work of other organizations in their efforts, encourages public involvement in its activities, and contributes to the development of appropriate expressions of commemoration and tribute to the missing. In addition, ICMP assists governments in meeting their human rights obligations toward victims and their surviving family members, as well as building institutional capacity that promotes long-term public confidence.

ICMP Regimes:²⁶

1. Agreement on the status and functions of the International Commission on Missing Persons
2. Policy on the Retention of Data, Records and Physical Evidence
3. ICMP Policy on Personal Data Processing and Protection
4. ICMP Framework Agreement
5. Co-operation Agreement between the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) and the International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL

²⁶ <http://www.icmp.int/page/2/?s=treaty> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 4:42 PM.

6. ICMP and IOM Cooperation Agreement

Indonesia is a member of International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP)

59. International Criminal Court (ICC)



Formed: July 1, 2002

Headquarter : The Hague, Netherlands

Mandate : The ICC is intended to complement existing national judicial systems and it may therefore only exercise its jurisdiction when certain conditions are met, such as when national courts are

unwilling or unable to prosecute criminals or when the United Nations Security Council or individual states refer investigations to the Court.

ICC Regimes: ²⁷

1. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
2. Agreement Establishing ICC
3. Other Agreement
4. The Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court

Indonesia is not a member of International Criminal Court (ICC)

²⁷ <https://www.icc-cpi.int/about> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 4:49 PM

60. International Development Law Organization (IDLO)



Formed: January 1, 1983

Headquarter: Rome, Italy

Mandate : IDLO is the only intergovernmental organization exclusively devoted to promoting the rule of law. Governments, multilateral organizations, private foundations and the private sector support our work. We are headquartered

in Rome, where we were first founded, and where we continue to enjoy strong support from the Italian government. We are present in The Hague; a city whose hospitality connects us with an unrivaled legal tradition. And we are represented at the United Nations in New York and Geneva, where we help shape the debate about human rights and development.

IDLO Regimes: ²⁸

1. Environment Agreement
2. Compendium on Legal Best Practices in Climate Change Policy
3. Sustainable Water Management
4. Protecting Community Lands and Resources
5. Law Agreement
6. The Rule of Law Policy

Indonesia is a member of International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

²⁸ <http://www.idlo.int/resources/publications> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 5:12 PM.

61. International Energy Agency (IEA)



Formed : 1974

Headquarter : Paris, France

Mandate : The IEA is an autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for

its 29 member countries and beyond. The IEA has four main areas of focus: energy security, economic development, environmental awareness and engagement worldwide.

IEA Regimes: ²⁹

1. Decision of the Council Establishing an International Energy Agency
2. Energy Agreement
3. International Energy Programme
4. Energy Efficiency Policies
5. The IEA/IRENA Global Renewable Energy Policies
6. General Energy Policy
7. Environment Agreement
8. Climate Change policies

Indonesia is not a member of International Energy Agency (IEA)

62. International Energy Forum (IEF)



Formed : 1991

Headquarter : Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Mandate : The International

29. <https://www.iea.org/about/> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 5:30 PM.

Energy Forum (IEF) aims to foster greater mutual understanding and awareness of common energy interests among its members.

IEF Regimes: ³⁰

1. Paris Meeting 1991
2. Agreement Establishing IEF
3. Energy Agreement
4. Joint Oil Data Initiative
5. IEF Charter
6. Cancun Ministerial Declaration

Indonesia is a member of International Energy Forum (IEF)

63. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



Formed : 1977

Headquarter : Rome, Italy

Mandate : IFAD's goal is to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security.

IFAD Regimes: ³¹

1. Agreement Establishing IFAD
2. IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples
3. IFAD Climate Change Strategy
4. IFAD Country Presence Policy and Strategy
5. IFAD Policy on Gender Equality and Women's

³⁰ <https://www.ief.org/about-ief/history.aspx> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 5:50 PM.

³¹ https://www.ifad.org/what/policy_dialogue accessed in September 8, 2016 at 6:04 PM

Empowerment

6. IFAD Policy on Engagement with Middle-Income Countries
7. IFAD Policy on the Disclosure of Documents
8. IFAD Rural Finance Policy
9. IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security
10. IFAD policy on Enterprise Risk Management
11. IFAD Policy for Grant Financing in Relation to the Debt Sustainability Framework
12. IFAD Policy on Supervision and Implementation Support
13. IFAD Policy on Crisis Prevention and Recovery
14. IFAD's Anticorruption Policy
15. IFAD Rural Enterprise Policy

Indonesia is a member of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

64. International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)



Formed : June 21, 1921

Headquarter : Monaco

Mandate : The principal role of the IHO is to ensure that the world's seas, oceans and navigable waters are properly surveyed and charted. The IHO develops hydrographic and nautical charting standards. These are subsequently adopted and used by its member countries in their surveys, nautical charts, and publications. The almost universal use of the IHO standards means that the products and services provided by the world's national hydrographic and oceanographic offices are consistent and recognizable by all seafarers and for other users. Much has been done in the field of standardization since the Bureau (now the IHO) was founded.

IHO Regime: Convention on the IHO³²

Indonesia is a member of International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

65. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)



Formed : 1972

Headquarter: Vienna, Austria

Mandate : To provide insights and guidance to policymakers worldwide by finding solutions to global and

universal problems through applied systems analysis in order to improve human and social wellbeing and to protect the environment.

IIASA Regimes: ³³

1. Charter Establishing the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
2. Financial, Trade, and Custom Regime
3. Trade Policy Regimes
4. Environment Agreement
5. Water Programme
6. Water Futures and Solutions initiative
7. Energy Agreement
8. Energy Programme
9. Other Agreement
10. Food Security Policy

³² https://www.iho.int/srv1/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=471&Itemid=689&lang=en accessed in September 8, 2016 at 8:36 PM.

³³ http://www.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/about/whatisiiasa/history/history_of_iiasa.html accessed in September 8, 2016 at 8:49 PM.

Indonesia is a member of International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

66. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)



Formed: 1995

Headquarter : Stockholm, Sweden

Mandate : To support stronger democratic institutions and processes, and sustainable, effective and legitimate democracy.

IDEA Regimes: ³⁴

1. Agreement Establishing IDEA
2. Other Agreement
3. Declaration on the occasion of the International Day of Democracy 2015
4. Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers
5. Legal and Policy Frameworks Regulating the Behaviour of Politicians and Political Parties
6. Illicit Networks and Politics in the Baltic States
7. Human Right Agreement
8. Declaration opposing violence against women in politics in South-Asia
9. Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers
10. Ghana Declaration: Translating Women's Participation in Politics into Critical Actions and Influence

Indonesia is a member of International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)

³⁴ http://www.idea.int/resources/analysis/bills_declarations.cfm accessed in September 8, 2016 at 9:01 PM.

67. International Labor Organization (ILO)



Formed : 1919

Headquarter : Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate : The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.

ILO Regimes: ³⁵

1. Versailles Peace Treaty in 1919
2. Agreement Establishing ILO
3. Labor Convention
4. Forced Labor Convention
5. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention
6. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention
7. Equal Remuneration Convention
8. Abolition of Forced Labor Convention
9. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention
10. Minimum Age Convention
11. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation
12. Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention
13. Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention
14. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention
15. Labor Inspection Convention
16. Labor Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention
17. Protection of Wages Convention
18. Migration for Employment Convention
19. Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention

³⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12000:0::NO>
accessed in September 8, 2016 at 9:13 PM.

20. Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention
21. Plantations Convention
22. Radiation Protection Convention
23. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention

Indonesian Topics and Statement:

Minister of Labor of the Republic of Indonesia, M. Hanif Dhakiri, Declare Importance of Job Creation and Protection of Migrant Workers in the International Labor Conference. ³⁶

The Indonesian government emphasizes the importance of attention to job creation, protection of migrant workers, decent work and employment for young people in the discussion of the world of work. This was conveyed by Minister of Labor, M. Hanif Dhakiri, in a speech to the delegates of the Government, Workers and Employers member countries of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, Tuesday, June 9, 2014.

The main theme of the International Labor Conference (International Labor Conference / ILC) in 2015 is “The Future of Work”. Conference also discusses some of the main agenda included the issue of facilitating the transition from the informal economy to the formal economy, small and medium enterprises, and the protection of workers.

ILC this year will adopt a Recommendation concerning the facilitation of transition from the informal economy to the formal economy. Most countries in the world, including Indonesia and many developing countries, have a number of workers in the

³⁶ <http://mission-indonesia.org/2015/06/19/menteri-kenetnakerjaan-republik-indonesia-m-hanif-dhakiri-menyatakan-pentingnya-penciptaan-lapangan-kerja-dan-perlindungan-pekerja-migran-dalam-konferensi-perburuhan-internasional/> accessed in Desember 1, 2016.

informal economy is relatively large.

Approximately 70 million people in Indonesia are involved in the informal economy at the moment. On the one hand, the informal economy absorbs workers and provide income, mainly due to the hiring of workers easier and generally without high qualifications (education, skills and technology). However, workers in the informal economy generally do not have the characteristics of decent work (decent work).

Minister of Labor emphasized that facilitating the transition to the formal economy must also be accompanied by the preparation of employment policies that encourage job creation, including for the young labor force and efforts to promote decent work.

In addition to delivering a speech in the Assembly this ILC, Minister of Labor was also present at the meeting of Labor Ministers of the Member States Non-Aligned Movement (Non-Aligned Movement / NAM) held on 9 June on the sidelines of meetings of the ILC. On this occasion, the Minister of Labor reiterated the importance of international cooperation on the protection of migrant workers and the creation of jobs for young labor force. At the end of the meeting, the Ministers of Labor of NAM Member Countries issued a Joint Statement which among others stressed the importance of protection for workers, ILO reform, the importance of small and medium businesses in encouraging job creation, and support for the Palestinian people.

International Labor Conference is an annual meeting that brings labor ministers of member countries. About 2500 delegates from 169 countries gathered for the annual meeting of the ILO, which lasted for two weeks from June 1 until June 12, 2015.

*Indonesia Ready To Hosts Meeting Of The Asia Pacific International Labor Organization.*³⁷

“Indonesia is ready to host the 16th International Labor Organization (ILO) Asia and Pacific Regional Meeting (APRM)” as outlined by the Secretary General (Secretary General) of the Ministry of Labor (Kemnaker), Abdul Wahab Bangkona, in his meeting with the Director General of the ILO, Guy Ryder, in Geneva, Switzerland (03/23/2016).

APRM is a regional meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO) for the Asia Pacific region. The meeting will be attended by delegates from governments, workers and employers from around 36 countries in Asia-Pacific and 12 Arab countries, as well as a number of representatives of regional and international organizations. APRM will be held in Bali, on 6-9 December 2016.

APRM meetings and strategic importance for the region. As the region becomes the engine of world economic growth, the Asia-Pacific region has a large number of workers. This is a potential challenge for the countries in the region. To that end, the APRM meeting will examine various opportunities for cooperation in the region in realizing the creation of decent work in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

“The ILO welcomes the Indonesian Government’s willingness to host the APRM. It showed strong commitment and leadership of Indonesia in supporting the achievement of sustainable development, in particular the creation of decent work, both nationally, regionally, and globally “said Director General of the ILO.

³⁷ <http://mission-indonesia.org/2016/03/29/indonesia-siap-menjadi-tu-an-rumah-pertemuan-kawasan-asia-pasifik-organisasi-buruh-internasional/> accessed in Desember 1, 2016.

Kemnaker Secretary-General appreciates the Indonesian Government and the ILO cooperation that had been established well, especially the various projects of capacity building in support of the creation of decent work in Indonesia.

“Given the labor issues in Indonesia increasingly complex, the ILO would be able to continue to support capacity building programs for Indonesia, particularly through training activities at the International Training Centre (ITC) of the ILO in Turin, Italy” added Secretary General Kemnaker. In line with the President’s commitment to developing the rural sector, Indonesia expects the strengthening of cooperation between Indonesia and the ILO through training in the field of labor and industrial relations inspector. In this regard, the Director General of the ILO expressed readiness to provide support for capacity building for Indonesia.

“Indonesia will continue to increase efforts to achieve decent work through sustainable policy framework” explained the Secretary General Kemnaker. The ILO and Indonesia agreed to strengthen cooperation in the future, including a follow-up seminar on “Indonesia’s Agenda for SDGs towards Decent Work for All” held in Jakarta, on 17-18 February 2016.

Minister of Manpower and Transmigration, Muhaimin Iskandar A., Called Need for Strong Commitment in Handling Issues Migrant Workers

Minister of Manpower and Transmigration, Muhaimin Iskandar A., call for a strong commitment of all parties in handling migration issues, particularly with regard to the persistence of violence and unacceptable treatment of migrant workers. This was stated by the minister in a speech to the delegates of the Government, Workers and Employers member countries of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, today, Monday, June 9, 2014.

This view was responding to a report of the International Labor Organization Director-General, Guy Ryder, on migration fair (fair migration) which is the main theme of the International Labor Conference (International Labor Conference / ILC) this year. This conference discusses some of the main agenda including the issue of forced labor and facilitating the transition from the informal economy to the formal economy.

“Indonesia continues to be committed to the elimination of forced labor” stressed the minister. This is evidenced by Indonesia’s ratification of the ILO Convention on forced labor and ILO Convention No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor as well as several other related instruments. Therefore, Indonesia supports the elements of this tripartite international labor organizations to equip the ILO Conventions on forced labor with an instrument that is expected to respond to the implementation gap in prevention, protection and compensation measures.

The minister also called for cooperation at various levels to address the threat of human trafficking are sometimes associated with forced labor, including through campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the group who are vulnerable to this crime.

ILC this year to discuss the facilitation of transition from the informal economy to the formal economy. Most countries in the world, particularly developing countries, have a number of workers in the informal economy is relatively large. They feared vulnerable from a lack of protection for workers. Therefore, in order to overcome these challenges, the minister stressed the importance of formulating policies that encourage job creation in the formal economy. On this occasion, the Minister also explained the various government policies on the protection of workers, included in the formal economy, through various national social security programs.

International Labor Conference is an annual meeting that brings together ministers for labor affairs of member countries. Around 3000 delegates gathered to attend the annual meeting of the ILO, which lasted for three weeks from the date of May 28, 2014. On June 2, 2014, Indonesia was reelected as a member of the Executive Board of the International Labor Organization for the period 2014-2017.

Indonesia is a member of International Labor Organization (ILO)

68. International Monetary Fund (IMF)



Formed : December 27, 1945

Headquarter : Washington DC, USA

Mandate : To foster global growth and economic stability by providing policy, advice and financing to members, by working with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and reduce poverty.

IMF Regimes: ³⁸

1. Articles of Agreement of the IMF
2. Financial, Trade, and Custom Agreement
3. The Consolidated Medium-Term Income and Expenditure Framework
4. IMF Macprudential Policy
5. IMF Fiscal Policy
6. IMF Policy on Capacity Development

Indonesia is a member of International Monetary Fund (IMF)

³⁸ <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/search.aspx?NewQuery=policy&submit.x=0&submit.y=0&col> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 9:53 PM.

69. International Maritime Organization (IMO)



Formed : 1959

Headquarter : London, United Kingdom

Mandate : IMO is the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework for the

shipping industry that is fair and effective, universally adopted and universally implemented. In other words, its role is to create a level playing-field so that ship operators cannot address their financial issues by simply cutting corners and compromising on safety, security and environmental performance. This approach also encourages innovation and efficiency.

IMO Regimes: ³⁹

1. Convention on the International Maritime Organization
2. Maritime Agreement
3. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter
4. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue
5. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
6. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
7. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW)
8. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREG)
9. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL)
10. International Convention on Load Lines (LL)

³⁹ <http://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/ListOfConventions/Pages/Default.aspx> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 9 26 PM.

11. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA)
12. International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC)
13. Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (IMSO C),
The Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels (SFV)
14. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel
15. Special Trade Passenger Ships Agreement (STP)
16. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (INTERVENTION)
17. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC), 1990
18. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 (OPRC-HNS Protocol)
19. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships (AFS)
20. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004
21. The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009
22. International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC)

Indonesia is a member of International Maritime Organization (IMO)

70. International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)



Formed : 1997

Headquarter: Beijing, China

Mandate : INBAR is an intergovernmental organization

dedicated to improving the social, economic, and environmental benefits for producers and users of bamboo and rattan, while maintaining a sustainable resource base by supporting innovative research and development

INBAR Regimes: ⁴⁰

1. Agreement Establishing INBAR
2. Environment Agreement
3. Bamboo Policy in Kenya
4. INBAR Policy on Reducing Climate Change
5. Ethiopia Bamboo Policy
6. Ghana Bamboo Policy
7. Rwanda Bamboo Policy
8. Nigeria Bamboo Policy
9. China Bamboo Policy
10. Philippine Bamboo Policy
11. Colombia Bamboo Policy
12. Vietnam Bamboo Policy
13. Timor Leste Bamboo Policy

Indonesia is a member of International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)

⁴⁰ <http://www.inbar.int/bamboo-rattan-policy> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 10:22 PM.

71. International Organization for Migration (IOM)



Formed : 1951

Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate : IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management

of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced

IOM Regimes: ⁴¹

1. The Constitution of the International Organization for Migration
2. Environmental Agreement
3. Policy Dialogues on Climate-induced Migration in Asia and the Pacific
4. International Dialogue on Migration on Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration
5. IOM Policy on Climate Change
6. Migration Agreement
7. International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)
8. Berne Initiative

Indonesia is an observer state in International Organization for Migration (IOM)

⁴¹ <https://www.iom.int/iom-history> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 10:23 PM.

72. International Organization of Turkic Culture (TURKSOY)



Formed : 1993

Headquarter : Ankara, Turkey

Mandate : TURKSOY carries out activities to strengthen the ties of brotherhood and solidarity among Turkic

peoples with a view to transmitting their common cultural heritage to future generations and promoting it around the world.

TURKSOY Regime:⁴² Agreement Establishing TURKSOY

Indonesia is not a member of International Organization of Turkic Culture

73. International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)



Formed : 1923

Headquarter : Seattle, USA

Mandate : The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), originally called the International Fisheries Commission, was established in 1923 by a Convention between the governments

of Canada and the United States of America. Its mandate is research on and management of the stocks of Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) within the Convention waters of both nations.

⁴² <http://www.turksoy.org/en/turksoy/about> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 10:30 PM.

IPHC Regimes:⁴³

1. Agreement Establishing IPHC
2. Fisheries Agreement
3. Harvest Policy

Indonesia is not a member of International Pacific Halibut Commission

74. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)



Formed : 1988

Headquarter : Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

IPCC Regime: ⁴⁴Agreement Establishing IPCC.

Indonesia is not a member of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

43 <http://www.iphc.int/about-iphc.html> accessed in September 8, 2016 at 10:39 PM.

44 https://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization_history.shtml accessed in September 8, 2016 at 10:48 PM.

75. International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)



Formed : January
26, 2009

Headquarter : Masdar
City, United Arab
Emirates

Mandate : Acting as the global voice for renewable energies, IRENA will provide practical advice and support for both industrialized and developing countries, help them improve their regulatory frameworks and build capacity. The agency will facilitate access to all relevant information including reliable data on the potential of renewable energy, best practices, effective financial mechanisms and state-of-the-art technological expertise.

IRENA Regimes: ⁴⁵

1. 2030 Climate and Energy Framework
2. Global Methane Initiative
3. An Energy Policy for Europe
4. Directive on the Taxation of Energy Products and Electricity
5. Multi-lateral Agreements to Reduce CO₂ Emissions: Slovakia
6. Revised State Aid Guidelines for Environmental Protection
7. India-Brazil-South Africa Declaration on Clean Energy
8. Global Bioenergy Partnership
9. Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
10. SADC Energy Protocol 1994

Indonesia is a member of International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

⁴⁵ <http://www.iea.org/policiesandmeasures/renewableenergy/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

76. International Seabed Authority (ISA)



Formed : November 16, 1994

Headquarter : Kingston, Jamaica

Mandate : International Seabed Authority established to organize, regulate and control all mineral-related activities in the international seabed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, an area underlying most of the world's oceans.

ISA Regimes: ⁴⁶

1. Decision of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority concerning overhead charges for the administration and supervision of exploration ISBA/19/A/12
2. Decision of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority relating to the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Sulphides in the Area ISBA/16/A/12/Rev.1
3. Decision of the Council of the International Seabed Authority relating to amendments to the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Nodules in the Area and related matters ISBA/19/C/17
4. Decision of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority regarding the amendments to the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Nodules in the Area ISBA/19/A/9

Indonesia is a member of International Seabed Authority (ISA)

⁴⁶ <https://www.isa.org.jm/mining-code/Regulations> accessed in August 5, 2016.

77. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)



Formed : 1948
Headquarter : Gland, Switzerland
Mandate : IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-

governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

IUCN Regimes: ⁴⁷

1. Support for a comprehensive scientific review of the impact on global biodiversity of systemic pesticides by the joint task force of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
2. Effective strategy and actions to address the worsening problem of petrochemical plastic and other solid wastes
3. Legally binding Global Mercury Treaty to protect wildlife, ecosystems and health
4. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
5. International Covenant on Environment and Development
6. Islamic principles for conservation
7. Establishment of an International Commons Standard for conservation and governance of Commons
8. Biodiversity conservation for development in the South through South-South cooperation
9. Collaborative partnership on wildlife
10. Support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

⁴⁷ <https://portals.iucn.org/library/res> accessed in August 5, 2016.

11. Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development
12. Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making
13. IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development
14. Implementing conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction
15. Río de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative

Indonesia is a member of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

78. International Whaling Commission (IWC)



Formed : December 2, 1946

Headquarter : Cambridge, London

Mandate : The International Whaling Commission (IWC) is

the global body charged with the conservation of whales and the management of whaling.

IWC Regimes:⁴⁸

1. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
2. Eastern Caribbean Coalition for Environmental Awareness
3. The International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

Indonesia is not a member of International Whaling Commission (IWC)

⁴⁸ <https://iwc.int> accessed in August 5, 2016.

79. Interpol (ICPO)



Formed : September 7, 1923

Headquarter : Lyon, France

Mandate : We facilitate the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal law enforcement authorities. We ensure that police services can communicate securely with each other around the world. We enable global access to police data and information.

We provide operational support on specific priority crime areas. We foster continuous improvement in the capacity of police to prevent and fight crime and the development of knowledge and skills necessary for effective international policing. We strive for innovation at all times, in the areas of police and security matters.

Interpol Regimes: ⁴⁹

1. The Constitution
2. Rules governing the processing of information
3. Rules on the Control of Information and access to INTERPOL's Files
4. Implementation of INTERPOL's Confidentiality Regime (AG-2012-RES-15)
5. AG-2009-RES-05
6. Combating sexual exploitation of children on the Internet using all available technical solutions, including access-blocking by INTERPOL member countries
7. AGN-1998-RES-10
8. Legislation, co-ordination and police co-operation to combat currency counterfeiting
9. AGN-1985-RES-1
10. International Terrorism and Unlawful interference with civil aviation

⁴⁹ www.interpol.int accessed in August 5, 2016.

11. AG-2002-RES-17 INTERPOL Convention: Setting up a Working Group
12. AGN-1975-RES-2 Bilateral police Agreements
13. AG-2002-RES-04 Common security rules for INTERPOL's Information System

Indonesia is a member of Interpol (ICPO)

80. Islamic Development Bank (IDB)



Formed : 1975

Headquarter : Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Mandate : The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in

accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law.

IDB Regimes: ⁵⁰

1. Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit.
2. The Declaration of Intent 1973
3. Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector.
4. Guidelines for Procurement of Goods and Works under Islamic Development Bank Financing
5. Guidelines for the Use of Consultants under Islamic Development Bank Financing

Indonesia is a member of Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

⁵⁰ <http://www.isdb-pilot.org/> accessed in August 5, 2016.

81. Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)



Formed : March 15, 1995
Headquarter : New York, USA
Mandate : Finance and construct in the DPRK two light-water reactors (LWR) of the Korean Standard Nuclear Power Plant model and, in so doing; Provide the DPRK with an alternative source of energy in the form of 500,000

metric tons of heavy fuel oil each year for heating and electricity production until the first of those reactors is completed; Conduct its activities in a manner that meets or exceeds international standards of nuclear safety and environmental protection; and Provide for the implementation of any other measures deemed necessary to accomplish the foregoing or otherwise to carry out the objective of the Agreed Framework.

Kedo Regimes: ⁵¹

1. Protocol on the Juridical Status, Privileges and Immunities, and Consular Protection of KEDO in the DPRK 1996
2. KEDO Charter
3. Agreement on the Establishment of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization 1995
4. KEDO-European Union (EU) Renewal Agreement 2001
5. KEDO - EU Accession Agreement 1997
6. Supply Agreement KEDO - DPRK 1995
7. Kuala Lumpur Statement US-DPRK 1995
8. Protocol on Quality Assurance and Warranties 2001
9. Protocol on Training 2000
10. Protocol on Non-Payment 1997
11. Protocol on Site Take-Over, Site Access and Use of the Site

⁵¹ www.kedo.org/ accessed in August 5, 2016.

1997

12. Protocol on Labor, Goods, Facilities and Other Services 1997

13. Protocol on Communications 1996

Indonesia is not a member of Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

82. Mekong River Commission



Formed : 1995

Headquarter: Vientiane, Laos and Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Mandate : To promote and coordinate sustainable management and development of water and related resources for the countries' mutual benefit and the people's well-being.

MRC Regimes:⁵²

1. Mekong Agreement and its six sets of rules for water utilization or Procedures and Ho Chi Minh City Declaration.
2. Guidelines for Hydropower Environmental Impact Mitigation and Risk Management in the Lower Mekong Mainstream and Tributaries
3. Commitment on Gender Mainstreaming in Water Resources Development in the Lower Mekong Basin (English).
4. Procedures for Water Quality
5. Guidelines on Implementation of the Procedures for Water Use Monitoring
6. Procedures for the Maintenance of Flows on the Mainstream
7. Procedures for Data and Information Exchange and Sharing
8. Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement

⁵² *www.mrcmekong.org accessed in August 25, 2016.*

Indonesia is not a member of Mekong River Commissions

83. Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG)



Formed : 1986

Headquarter : Port Vila, Vanuatu

Mandate : To foster and accelerate economic development through trade relations and provide a political framework for regular consultations and review on the status of the

Agreement, with a view to ensuring that trade both in terms of exports and imports is undertaken in a genuine spirit of Melanesian Solidarity and is done on a most favoured nation (MFN) basis.

MSG Regimes: ⁵³

1. The Lakatoro Declaration
2. MSG Framework Treaty on Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture
3. MSG Trade Agreement 2005
4. MSG Framework Treaty on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture.

Indonesia is not a member of Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG)

⁵³ www.msgsec.info/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

84. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)



Formed : April 4, 1949

Headquarter : Brussels, Belgium

Mandate : NATO's essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means.

NATO Regimes: ⁵⁴

1. The North Atlantic Treaty.
2. Agreement on the Status of Missions and Representatives of Third States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
3. NATO's policy guidelines on counter-terrorism
4. NATO's Comprehensive, Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Defending against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats
5. NATO Policy on combating trafficking in human beings
6. 'The Brussels Treaty' - Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence
7. NATO policy on non-lethal weapons
8. Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany
9. "The Paris Agreements" - Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence

Indonesia is not a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

54 www.nato.int accessed in August 25, 2016.

85. Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO)



Formed : July 8, 1970

Headquarter: The Hague, Netherlands

Mandate : FMO is the Dutch development bank. We believe that entrepreneurship is key in creating sustainable economic growth and improving people's quality of life. We

therefore finance businesses, projects and financial institutions in developing and emerging markets, with the aim of supporting sustainable private sector development. Our investments are focused in the sectors where our contribution can have the largest long-term impact: financial institutions; energy; and agribusiness.

FMO Regimes: ⁵⁵

1. Environmental, Social & Corporate Governance (ESG) Policy
2. Articles of Association.
3. Agreement with the State.
4. Regulations Regarding Private Investments.
5. Speak Up Policy.

Indonesia is not a member of Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO)

⁵⁵ <https://www.fmo.nl/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

86. New Development Bank (NDB)



Formed: July 2015

Headquarter : Shanghai, China

Mandate : The bank aims to contribute to development plans established nationally through projects that are socially, environmentally and economically

sustainable. Taking this into account, the main objectives of the NDB can be summarized as follows:

- Promote infrastructure and sustainable development projects with a significant development impact in member countries.
- Establish an extensive network of global partnerships with other multilateral development institutions and national development banks.
- Build a balanced project portfolio giving a proper respect to their geographic location, financing requirements and other factors.

NDB Regime: ⁵⁶Agreement on the new development bank.

Indonesia is not a member of New Development Bank (NDB)

87. Nordic Development Fund (NDF)



Formed : 1989

Headquarter : Helsinki, Finland

Mandate : The Nordic Development Fund (NDF) is the joint development finance

⁵⁶ <http://ndb.int/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

institution of the five Nordic countries. The objective of NDF's operations is to facilitate climate change investments in low-income countries.

NDF Regimes:⁵⁷

1. NDF Agreement and Statutes.
2. Host Country Agreement.
3. Guidelines for Project Identification and Screening
4. General Procurement Guidelines for Grant Projects
5. General Procurement Guidelines for Credit Projects
6. Anticorruption Guidelines
7. Policy on Anticorruption and Integrity
8. NDF Position Paper on Biofuels
9. NDF Position Paper on Energy Subsidies
10. NDF Policy on taxes
11. NDF Policy on Access to Information

Indonesia is not a member of Nordic Development Fund (NDF)

88. North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)



Formed : 1980

Headquarter: London, United Kingdom

Mandate : NEAFC's objective is to ensure the long-term conservation and optimum utilisation of the fishery resources in the Convention Area, providing sustainable economic, environmental and social benefits. To this end, NEAFC adopts management measures for various fish stocks and control measures to ensure that they are properly implemented. NEAFC also adopts measures to protect other parts of the marine ecosystem from potential negative impacts of fisheries.

⁵⁷ www.ndf.fi/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

NEAFC Regimes:⁵⁸

1. NEAFC Convention
2. Collective arrangement between competent international organisations on cooperation and coordination regarding selected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction in the North-East Atlantic.
3. London Declaration: Declaration on the Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention on the Future Multilateral Cooperation in North-East Atlantic Fisheries.

Indonesia is not a member of North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)

89. North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)



PICES

Formed : 1973

Headquarter : Canada

Mandate : The primary mandate of the Organization is to promote and to coordinate marine scientific research in the North Pacific Ocean and to provide a mechanism for information and data exchange among scientists in its member country.

PICES Regimes: ⁵⁹

1. Convention for a North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)
2. North Pacific Marine Science Organization Rules of Procedure.
3. Guidelines for Chairs and Convenors, Roles and Responsibilities of Chairs and Members of PICES Groups.

⁵⁸ <http://www.neafc.org/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

⁵⁹ <http://www.pices.int/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesia is not a member of North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)

90. North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)



Formed : 1979
Headquarter : Nova Scotia, Canada
Mandate : NAFO's overall objective is to contribute through consultation and cooperation to the optimum utilization, rational management and conservation of the fishery resources of the Convention Area.

NAFO Regimes: ⁶⁰

1. Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
2. NAFO Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations.

Indonesia is not a member of Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

91. North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)



Formed : October 1, 1983
Headquarter : Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Mandate : The objective of NASCO is to conserve, restore, enhance and rationally

⁶⁰ www.nafo.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

manage Atlantic salmon through international cooperation taking account of the best available scientific information.

NASCO Regimes: ⁶¹

1. Agreement on Adoption of a Precautionary Approach.
2. Agreement on Management of Salmon Fisheries.
3. The Convention for The Conservation of Salmon In The North Atlantic Ocean.
4. Resolution on Fishing for Salmon in International Waters (1990)
5. Resolution on Adoption of a Protocol (1992)
6. Resolution on Fishing for Salmon on the High Seas (1992)
7. Agreement on Adoption of a Precautionary Approach (1998)
8. Resolution by the Parties to the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean Concerning Scientific Research Fishing (1996)
9. NASCO Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Fisheries (2009)
10. Guidelines on Catch and Release
11. NASCO Guidelines for the Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Atlantic Salmon Habitat (2010)

Indonesia is not a member of North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)

92. Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)



Formed : February 1, 1958
Headquarter : Paris, France
Mandate : The mission of the NEA is to “assist its member countries in maintaining and further developing,

⁶¹ www.nasco.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for the safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.”

NEA Regimes: ⁶²

1. Framework Agreement and Protocol on a Multilateral Nuclear Environmental Programme in the Russian Federation
2. Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
3. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
4. Convention on Nuclear Safety
5. Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
6. Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
7. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
8. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
9. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
10. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention)
11. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)
12. Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention (Kiev Protocol)
13. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)
14. Paris Convention on Nuclear Third-Party Liability
15. Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
16. Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
17. Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention

⁶² *www.oecd-nea.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.*

Indonesia is not a member of Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)

93. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)



Formed : 1974

Mandate : The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports.

NSG Regimes: ⁶³

1. International treaties in the field of non-proliferation
2. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
3. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
4. South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga)
5. African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)
6. Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Bangkok)
7. Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Treaty of Semipalatinsk)

Indonesia is not a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

⁶³ www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

94. OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)



Uniting against Poverty

Formed : 1976

Headquarter: Vienna, Austria

Mandate : To foster South-South Partnership with fellow developing countries worldwide with the aim of eradicating poverty.

OFID Regimes: ⁶⁴

1. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and General Conditions Applicable to Public Sector Loan Agreements
2. The Agreement Establishing the OPEC Fund for International Development.
3. Procurement Guidelines under Loans Extended by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
4. General Conditions Applicable to Public Sector Loan Agreements.

Indonesia is a member of OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

95. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)



Formed : January 1, 1995

Headquarter : Vienna, Austria

Mandate: The OSCE is concerned in arms control, promotion of human rights, freedom of the press and fair election. In addition, this organization is concerned to early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

⁶⁴ www.ofid.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

OSCE Regimes:⁶⁵

1. Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.
2. Treaty on Open Skies.
3. Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Countering Violent Extremism
4. Ministerial Declaration on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism
5. Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Responses to Conflict Situations
6. Declaration on the terrorist attacks in Paris
7. Declaration on Youth
8. Declaration on Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism
9. Joint Declaration on Universality and the Right to Freedom of Expression
10. Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism
11. Joint declaration on the protection of freedom of expression and diversity in the digital terrestrial transition
12. Joint declaration on crimes against freedom of expression
13. Ministerial Declaration on Combating All Forms of Human Trafficking
14. Zagreb Declaration
15. Joint declaration on freedom of expression and the Internet
16. Astana Declaration
17. Almaty Declaration on the future of public-service broadcasting and the digital switchover in Central Asia
18. Joint Declaration on Defamation of Religions, and Anti-Terrorism and Anti-Extremism Legislation

Indonesia is not a member of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

⁶⁵ *www.osce.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.*

96. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



Formed : 1961

Headquarter : Paris, France

Mandate : The mission of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is

to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. The OECD provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems. We work with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change. We measure productivity and global flows of trade and investment. We analyse and compare data to predict future trends. We set international standards on a wide range of things, from agriculture and tax to the safety of chemicals.

OECD Regime: Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. ⁶⁶

Indonesia is not a member of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

97. Organization for The Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)



Formed : April 29, 1997

Headquarter : The Hague, Netherlands

Mandate: The organization promotes and verifies the adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention which prohibits

⁶⁶ www.oecd.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

the use of chemical weapons and requires their destruction. The verification consists both of evaluation of declarations by member states and on-site inspections.

OPCW Regimes: ⁶⁷

1. Chemical Weapons Convention
2. Facility agreements between OPCW and State Parties
3. Agreements between the OPCW and States Parties on the privileges and immunities of the OPCW
4. Basel Convention.
5. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
6. Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution, and Protocols
7. Convention for Co-Operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region; and Protocol (1981)
8. The Geneva Protocol
9. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
10. Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution - 1992
11. Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources
12. Bamako Convention

Indonesia is a member of Organization for The Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

⁶⁷ <https://www.opcw.org/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

98. Organization of American States (OAS)



Formed : April 30, 1948
Headquarter : Washington DC, USA
Mandate : To achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial

integrity, and their independence.

OAS Regimes:⁶⁸

1. Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.
2. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.
3. Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney which are to be utilized abroad (C-6)
4. Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Auto-Motive Traffic (C-11)
5. Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (C-12)
6. Inter-American Convention on the Rights of the Author in Literary, Scientific and Artistic Works (B-28)
7. Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty) (B-29)
8. American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogota) (A-42)
9. Economic Agreement of Bogota (A-43)
10. Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women (A-44)
11. Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women (A-45)
12. Charter of the Organization of American States (A-41)
13. Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization

⁶⁸ www.oas.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016

of American States (C-13)

14. Additional Protocol to the Pan-American Sanitary Code (B-3)
(2)
15. Convention on Diplomatic Asylum (A-46)
16. Convention on Territorial Asylum (A-47)
17. Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations (A-48)
18. Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons (A-70)
19. Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (A-68)
20. Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (A-69)
21. Protocol of Amendment to the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit (A-67)

Indonesia is not a member of Organization of American States (OAS)

99. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)



Formed : June 18, 1981

Headquarter : Castries, Saint Lucia

Mandate : To be a Center of Excellence contributing to the sustainable development of OECS Member States by supporting their strategic insertion into the global economy while maximizing the

benefits accruing from their collective space.

OECS Regimes: ⁶⁹

1. Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications Authority Treaty.
2. Pharmaceutical Procurement Service Treaty.

⁶⁹ *www.oecs.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.*

3. Revised Treaty of Basseterre

Indonesia is not a member of Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

100. Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI)



Formed : 1949

Headquarter : Madrid, Spain

Mandate : To help to strengthen the mutual knowledge and understanding, integration, solidarity and peace among ibero-american countries through

education, science, technology and culture; To promote the development of education and culture as a feasible alternative for building peace, by means of preparing individuals for the responsible exercise of liberty and solidarity and for the defence of human rights and changes that may bring about a more just society in Iberoamerica.

Regime: The Conferencias de Ministros de Educación-Iberoamerican Conferences of Education. ⁷⁰

Indonesia is not a member of Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI)

⁷⁰ www.oei.es/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

101. Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)



Formed : September 25, 1969
Headquarter : Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Mandate : To preserve Islamic social and economic values; promote solidarity amongst member states; increase cooperation in social, economic, cultural, scientific, and political areas;

uphold international peace and security; and advance education, particularly in the fields of science and technology.

OIC Regimes: ⁷¹

1. General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
2. Agreement for the Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investment among Member States of The Organization of the Islamic Conference.
3. Rules for Granting OIC Consultative Status to Humanitarian Non-Governmental Organizations
4. Statute of The Islamic Organisation For Food Security
5. Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference
6. Protocol on the Preferential Tariff Scheme for TPS-OIC (PRETAS)
7. Agreement Establishing the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent
8. Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice
9. Statute of the OIC Women Development Organization
10. Covenant on the rights of child in Islam
11. OIC Convention to Combat Terrorism (1999-1420H)

⁷¹ www.oic-oci.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

12. Agreement on Immunities and privileges for The Organization of The Islamic Conference

Indonesia is a member of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

102. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)



Formed : June 25, 1992
Headquarter : Istanbul, Turkey
Mandate : To foster interaction and harmony among the Member States, as well as to ensure peace, stability and prosperity, encouraging friendly and good-neighborly relations in the Black Sea region.

BSEC Regimes: ⁷²

1. Agreement Among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in its Organized Forms.
2. Simplification of Visa Procedures for Professional Lorry Drivers Nationals of the BSEC Member States.
3. Charter of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
4. Agreement Among the Governments of the Participating States of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) on collaboration in Emergency Assistance and Emergency Response to natural and man-made Disasters (Sochi, 15 April 1998)

Indonesia is not a member of Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

⁷² www.bsec-organization.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

103. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)



Formed : 1960

Headquarter : Vienna, Austria

Mandate : OPEC's stated mission is "to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its member countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets,

in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers, and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry."

OPEC Regimes: ⁷³

Indonesia is a member of Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

104. Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)



Formed : 1999

Headquarter : Suva, Fiji

Mandate : To ensure the effective implementation of the Leaders' decisions for the benefit of the people of the Pacific.

PIF Regimes: ⁷⁴

1. Palau Ocean Declaration on Ocean: Life and Future.
2. South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation

⁷³ www.opec.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

⁷⁴ www.forumsec.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016

Agreement, done at Tarawa 1980, and 1989 Amendments (SPARTECA)

3. South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Raratonga, 1985
4. Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region.
5. Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region.
6. Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
7. Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement
8. PICTA Trade in Services Protocol
9. Pacific Islands Air Services Agreement
10. The Pacific Islands Civil Aviation Safety and Security Treaty.

Indonesia is not a member of Pacific Islands Forum

105. Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)



Formed : 1937

Headquarter : Vancouver, Canada

Mandate: Its mandate is to protect stocks of the five species of Pacific salmon

PSC Regimes: ⁷⁵

1. Pacific Salmon Treaty.
2. PSC Bylaws.

Indonesia is not a member of Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)

⁷⁵ www.psc.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016

106. Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia



Formed : 1994

Headquarter : Quezon City, Philippines

Mandate : Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) was created with a clear mission to foster and sustain healthy and resilient coasts and oceans, communities

and economies across the Seas of East Asia through integrated management solutions and partnerships.

PEMSEA Regimes: ⁷⁶

1. Changwon Youth Declaration for the Protection of the Seas of East Asia
2. Toward an Ocean-based Blue Economy: Moving Ahead with the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (Changwon Declaration)
3. Dongying Declaration on Building a Blue Economy through Integrated Coastal Management
4. Manila Declaration on Strengthening the Implementation of the Integrated Coastal Management for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Seas of East Asia Region
5. Agreement Recognizing the International Legal Personality of the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
6. Haikou Partnership Agreement on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia
7. Putrajaya Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia and Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

⁷⁶ www.pemsea.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesia is a member of Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia

107. Partners in Population and Development (PPD)



Formed : 1994

Headquarter: Mohakhali, Bangladesh

Mandate : PPD is committed to improving the quality of life of people through sustained advocacy, capacity building, networking, knowledge

sharing and management and transfer of technology in the field of reproductive health, population and development within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

PPD Regimes: ⁷⁷

1. Dhaka Declaration.
2. Delhi Declaration.
3. Beijing Declaration.
4. Pretoria Declaration
5. Yogyakarta Declaration
6. Kampala Declaration
7. Rabat Declaration
8. Johannesburg Declaration
9. Barcelona Declaration
10. Maputo Declaration
11. Agra Declaration
12. Suzhou Declaration
13. Wuhan Declaration
14. Jakarta Declaration

⁷⁷ www.partners-popdev.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesia is a member of Partners in Population and Development (PPD)

108. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP)



Formed : June 16, 1993

Headquarter: Apia, Samoa

Mandate : To promote cooperation in the South Pacific Region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve the environment and to

ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

SPREP Regimes: ⁷⁸

1. SPREP Convention and Waigani Convention
2. Action Strategy for Nature Conservation;
3. Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific
4. Key Biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements
5. Convention on the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment in the South Pacific Region (and Protocols), 1986 (Noumea Convention)
6. Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region, 1995. (Waigani Convention)
7. Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific, 1976. (Apia Convention)

Indonesia is not a member of Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme

⁷⁸ www.sprep.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

109. Secretariat of the Pacific Community



Formed : 1947
Headquarter : Noumea, New Caledonia
Mandate : Work for the well-being of Pacific people through the effective and innovative application of science and knowledge, guided by a deep understanding of Pacific Island contexts and cultures.

Regime: Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme.⁷⁹

Indonesia is not a member of Secretariat of the Pacific Community

110. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)



Formed: April 26, 1996
Headquarter : Beijing, Tiongkok
Mandate : To ensure that liberal democracy could not gain ground in these countries.

SCO Regimes: ⁸⁰

1. Treaty on Deepening Military Trust in Border Regions.
2. Declaration of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.

Indonesia is not a member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization

⁷⁹ www.spc.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

⁸⁰ www.sectsco.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

111. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)



Formed : December 8, 1985

Headquarter: Kathmandu

Mandate : To promote the welfare of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and to improve their quality of life, to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potentials.

SAARC Regimes:⁸¹

1. SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services and SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and its Additional Protocol
2. SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity)
3. Agreement for establishment of SAARC Arbitration Council
4. Final Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation
5. Final Agreement on Customs Matters
6. CHARTER OF SDF 31 July 2008
7. Agreement on establishing the SAARC food bank
8. Agreement on south Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
9. Agreement on the Establishment of South Asian Regional Standards Organisation (SARSO)
10. Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation
11. Additional Protocol on Terrorism, Jan 2004
12. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism
13. SAARC Convention on Narcotics Drugs
14. Convention on Mutual Assistance on Criminal Matters, July 2008
15. Convention on Promotion of Welfare of Children

⁸¹ www.saarc-sec.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

16. SAARC Convention on Combating and Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution

Indonesia is not a member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

112. South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (ZOPACAS)



Formed : October 27, 1986
Headquarter : Brasilia, Brazil
Mandate : Preventing the geographical proliferation of nuclear weapons and reducing and eventually eliminating the military presence of countries from other regions.

Indonesia is not a member of South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone

113. Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)



Formed : 1967
Headquarter : Bangkok, Thailand
Mandate : The mandate of SEAFDEC as endorsed by the 41st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council is “to develop and manage the fisheries potential of the region

by rational utilization of the resources for providing food security and safety to the people and alleviating poverty through transfer of new technologies, research and information dissemination activities”

SEAFDEC Regimes: ⁸²

1. The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference
2. Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (in Thai)
3. ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain
4. Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020
5. Regional Guidelines for Responsible Post-harvest Practice and Trade in Southeast Asia
6. Regional Guidelines for Responsible Aquaculture in Southeast Asia
7. Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia
8. Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fishing Operations in Southeast Asia

Indonesia is a member of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)

114. Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO)



Formed : November 30, 1965

Headquarter : Bangkok, Thailand

Mandate : To enhance regional understanding, cooperation and unity of purpose among Member Countries for a better quality of life through the establishment of networks and partnerships, the provision

⁸² www.seafdec.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

of fora among policy makers and experts, and the promotion of sustainable human resource development.

SEAMEO Regimes: ⁸³

1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) regarding the Indonesian Center for Tropical Medicine and Public Health
2. SEAMEO Charter/
3. Transition support for learners with disabilities.
4. Conference to promote awareness of education for girls and women
5. Inter-country schooling programme for stateless and undocumented children

Indonesia is member of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO)

115. Southern African Development Community (SADC)



Formed : August 17, 1992

Headquarter : Gaborone, Botswana

Mandate : To promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient, productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security; so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy.

⁸³ www.seameo.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

SADC Regimes:⁸⁴

1. Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.
2. Protocol on the Development of Tourism.
3. Consolidated Text of the Treaty of the Southern African Development Community
4. Protocol on Employment and Labor
5. Protocol on Trade in Services - 2012
6. SADC Mutual Defence Pact (2003)
7. Protocol on Science Technology and Innovation (2008)
8. Protocol on Gender and Development (2008)
9. Protocol on Finance and Investment (2006)
10. Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons (2005)
11. Charter Establishing the Centre for CARDESA (2010)
12. Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights in SADC (2003)
13. Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (1997)
14. Declaration on Refugee Protection within Southern Africa (1998)
15. Declaration on Terrorism (2002)
16. Maseru Declaration on the fight against HIV and AIDS (2003)
17. Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2002)
18. Protocol on Forestry (2002)
19. Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security (2001)
20. Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport 2001

Indonesia is not a member of Southern African Development Community (SADC)

⁸⁴ www.sadc.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

116. Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)



Formed : December 2010

Headquarter: Vienna, Austria

Mandate : Sustainable Energy for All empowers leaders to broker partnerships and unlock finance to achieve universal

access to sustainable energy, as a contribution to a cleaner, just and prosperous world for all.

SEAL Regimes: ⁸⁵

1. Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 7
2. Financing Sustainable Energy for All
3. Implementing SDG 7
4. The Role of partnerships in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Sustainable Energy for All is a global initiative to every country count

117. Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Science Applications in the Middle East



Formed : 2002

Headquarter : Al Balqa, Jordan

Mandate : SESAME's main mission is laid down in the Statutes that established the Centre on 15 April 2004. Primarily, the Statutes state that: "SESAME shall

provide for collaboration in the Middle East and the Mediterranean Region with free access to all scientists of SESAME members in

⁸⁵ www.se4all.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

relevant areas of research, being also open to scientists from the whole world, in basic and applied research using synchrotron radiation or closely related topics.”

“Special support will be given to work of relevance to the region and scientific and industrial research. SESAME shall not undertake classified work for military purposes or other secret research, and the results of its experimental and theoretical activities shall be ultimately published or otherwise made generally available.”

SESAME Regimes: ⁸⁶

1. Statutes of The International Centre For Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Science and Applications in The Middle East (Sesame).
2. Rules of Procedure of The Council

Indonesia is not a member of SESAME

118. System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)



Formed : 1961

Headquarter : Arizona

Mandate : To promote and strengthen the bonds of friendship prevalent in the Air Forces of the American Continent, members of the System, as well as to achieve

the mutual support among them through their cooperation to act jointly when directed to do so by their respective governments.

⁸⁶ www.sesame.org/jo/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

SICOFAA Regime: Bases and Procedures for a Cooperation System between the American Air Forces.⁸⁷

Indonesia is not a member of System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces

119. Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU



Formed : 1983

Headquarter: Wageningen, Netherlands

Mandate : To address the need for increased multi-stakeholder policy dialogue at national, regional and international level. Issues such as food and nutritional security, the relationship

between climate change and agriculture, regional trade and markets as well as agriculture and innovation, are important topics to be addressed.

Regimes:⁸⁸

1. Sowing innovation, harvesting prosperity: CTA's Strategic Plan 2016–2020
2. Knowledge Management and Communication

Indonesia is not a member of Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU

⁸⁷ www.sicofaa.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

⁸⁸ www.cta.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

120. The Colombo Plan



Formed : July 1, 1951

Headquarter : Colombo, Sri Lanka

Mandate: To promote interest in and support for the economic and social development of Asia and the

Pacific; Promote technical cooperation and assist in the sharing and transfer of technology among member countries.

TCP Regimes:⁸⁹

1. Long-Term Scholarships Programme
2. Programme for Public Administration & Environment.
3. The Commonwealth Conference on Foreign Affairs 1950

Indonesia is a member of The Colombo Plan

121. Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat



Formed : September 1, 2011

Headquarter : Seoul, South of Korea

Mandate : To promote peace and common prosperity among the China, Japan, and the South Korea.

TCS Regimes:⁹⁰

1. Joint Declaration on the Promotion of Tripartite Cooperation
2. Summit Declaration (2011)

⁸⁹ www.colombo-plan.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

⁹⁰ www.tcs-asia.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

3. Agreement on the Establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat
4. Joint Declaration on the Enhancement of Trilateral Comprehensive Cooperative Partnership
5. Agreement of the 4th Trilateral Committee for Promoting Exchange and Cooperation among Universities

Indonesia is not a member of Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat

122. Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia
(TRACECA)



Formed : 1993

Headquarter : Baku, Azerbaijan

Mandate : To ensure that the outcomes of implemented projects contribute to the development of TRACECA competitiveness and attractiveness of the corridor to facilitate

further trade liberalization and reduction of barriers in the path of goods along the whole corridor.

TRACECA Regime: Multilateral Agreement on International Transport for Development of the Europe-Caucasus-Asia Corridor.⁹¹

Indonesia is not a member of Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA)

⁹¹ www.traceca-org.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

123. Turkic Council



Formed : October 3, 2009
Headquarter : Istanbul, Baku and in Astana
Mandate : To further deepening comprehensive cooperation among Turkic Speaking States, as well as making joint contributions to peace and stability in

the region and in the world. Member States have confirmed their commitment to democratic values, human rights, the rule of law, and principles of good governance.

TC Regimes:⁹²

1. Charter of the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation.
2. Almaty Declaration.
3. Nakhchivan Agreement on the Establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States
4. Host Country Agreement between the Government of Turkey and the Secretariat
5. Agreement on the Establishment of the Turkic Academy

Indonesia is not a member of Turkic Council

⁹² www.turkkon.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

124. Union for the Mediterranean



Formed : July 13, 2008
Headquarter : Barcelona, Spain
Mandate : To increase both North-South and South-South integration in the Mediterranean region, in order to support the countries' socioeconomic development and ensure stability in the region.

UfM Regimes: ⁹³

1. Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean.
2. Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean ministerial conference, Final declaration.
3. UfM Ministerial Conference on Digital Economy
4. UfM Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation
5. UfM Ministerial Conference on Employment and Labor
6. UfM Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Urban Development
7. UfM Ministerial Conference on Transport
8. UfM Ministerial Conference on Environment and Climate Change
9. UfM Ministerial Conference on Energy
10. UfM Ministerial Conference on Blue Economy
11. Euro-Mediterranean Conference on Research and Innovation
12. UfM Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society.

Indonesia is not a member of Union for the Mediterranean

⁹³ www.ufmsecretariat.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

125. United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)



Formed : 1966
Headquarter : New York City, U.S.A
Mandate : UNCDF has a unique financial mandate within the UN system. It provides investment capital and technical support to both the public and the private sector. The ability to provide capital financing - in the forms of grants, soft loans and credit enhancement - and the technical expertise in preparing portfolios of sustainable and resilient capacity building and infrastructure projects, makes its mandate a very useful complement to the mandates of other UN agencies. It also positions UNCDF as an early stage investor to de-risk opportunities that can later be scaled up by institutional financial partners and increasingly by philanthropic foundations and private sector investors.

Regime: General Assembly Resolution 2186, 13 December 1966.⁹⁴

Indonesia is not a member of United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

⁹⁴ www.uncdf.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016

126. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Formed : 1965

Headquarter: New York City, U.S.A

Mandate : UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP also encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programmes.

Regime: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁹⁵

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

54th Session of The Commission for Social Development Statement by H.E. Ambassador Muhammad Anshor Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations.

At the outset, allow me to congratulate you as the Chair, and all members of the Bureau of this esteemed forum. We assure you of the full support and cooperation of the Indonesian Delegation throughout the 54th Session of the Commission for Social Development.

I would also wish to thank the Secretary-General for providing the reports and notes that pertain to the Commission's 54th Session. Indonesia fully concurs with the statements made by the distinguished Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and by the distinguished Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam on behalf of ASEAN.

⁹⁵ www.undp.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

The World Summit on Social Development emphasized the importance of economic growth with social development building on the central themes of eradicating poverty, reducing unemployment and fostering social integration.

The implementation of the summit's outcome in conjunction with other conference outcomes, including the MDGs, has been one of the outstanding campaigns of our generation. Notwithstanding the continued growth in the world's population, the absolute number of people living in extreme poverty has fallen.

Many things have been achieved, yet challenges remain.

The processes within the global economy have given rise to rapid change, yet, creating social tensions, as the social fabric is challenged and stretched to its limits.

As the theme of this Session proposes, it is necessary to think anew and act anew. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is our solemn duty to ensure that no one is left behind. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda demands a multi-sector approach, as all the goals are interconnected. Leave no one behind, which is meant to give equal opportunity and involvement of the diverse groups that include women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, should be viewed in terms of their interlinkage and contribution to the advancement of the other goals in the Agenda, and not in a silo approach.

It is for this reason that managing processes, so as to enhance their benefits and mitigate their negative effects upon people, remains imperative.

The answer to the core challenges constraining social development progress worldwide undoubtedly requires pragmatic as well as

result-oriented approaches.

What we mean by this is:

First, social policies to integrate inclusive and sustainable development must look at geography and locality. Social conditions in rural and urban areas differ, and therefore there can be no one-size-fits-all approach, where women, as well as other vulnerable groups are the most disproportionately affected in rural areas. In Indonesia, to empower persons with disabilities in urban and rural areas, various programs are implemented as well as training and placement of persons with disabilities in companies.

As an archipelagic and agricultural country, Indonesia highly regards and takes special care of its people living in rural and coastal areas that make their living from farming, fisheries and other agricultural activities. These sectors are the bloodline for Indonesia, as well as other developing countries because of their potential and positive impact on many aspects, from job creation to food security. We need to invest more to boost productivity, and improve access to markets, as well as supporting farmers on coping with risks, making agriculture more environmentally sustainable and advancing climate-smart agriculture

Second, the social policies to address social exclusion and increase participation of individuals and groups should focus on developing capacities, namely education, good health and productive skills. It is one thing to lift people out of poverty; however, it is even more important to prevent any relapse into poverty. Education and skills training, social protection, and the capacity to build financial and other assets are crucial.

Creative industries and knowledge-based industries proved to be more resilient to external shocks too. Despite the recent severe

recession in the developed world, the creative economy continued to grow everywhere and generally more rapidly than other sectors, notably in the global South. In this respect, encouraging creativity and innovation, in the pursuit of sustainable development should be further explored in the context of creating employment for all.

In terms of Indonesia's youth, a strong focus is now being placed on expanding and strengthening small and medium enterprises, with productive participation of the youth. The elderly are also a concern, as they make up about 10% of Indonesia's population. The government launched a National Plan of Action on Ageing Population since 2011. On gender, a National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri) allocates 20% of its program fund for women's business savings and loan.

Third, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of the family as the basic of social structure and its empowerment in supporting development, to contribute in enhancing social integration, economic inclusion as well as supporting efforts to ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Failure to incorporate family policies will lead to inequalities as well as social exclusion that hinder our efforts in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development. Several progressive programs have been conducted with the aim to the capacity, income, resilience and welfare of the family. We are also revitalizing our family planning. We are aiming to increase access to long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs), and reducing the cost of family planning by providing free services and peer education programs.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, we need to manage social development within the natural hazards that often bring about disastrous outcomes and can chip away years of social development. It's important to think about linking disaster risk reduction with

social development. The governments must take the lead on social development but with international solidarity, progress can be accelerated.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

127 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



Formed : November 16, 1945

Headquarter : Paris, France

Mandate : Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through educational, scientific, and cultural reforms in order to increase universal

respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.

UNESCO Regimes: ⁹⁶

1. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
2. Convention on Technical and Vocational Education.
3. Revised Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees and Other Academic Qualifications in Higher Education in African States
4. Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education
5. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

⁹⁶ www.en.unesco.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

6. International Convention against Doping in Sport
7. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
8. Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
9. Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region
10. Convention on Technical and Vocational Education
11. Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific
12. Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees and other Academic Qualifications in Higher Education in the African States
13. Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties, with model bilateral agreement and additional Protocol.
14. Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite
15. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
16. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat
17. Revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport
18. Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage
19. International Declaration on Human Genetic Data
20. Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage
21. UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity
22. Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights
23. Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice
24. Declaration of Principles on Tolerance

25. Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations

Indonesian Topics and Statement:

Thursday, 4 February 2016

At the outset, allow me to congratulate you as the Chair, and all members of the Bureau of this esteemed forum. We assure you of the full support and cooperation of the Indonesian Delegation throughout the 54th Session of the Commission for Social Development.

I would also wish to thank the Secretary-General for providing the reports and notes that pertain to the Commission's 54th Session. Indonesia fully concurs with the statements made by the distinguished Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and by the distinguished Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam on behalf of ASEAN.

The World Summit on Social Development emphasized the importance of economic growth with social development building on the central themes of eradicating poverty, reducing unemployment and fostering social integration.

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The processes within the global economy have given rise to rapid

change, yet, creating social tensions, as the social fabric is challenged and stretched to its limits.

As the theme of this Session proposes, it is necessary to think anew and act anew. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is our solemn duty to ensure that no one is left behind. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda demands a multi-sector approach, as all the goals are interconnected. Leave no one behind, which is meant to give equal opportunity and involvement of the diverse groups that include women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, should be viewed in terms of their interlinkage and contribution to the advancement of the other goals in the Agenda, and not in a silo approach.

It is for this reason that managing processes, so as to enhance their benefits and mitigate their negative effects upon people, remains imperative.

The answer to the core challenges constraining social development progress worldwide undoubtedly requires pragmatic as well as result-oriented approaches.

What we mean by this is:

social policies to integrate inclusive and sustainable development must look at geography and locality. Social conditions in rural and urban areas differ, and therefore there can be no one-size-fits-all approach, where women, as well as other vulnerable groups are the most disproportionately affected in rural areas. In Indonesia, to empower persons with disabilities in urban and rural areas, various programs are implemented as well as training and placement of persons with disabilities in companies.

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and takes special care of its people living in rural and coastal areas that make their living from farming, fisheries and other agricultural activities. These sectors are the bloodline for Indonesia, as well as other developing countries because of their potential and positive impact on many aspects, from job creation to food security. We need to invest more to boost productivity, and improve access to markets, as well as supporting farmers on coping with risks, making agriculture more environmentally sustainable and advancing climate-smart agriculture, the social policies to address social exclusion and increase participation of individuals and groups should focus on developing capacities, namely education, good health and productive skills. It is one thing to lift people out of poverty; however, it is even more important to prevent any relapse into poverty. Education and skills training, social protection, and the capacity to build financial and other assets are crucial.

Creative industries and knowledge-based industries proved to be more resilient to external shocks too. Despite the recent severe recession in the developed world, the creative economy continued to grow everywhere and generally more rapidly than other sectors, notably in the global South. In this respect, encouraging creativity and innovation, in the pursuit of sustainable development should be further explored in the context of creating employment for all.

In terms of Indonesia's youth, a strong focus is now being placed on expanding and strengthening small and medium enterprises, with productive participation of the youth. The elderly is also a concern, as they make up about 10% of Indonesia's population. The government launched a National Plan of Action on Ageing Population since 2011. On gender, a National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri) allocates 20% of its program fund for women's business savings and loan.[PN1] , Indonesia emphasizes the importance of the family as the basic of social structure and its empowerment in supporting development,

to contribute in enhancing social integration, economic inclusion as well as supporting efforts to ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Failure to incorporate family policies will lead to inequalities as well as social exclusion that hinder our efforts in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development. Several progressive programs have been conducted with the aim to the capacity, income, resilience and welfare of the family. We are also revitalizing our family planning. We are aiming to increase access to long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs), and reducing the cost of family planning by providing free services and peer education programs.

To conclude, we need to manage social development within the natural hazards that often bring about disastrous outcomes and can chip away years of social development. It's important to think about linking disaster risk reduction with social development. The governments must take the lead on social development but with international solidarity, progress can be accelerated.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

128. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



Formed : June 5, 1972
Headquarter : Nairobi, Kenya
Mandate : To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP Regimes:⁹⁷

1. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
2. Convention on Biological Diversity.
3. Investing in human capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training
4. Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste
5. Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Statement of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia to be delivered by Mr. Wisnu Widjaja, Deputy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, National Agency for Disaster Management - First Session of the Preparatory Committee of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

Allow me, on behalf of my delegation, to congratulate you for assuming the role of the Chair for this important meeting. We strongly believe that, under your able leadership, we will have a successful Preparatory Committee meeting which will create a sound foundation for the convening of the Third UN World Conference on DRR, to be held in Sendai, Japan, on March 2015. Through you, I would also like to congratulate all members of the Bureau.

My delegation also thanks the Secretariat, led by SRSB Margareta Wallstrom, for preparing all substantive and logistical preparation of the meeting. In particular, we thank the Secretariat for formulating a document entitled "Suggested elements for the post-2015 framework for DRR". We consider the document as an important document that can assist delegations in the considerations on the

⁹⁷ www.unep.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

post-2015 framework (Hyogo Framework for Action2).

My delegation would like to register our support to the common statement from ASEAN Countries, delivered by the Distinguished Delegates of Myanmar. In addition, allow me to add several additional issues that hopefully might positively contribute to our discussion.

For our delegation, it is a matter of principle that our current deliberation should always be connected to the current HFA. We are of the view that the next framework for action should be based on the best practices of the implementation of the HFA. In this regard, we welcome various progress achieved by all Member States in implementing several Priority of Action under the HFA, in particular those connecting to strengthening countries' institutional, legislative and policy frameworks, early warning, as well as disaster preparedness for response.

At the same time, it is also important to note that there is still a need to do more in Priority for Action 4 on reducing the underlying risk factors and tackling the causes of risk creation. It is our fervent hope that we will allocate sufficient time to discuss this issue with a view to find the root causes of this hampering condition. There should be measures taken in order to address this issue, either caused by lack of political will or lack of capabilities to implement that priority.

It is also imperative to note that the key success factor for the current HFA is that the HFA provides a clear guidance for countries in conducting self-assessments mechanism. In addition, HFA also clearly indicates that the success of the implementation of the framework needs full collaboration among government, parliamentarian, civil society, as well as private sectors.

At this stage, we would like to briefly highlight several points that might be considered to be incorporated in the HFA 2, among others:

1. There is a need to always put people first and foremost in the DRR, CCA and Sustainable Development Agenda post-2015.
2. In order to achieve a more resilient nation, there is a need for building capacity at the local levels including in assessing disaster and climate risk as well as mainstreaming DRR and CCA in development plan and policies, which needs to be based on reliable disaster statistics.
3. The use of appropriate technology in early warning and mitigation systems need to be supported by strengthening research and development and revitalization of local knowledge and wisdom through an integrated knowledge management system that is accessible for communities.
4. We are of the view that there should be a greater commitment and investment by governments in promoting risk sensitive and resilient economic development.
5. There is a need to forge global partnership in addressing DRR at all level, and to enhance the role of the UN-ISDR, international agencies, and regional and national platforms in building resilience at the local and community levels, as well as facilitating knowledge exchange and collaboration among countries.

My delegation will gladly elaborate those 5 elements during our interactive discussion during this Preparatory Meeting. It is also our intention to hear and learn more from other delegations on their view connected to the ideal form and content of the HFA 2 to be adopted during the Sendai Conference on 2015.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

129. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



Formed : December, 14, 1950
Headquarter : Geneva, Switzerland
Mandate : to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country.

UNHCR's mandate has gradually been expanded to include protecting and providing humanitarian assistance to whom it describes as other persons "of concern," including internally displaced persons (IDPs) who would fit the legal definition of a refugee under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization for African Unity Convention, or some other treaty if they left their country, but who presently remain in their country of origin.

UNHCR Regimes: ⁹⁸

1. The 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol
2. The 1969 Organization for African Unity Convention

Indonesia is a member of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

⁹⁸ <http://www.unhcr.org/about-us.html> accessed in November 11, 2016.

130. United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)



Formed : 2006
Headquarter : Geneva, Switzerland
Mandate : To promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights laws and

treaties. OHCHR is guided in its work by the mandate provided by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

The mandate includes preventing human rights violations, securing respect for all human rights, promoting international cooperation to protect human rights, coordinating related activities throughout the United Nations, and strengthening and streamlining the United Nations system in the field of human rights. In addition to its mandated responsibilities, the Office leads efforts to integrate a human rights approach within all work carried out by United Nations agencies.

UNHRC Regimes: ⁹⁹

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Indonesia shared experiences on the importance of Pancasila as the foundation of religious harmony in Indonesia in the Assembly Session of the 29th UN Human Rights Council, Geneva, June 15, 2015. ¹⁰⁰

⁹⁹ <http://www.ohchr.org/> accessed in November 11, 2016.

¹⁰⁰ <http://mission-indonesia.org/2015/06/15/indonesia-berbagi-pengala->

Indonesia shared experiences on the importance of Pancasila as the foundation of religious harmony in Indonesia in the Assembly Session of the 29th UN Human Rights Council, Geneva, June 15, 2015

Human Rights Issues

Indonesia has had a strong foundation in fostering religious harmony in Indonesia, especially on the basis that Pancasila is the embodiment of the noble values of Indonesian society.

This was emphasized by members Wantimpres, KH. A. Hasyim when delivering a national statement of Indonesia at the time of the first meeting of the Assembly Session of the 29th United Nations Human Rights Council (UN Human Rights Council) at the UN headquarters in Geneva.

The statement was made in order to provide a real understanding at the same time fending off criticism that lack of accurate information about the religious life in Indonesia. Further emphasized again that despite efforts faced in building religious harmony face various challenges, in general, Indonesia is on track right moderate and always puts the inter-religious harmony is different.

Associated with violence perpetrated terrorist group calling itself the 'Islamic State', KH Hasyim condemned the activities carried out the group and emphasized the need to tackle in a comprehensive manner by the international community, especially considering the handling of this issue is the military feared would not be able to cope with the threat posed by misuse of a particular ideology.

In this regard, Indonesia offers a new approach that is expected

man-mengenai-pentingnya-pancasila-sebagai-landasan-kerukunan-umat-be-ragama-di-indonesia-pada-sidang-sesi-ke-29-dewan-hak-asasi-manusia-pbb-jenewa-15-juni-2015/ accessed in November 20, 2016.

to accommodate the concerns of all parties, namely by promoting inter-faith dialogue as well as intra and inclusive development.

29th session of the Human Rights Council will take place on 15 June to 3 July 2015 the United Nations Office of Geneva. This trial is a major meeting of the UN Human Rights Council institution which is an inter-governmental mechanism for all UN member states to discuss various issues related to human rights issues. Currently, Indonesia is one of the 47 member states of the Human Rights Council for the period 2015-2017. Prior to this period, Indonesia has also been a member of the Human Rights Council for the period of 2006-2007, 2007-2010, and 2011-2014.

In addition to participating in the session of the Human Rights Council, KH. Hasyim and his entourage of more Wantimpres also planned to engage in dialogue with key stakeholders Human Rights in Geneva, including faith-based NGOs and major NGOs engaged in human rights issues, such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and FIDH. In addition, also planned dialogue with Muslim religious leaders at the Islamic Centre, Geneva.

*Intervention by The Delegation of Indonesia – Interactive Dialogue With The Special Rapporteur On Education At The 29th Session Of The Human Rights Council.*¹⁰¹

My delegation thanks the Special Rapporteur on education, for his presentation on protecting the right to education against commercialization.

We appreciate the SR's report, particularly the set of

¹⁰¹ <http://mission-indonesia.org/2015/06/18/intervention-by-the-delegation-of-indonesia-interactive-dialogue-with-the-special-rapporteur-on-education-at-the-29th-session-of-the-human-rights-council/> accessed in November 14, 2016

recommendations on developing effective regulatory frameworks for controlling private providers of education and safeguarding education as a public good.

Indonesia's constitution affirms the right of its citizens to education and state's responsibility to establish a national education system that guarantee access to education and ensures benefits from science and technology, arts and culture for the purpose of improving the quality of life.

Furthermore, our Education Law provides guidance on the implementation of the national education system and mandates that 20 percent of the national budget is allocated for this. This law also emphasizes the right of every child to education, especially children in remote and rural areas, as well as for orphans.

The Education Law also states that the community and stakeholders share the responsibility to improve the educational services, in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of education programs through the Board of Education.

Educational reform such as privatization and the expansion of schools can provide opportunity to increase social mobility. However, such reform can only create access, equity and opportunity if the change in the schooling system is complemented with economic growth. On the other hand, a reverse scenario means that privatization of education will not make transformation via social mobility possible. The fulfillment of the right to education is a powerful tool to transform social class, expand opportunity and distribute wealth. It is important that any education privatization measure is conducted in a manner that safeguards the enjoyment of the right to education, by among others placing a regulatory framework centered on education as a public good, reporting obligations of private providers, and strengthening human rights mechanisms

relevant to education.

*Intervention by The Delegation of Indonesia On Agenda Item 7 – Interactive Dialogue With The Commission Of Inquiry In Gaza At The 29th Session Of The Human Rights Council.*¹⁰²

My delegation would like to thank and appreciate members of the Commission of Inquiry (COI) for their report to the Council. Indonesia deeply regrets the refusal of Israel to grant full and free access to the members of the COI to visit Gaza.

The physical presence of the Commission in Gaza, to see directly the conditions in the aftermath of the Israeli aggression, would have contributed to an objective, transparent, and professional investigation.

Indonesia strongly condemns the excessive and disproportionate military aggressions against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 that resulted in the killing of 2,251 Palestinians, and, more than 11,000 Palestinian injured. Indonesia is also deeply concerned on the destruction of civilian homes and infrastructures, including hospitals and schools, during the military aggression.

Indonesia strongly supports the recommendation of the COI to urge the occupying power to fully respect international human rights and humanitarian laws. We would also remind the occupying power of its obligation to guarantee the population in the occupied territories their rights to live as normal a life as possible.

¹⁰² <http://mission-indonesia.org/2015/06/29/intervention-by-the-delegation-of-indonesia-on-agenda-item-7-interactive-dialogue-with-the-commission-of-inquiry-in-gaza-at-the-29th-session-of-the-human-rights-council/> accessed in November 15, 2016.

Indonesia also urges that all serious violations of international humanitarian law must be properly investigated and that all those responsible should be brought to justice.

Finally, in the absence of Israel's constructive engagement and cooperation, may I ask the COI on how the right of all victims can be upheld and fulfilled including effective remedy and full reparations as mentioned in the report.

Statement by Indonesia Delegation – General Debate Item 2 At The 30th Session of The Human Rights Council. ¹⁰³

Indonesia's commitment and efforts to further human rights' promotion and protection in all levels continue to widen and deepen.

In the national level, let us share some developments as follows:

At the end of June 2015, the fourth generation of our national human rights plan of action was adopted. We have recalibrated our approach and program in this new Plan of Action to be more focused, concrete and measurable. Main features in the Plan of Action include, inter alia:

1. 6 main strategies with more attention to promote and protect the right of persons with disabilities in each strategy.
2. A streamlined implementing mechanism through establishment of a national joint secretariat.
3. Each line ministry/agency and local governments is now formulating specific human rights actions within their authority and to report their implementation.

Within this context, we are currently preparing some new

¹⁰³ <http://mission-indonesia.org/2015/09/14/statement-by-indonesia-delegation-general-debate-item-2-at-the-30th-session-of-the-human-rights-council-2/> accessed in November 15, 2016.

comprehensive laws, such as, on persons with disabilities, on anti-torture and on protection of domestic workers. We are also preparing a government regulation on diversion with regard to juvenile justice, and a revision to the minister's regulation on human rights cities.

Last week on 8 September 2015, we just held a national workshop on the issue of business and human rights. Main outcomes of the workshop include, inter alia, alignment of various regulation with UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

In line with Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and its follow-up (Beijing+20), we are also more determined to improve the quality of life of women.

Our commitment on this issue is transpired into global level by our active involvement on various initiatives, such as Equal Future Partnerships (EFP), Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict and the #HeforShe campaign.

At the regional level, we consistently call for a more comprehensive mandate of ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights. We also keep advocating for a legally-binding instrument for protection of migrant workers in the region.

We keep active in progressing human rights in the OIC. Next month, we will host a meeting of OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) on human rights education. Indonesia has also been consistent in its approach on the issue of irregular migrants. We understand that this phenomenon also occurs in other regions. In his regard, while we have to protect the rights of those migrants, it is a paramount importance to address the root causes of irregular migrants as well as strengthen cooperation between origin, transit and destination countries.

To conclude, Mr. President, we reiterate our readiness to forge constructive dialogue and cooperation in our common endeavor to uphold human rights. Next year, the Council will be 10 years-old. We do hope that it will be celebrated and commemorated by more cooperation with tangible results; not backtracking to over-politicization path with lack of progress.

Statement by the Delegation of Indonesia Clustered Interactive Dialogue SRSG on Violence against Children and SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict 31st Session of the Human Rights Council

My delegation would like to thank the Special Representatives of the Secretary General, Ms. Marta Santos Pais and Ms. Leila Zerrougui for their comprehensive reports and valuable presentations.

We would like to focus our statement on the report on violence against children.

Indonesia takes note of the various progress, developments and initiatives to accelerate the promotion and protection of children from violence, as well as steps to implement target 16.2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Indonesia remains committed in taking necessary measures to prevent and address violence against children. In this regard, we are appreciative of the acknowledgment made in the report concerning Indonesia's adoption and implementation of comprehensive multi-sectoral national agendas to combat violence against children.

We continue to implement comprehensive national legal frameworks to promote the rights of children through the National Strategy for Elimination of Violence against Children 2016 – 2020 and the National Movement to Combat Sexual Violence against

Children (Presidential Instruction No. 5/2014). In addition, to enhance the standards of services for children victims of violence, the Government has formulated Guidelines and established Integrated Services Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) in 33 provinces and 242 cities across Indonesia.

The Government together with the National Commission on Child Protection has launched the website to monitor, improve and synchronize data collection on violence against children. In addition, the Government has also established the 'Indonesia Child Online Protection / ID COP' as part of the campaign to combat cyber-bullying against children.

The elimination of all forms of violence against children remains as a distinct priority. In this regard, we would like to request your views on practical measures that countries should take in the framework of the global partnership in order to expedite efforts to achieve target 16.2 of the SDGs.

Statement by the Delegation of Indonesia General Debate Item 2 at the 32nd Session of the Human Rights Council

Indonesia aligns itself with the statements delivered by NAM, OIC and a like-minded group of countries respectively. We join other delegations in requesting that advance copy of the High Commissioner's Report should be circulated to delegations in advance towards an enhanced interactive dialogue.

The 10th anniversary of the Human Rights Council provides us opportunity to reflect and to reaffirm our commitment to our work, synergy and determination to make progress on all human rights' promotion, protection, realization and fulfillment.

We attach great importance to the work of the High Commissioner

and his office. The anniversary is the perfect time to reflect on the work and achievements of the OHCHR based on UNGA resolution No. 48/141. The Council and the OHCHR should be partners of States and other stakeholders in the protection and promotion of human rights. They should be a venue for genuine constructive dialogue and cooperation, and with a strong focus on capacity building and technical assistance, at the request of States.

In 2016, we are also observing the 30th anniversary of adoption of the Declaration on the Right to Development. Indonesia requests for further intensification of OHCHR programmes and activities. We also view that measures should be taken to strengthen the Right to Development Division of the OHCHR.

Indonesia's Constitution, national laws, and policies provide a solid guarantee of respect for the human rights of every person in Indonesia. We have placed robust national human rights protections system. It has been our common practice that the government works in partnership with its vibrant national civil society and national human rights institutions. The evolving national mechanisms in Indonesia are reliable and capable for addressing any human rights issues in a democratic manner whenever they emerge.

Indonesia's commitment and efforts to further human rights promotion and protection in all levels continue to widen and deepen. Since 1998, Indonesia has implemented its National Plan of Action on Human Rights that mainstreams human rights in all aspects of our national development. We are now implementing the fourth generation of the National Plan of Action for 2015-2019. The National Plans of Action have assisted us in strengthening our national legislations and enhancing our efforts to promote and protect human rights. In this regard, we would like to share our experience by holding a side event, together with South Africa and Austria, on "Sharing Experience on National Plan of Action on

Human Rights”, on 16 June 2016, at 1-3 pm, at Room 24.

We continue to be steadfast in promoting democracy and human rights in the region, and in international level.

Intervention by The Delegation of Indonesia at Agenda Item 3 At The 32ND Session of The Human Rights Council Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Migrants and Special Rapporteur On Poverty.

My delegation would like to thank and take note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the impact of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements on the human rights of migrants. Allow me to elaborate efforts taken by the Indonesian Government which is in line with your recommendations.

As one of the 20 largest economies in the world with an open and competitive economy, Indonesia strengthens and intensifies its bilateral and regional economic cooperation with bilateral as well as regional partners.

While economic cooperation brings advantages to Indonesian economy, we are aware that without proper regulation, it may affect or even compromise Labor rights, especially low-waged migrant workers. We have incorporated clause regarding effective enforcement of domestic labor law in some of our Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations that we are currently undergoing.

For Indonesia the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers is one of our top priorities, as it is estimated that 4,5 million of Indonesians working as migrant workers overseas.

Indonesia has ratified the ICMW in 2012 to promote global

protection framework for migrant workers. However, it is a sad fact that so far, this important human rights instruments have only been ratified by 48 countries, mostly countries of origin. Therefore, Indonesia urged all countries, particularly those of destination country, to ratify this Convention in order to strengthen commitment and obligation of all countries to protect migrant workers.

At the bilateral level, Indonesia has concluded 38 MOUs with countries of destination. While, at the regional level, Indonesia also plays an active role in creating regional legal framework for the protection of migrant workers through the adoption of a legally binding instrument in ASEAN.

With regard to the report of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, Indonesia echoes the view that economic and social rights shall be treated as human rights and a legal framework in place is necessary in order to ensure the fulfillment of those rights.

Social justice for all Indonesian citizens is mandated by our constitution and we have done various measures to carry this out, among others, through the establishment of the National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction based on Presidential Decree Number 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction.

The key programs for targeted poverty alleviation programs are included in social protection program such as: Family Hope Program, Public Health Coverage Programme, Subsidized Rice for Low-Income Households, School Operational Assistance Program and National Program for Community Empowerment. Indonesia also established Productive Family Program through the Family Welfare Deposit Program Smart Indonesia program and Healthy Indonesia program to create productive families and to improve

welfare levels among the disadvantaged.

Our commitment for economic and social rights is embodied in our keen support for both MDGs and SDGs which actually contains the whole set of human rights. Indonesia would like to reaffirm its view that economic and social rights shall be pursued hand in hand with the fulfillment of civil and political rights. We cannot take one set and leave the other set in the background.

Indonesian National Human Rights Action Plan has inspired a number of countries.

“In the midst of the challenges and problems in countries such as Indonesia, RANHAM have positive contributions in providing the agenda and blueprint for national human rights, which allow continuous progress,” emphasized that the human rights directorate, Mualimin Abdi in a side event with the theme “Sharing Experience on National Plan of Action on Human Rights “. The meeting was held on the sidelines of the Human Rights Council (DHAM) 32nd Session of the UN, on June 16, 2016 held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Correspondingly, Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva, Ambassador Triyono Wibowo in his opening address said that since the Vienna Declaration and Programme on Action (1993) encourages countries to formulate RANHAM, various countries began to develop. RANHAM is unique because the process is bottom-up and should also consider international legal obligations. Sharing experiences in the process of drafting and implementation RANHAM will encourage further development RANHAM in various countries.

DG Mualimin Abdi in his presentation showcases the journey of initiatives, formulation, and implementation RANHAM since the

first generation through fourth generation period 2015-2019. In the midst of the complexity of the process of democratization and decentralization as well as the challenges of territorial and population and level of development, RANHAM have become national guidelines for sustainability progress and solutions to problems in promoting and protecting human rights in a comprehensive manner, both civil and political rights as well as economic, socio-cultural and development in line with the constitutional mandate. Since the first RANHAM 1998 Indonesia has many achievements in the human rights aspects of the formation mechanism both at the national and regional levels; ratification of various international human rights instruments; increase understanding and awareness of not only the authority but also the community level; standardization of norms and standards of human rights through the drafting and harmonization of legislation and policies; establishment of monitoring; partnership with stakeholders; law enforcement; and community communication. However, as a dynamic concept, the promotion and protection of human rights continue to experience the challenges and continuous improvement, according to Director General of Mualimin Abdi added.

Meanwhile, another panelist, Deputy Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations in Geneva and representatives of Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations in Geneva that a speaker has delivered RANHAM history and development in each country. In addition, Mr. Marc Limon, executive director of Universal Rights Group, has underlined that as a best practice, RANHAM is not “one size fits all”, since each country has a unique experience, capacity, and resources of each.

Side event which is a forum for sharing experiences on some aspects related to the RANHAM has gained appreciation from a number of participants. Even some participants expressed admiration for RANHAM Indonesia and stated that the Indonesian RANHAM

an inspiration and model for the country.

Side Event is a collaboration between Indonesia, South Africa, Austria and Universal Rights Group. The event was attended by about 70 participants from 20 countries consisting of the Government, the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) and NGOs.

*Statement by Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants 3rd Committee, 71st Session of the UNGA in New York, 24 October 2016.*¹⁰⁴

Our delegation would like to commend the work of the SR on the Human Rights of Migrants, and take note on his view on the need to build a more coherent human rights-based framework or cooperation at the national, regionally and international level.

As a sending country with over 4.5 million Indonesians working abroad, Indonesia is committed to ensure the full protection of Indonesian migrant workers abroad as well as the promotion of human rights of migrants and their families. This has been and still is a priority under the current administration.

Indonesia believes that responsibility on the protection of migrant workers should be a priority to both the sending and destination country. Hence the creation of a global, regional and bilateral framework is essential.

Towards this end, Indonesia has undertaken the following measures.

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.kemlu.go.id/newyork-un/en/indonesia-united/hak-asa-si-demokrasi/Pages/Statement-at-the-Interactive-Dialogue-with-the-Special-Rapporteur-on-the-Human-Rights-of-Migrants.aspx> accessed in Decemeber 1, 2016

First, Indonesia is a signatory of the Convention on the Rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, which has been ratified nationally through law No.6-year 2012.

Regionally, Indonesia also plays an active role in creating regional legal framework for the protection of migrant workers through the adoption of a legally binding instrument in ASEAN.

Bilaterally, Indonesia has also concluded 38 Memorandum of Understandings with countries of destination to ensure better placement and protection. Moreover, as one of the national priorities and part of our commitment towards protection of Indonesian migrant workers abroad s, Indonesia has also established citizen service post at our embassies and consulate in destination countries in order to provide a more comprehensive consular support for Indonesian citizens, in particular Indonesian migrant worker working at the destination countries.

Nationally, Law no 39-year 2004 regulates the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad, which is now in the process of being amended. The revision comes with the aim to provide a better preparedness and protection for migrant workers in light of current challenges, such as to the need lower the cost of migration.

Moreover, the new amended law will incorporate elements of the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families. Additionally, the revision will also integrate more human right-based perspectives and increase procedural aspects in order to provide better protection for migrant workers.

As a means for better protection, Indonesia national policies has also regulated that a prospective migrant has to be provided pre-departure training as well as with adequate information on safe

regular migration channels, dangers of irregular migration and facilities or resources available to them in cases of abuse and exploitation.

Let me reiterate our view on the importance of bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation or dialogue to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers. [The full assurance of their protection and fulfilment of their rights while living abroad is essential to guarantee better protection and enhanced contribution to the development not only of their countries of origin but also of destination.

In this regard, universal ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Member of their Families is imperative. However, even up to now, this important human rights instrument has only been ratified by mostly countries of origin.

Therefore, Indonesia urged all countries, particularly those of destination country, to ratify this Convention in order to strengthen commitment and obligation of all countries to protect migrant workers.

ASEAN Joint Statement on Update Report by Ms. Navi Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, Delivered by H.E. Mr. Triyono Wibowo Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia

I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which consists of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

ASEAN would like to express its appreciation to the High

Commissioner for providing the Human Rights Council with an updated report on important human rights issues and situations. ASEAN extends its support to the High Commissioner in the discharge of her mandate as contained in GA resolution 48/141. One of the purposes enshrined in the ASEAN Charter is to strengthen democracy, enhance good governance and the rule of law, and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, with due regard to the rights and responsibilities of the Member States of ASEAN.

This commitment is attested to by the establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). Currently, AICHR is conducting a series of Regional Consultations with stakeholders on the Review of the Terms of Reference (TOR) to assess its work and make recommendations on future efforts that could be undertaken in the promotion and protection of human rights within ASEAN.

ASEAN firmly believes that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. ASEAN as a diverse regional organization also believes that universal human rights are best realized taking into account the regional and national specific contexts, which add value to the promotion and protection of all human rights. It is of utmost importance for the international community to uphold these noble principles in their work of promotion and protection of human rights.

ASEAN believes that it is imperative for the High Commissioner and her office to continue to ensure universality, objectivity and non-selectivity in their work and plans, and the elimination of double standards and politicization. In this regard, ASEAN is committed to continuing its close cooperation with the High

Commissioner and her office.

Taking this opportunity, ASEAN would like to draw the attention of the international community to the fact that the human rights programme receives just three per cent of the UN regular budget while the OHCHR seems to be increasingly reliant on the voluntary contributions for two thirds of its budget needs. This requires our serious attention. We have to find ways and means to rectify the situation. We remain hopeful that this increased reliance on voluntary contributions should not affect the ability of the Office in the discharge and implementation of its strategic priorities and human rights programmes in a fair and objective manner, as mandated by Member States.

Finally, as this would be the last Council session for the High Commissioner, Madame Pillay, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for the goodwill and cooperation she has extended to all ASEAN member states during her tenure. We wish her every success in her future endeavors. ASEAN will continue to work closely with her successor to further contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights.

Statement by Delegation of Indonesia General Debate Item 3: 33rd Session Human Rights Council

Indonesia would like to thank the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons for her comprehensive report and assessment to the implementation of existing international instruments with regard to older persons, and providing insight on best and good practices as well as gaps in the implementation of laws for the promotion and protection of the rights of older persons.

As a developing nation, Indonesia's aging population is projected

will reach more than 80 million in 2050. Therefore, Indonesia has adopted specific legislation and policies, and set up national strategy to ensure the well-being of older persons including their rights and contributions as part of the society. In this regard, right-based approach has been taken in establishing the Indonesian National Strategy on Ageing 2015-2025, which is part of the Presidential Decree on Human Rights Action-2015.

Indonesia share the view of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human right by older persons with regard to the need for South-South Cooperation and the sharing of good practices at the regional level to guide national-level implementation taking into account regional specificities. In this regard, Indonesia fully support the implementation Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing: Empowering Older Persons in ASEAN in 2015, as important milestone in regional initiative to address issues of ageing in more holistic approach.

Indonesia is of the view that the implementation of Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing as an important tool to achieve the enjoyment of well-being of older persons, and encourage member states to continue progress it implementation in their national level.

Furthermore, Indonesia believe that existing gaps in its implementation towards full enjoyment of all human rights by older person should be address carefully. Bearing in mind the limited resources of existing treaties body of Human Rights Council, and non-existing agreement of specific definition as constitutes the human rights of older persons, Indonesia of the view that strengthening the existing instruments and mechanism embodied in the relevant international convention to the well-being of older persons is an important and efficient approach to address the protection gaps of all human rights by older persons.

Statement of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

We thank both Special Rapporteurs for their presentations and responses yesterday. Both mandates of the two special rapporteurs are indeed interrelated.

We also like to congratulate Mr. Nils Melzer, on his appointment as the Special Rapporteur on torture.

We note with interest the priority given by the Special Rapporteur to address torture and inhumane treatment carried out by non-state actors. This is in line with Indonesia's priority and to this end concrete actions on the ground continues to be taken to combat inhumane treatment and act of torture conducted by non-state actors, including in the fisheries industry.

We also note with interest on your commitment to conduct an open, respectful and constructive dialogue with States and other stakeholders, in carrying out your mandate on anti-torture. We believe such commitment is key.

Mr. Melzer, your report highlights among others that the limited resources allocated to the mandate are not sufficient to respond to the ever-growing number of urgent requests for intervention on behalf of individuals.

In this juncture, could you elaborate more on the future plans and method of works in fulfilling your mandates, bearing in mind that all human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated.

To Mr. Forst, similar to the support given to SR adequate housing in her work to empower states to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all, could you elaborate more on your future actions on empowering the capacity of UN member states to support the work of human rights defenders.

Statement by The Delegation of The Republic Of Indonesia Annual Full Day Meeting On The Rights Of The Child Challenges And Opportunities To Reinforce Children's Rights Through The Implementation, Follow-Up And Review Of The 2030 Agenda On The 34th Session Of Human Rights Council

Indonesia is fully committed to the promotion and protection of children, as all 17 SDGs touch on the lives of children and 13 of them are particularly relevant to children. For Indonesia, SDGs provides another opportunity to continue integrating child perspective within the national development agenda. Through SDGs, Indonesian government is tasked to improve its policies, programs and measures to address the existing challenges as well as to expand its reach for children from the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Learning from the past implementation of MDGs, we realize that progress has always been uneven between regions and among social groups across Indonesia. This is due to, among others, the current decentralization process in Indonesia that has put local governments and institutions at the forefront of delivering basic services including services for children. The local government's roles on child protection starts at birth with the responsibility to ensure the issuance of birth certificate and identity of a child. The obligation of the Government is gradually increased as the child develops and grows, and mandated to provide health services, education as well as protection. At the same time, adequate infrastructure, both physical and non-physical has to be put in place across Indonesia to

support local institution in rendering services for children.

Indonesia has taken step to address this challenge. The current government under President Joko Widodo has affirmed the promotion and protection of children as one of the main development priorities. The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 focus on the Child Protection Strategy under three cluster. First, to improve access of all children to quality services to support their survival and growth. Second, to increase protection of children from violence, exploitation, neglect, and other harmful practices. Third, to improve the effectiveness of child protection institution, among others, by strengthening child participation in policy development.

This Strategy covers the entire lifecycle of a child and targets the critical stages in the child's life. The cycle starts from providing relevant protection and specific services during pre-natal, and then during the first one thousand days of an infant, and continues to the first ten years of their life, and during adolescent year.

Based on aforementioned observation, for Indonesia, today's discussion should not only focus on the normative framework, but also highlights challenges faced in delivering services to the children. We would like to hear more from panelist on other best practices collected in their work regarding measures to improve effectivity and transparency in delivering mechanism as well as in investing the necessary infrastructures to promote child's rights.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

131. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)



Formed : 1978
Headquarter : Nairobi, Kenya
Mandate : It is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to promote socially

and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

UN-Habitat Regimes: ¹⁰⁵

1. The Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements
2. The Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements
3. The Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

132. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



Formed : 1966
Headquarter : Vienna, Austria
Mandate : The Organization's primary objective is the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in developing

countries and countries with economies in transition and the

¹⁰⁵ www.unhabitat.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

promotion of international industrial cooperation.

UNIDO Regimes: ¹⁰⁶

1. The Stockholm Convention.
2. Montreal Protocol.
3. Lima Declaration.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Industrial Development Organization

133. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)



Formed: December 11, 1946

Headquarter : New York City,
U.S.A

Mandate : UNICEF
promotes the rights and wellbeing

of every child in everything we do. Together with our partners, we work in 190 countries and territories to translate that commitment into practical action, focusing special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children, to the benefit of all children, everywhere.

UNICEF Regimes: ¹⁰⁷

1. Convention on the Rights of the Child.
2. Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
3. N'Djamena Declaration
4. Beijing Declaration

¹⁰⁶ www.unhabitat.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

¹⁰⁷ www.unicef.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Intervention by The Delegation of Indonesia – Interactive Dialogue with The Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children at The 29th Session of The Human Rights Council by Ms. Grata Endah Werdaningtyas

My delegation would like to thank the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for her first report to the Council.

We take note with interest many aspects contained in the report, in particular vision of the mandate and the working methods that will be taken in accordance with her mandate.

We concur with Special Rapporteur's view that trafficking in persons cannot be examined in isolation from the broader socio-economic realities that drive it. We believe that underlying factors that cause and/or contribute to trafficking in persons, in particular poverty and inequality, should be addressed in parallel with our concerted efforts in combating trafficking in persons. These particular linkages of poverty and inequality vis-à-vis the uprising cases of trafficking in persons should be specifically elaborated, in particular since we are now entering the last phase of the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals that hopefully will be based on a people-centered approach.

Moreover, we believe that no country of region is spared the crime of trafficking in persons. It is very crucial for all Member States to continue working together at regional and international levels in order to complement their own existing national efforts in addressing the challenges. We welcome the fact that the current report has identified various regional and sub-regional anti-trafficking mechanisms that are at the interface of international

action and local realities, including the Bali Process on People smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia.

In this regard, it is our hope that the Special Rapporteur will continue focusing her activities in analyzing laws, policies and practices around the world and taking stock of promising practices and lessons learned to be shared by all Member States as well as other stakeholders.

Finally, we would like to support the intention of the Special Rapporteur in giving adequate focus on “prevention aspects” connected to the linkage between mixed migration flows and trafficking, in particular with the aim of preventing trafficking by ensuring full respect of migrant’s rights, in line with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

Statement by the Delegation of Indonesia Clustered Interactive Dialogue SRSG on Violence against Children and SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict 31st Session of the Human Rights Council by Mr. Caka A. Awal

My delegation would like to thank the Special Representatives of the Secretary General, Ms. Marta Santos Pais and Ms. Leila Zerrougui for their comprehensive reports and valuable presentations. We would like to focus our statement on the report on violence against children.

Indonesia takes note of the various progress, developments and initiatives to accelerate the promotion and protection of children from violence, as well as steps to implement target 16.2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Indonesia remains committed in taking necessary measures to prevent and address violence against children. In this regard, we are appreciative of the acknowledgment made in the report concerning Indonesia's adoption and implementation of comprehensive multi-sectoral national agendas to combat violence against children.

We continue to implement comprehensive national legal frameworks to promote the rights of children through the National Strategy for Elimination of Violence against Children 2016 – 2020 and the National Movement to Combat Sexual Violence against Children (Presidential Instruction No. 5/2014). In addition, to enhance the standards of services for children victims of violence, the Government has formulated Guidelines and established Integrated Services Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) in 33 provinces and 242 cities across Indonesia.

The Government together with the National Commission on Child Protection has launched the website to monitor, improve and synchronize data collection on violence against children. In addition, the Government has also established the 'Indonesia Child Online Protection / ID COP' as part of the campaign to combat cyber-bullying against children.

The elimination of all forms of violence against children remains as a distinct priority. In this regard, we would like to request your views on practical measures that countries should take in the framework of the global partnership in order to expedite efforts to achieve target 16.2 of the SDGs.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

134. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)



Formed : 1999

Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate : UNISDR's mandate has been defined by a number of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions,

the most notable of which is to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields.

UNISDR Regimes: ¹⁰⁸

1. Sendai Declaration
2. Agaba Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Cities
3. Hyogo Declaration
4. Chengdu Declaration for Action
5. Sharm El Sheikh Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction
6. The Tacloban Declaration
7. Venice declaration on building resilience at the local level towards protected cultural heritage and climate change adaptation strategies
8. Yogyakarta declaration on disaster risk reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2012
9. Bangkok Declaration
10. Manila declaration for global action on gender in climate change and disaster risk reduction
11. Incheon declaration on disaster risk reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010

¹⁰⁸ www.unisdr.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

135. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



Formed : 1997

Headquarter: Vienna, Austria

Mandate : UNODC was established to assist the UN in better addressing

a coordinated, comprehensive response to the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, and political corruption.

These goals are pursued through three primary functions that is research, guidance and support to governments in the adoption and implementation of various crime, drug, terrorism, and corruption-related conventions, treaties and protocols, as well as technical/ financial assistance to said governments to face their respective situations and challenges in these fields.

UNODC Regimes: ¹⁰⁹

1. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto
2. United Nations Convention against Corruption
3. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
4. Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
5. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.unodc.org/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

136. United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)



Formed : 1996
Headquarter : Geneva, Switzerland
Mandate : The aim of UNAIDS is to help mount and support an expanded response to HIV/AIDS, one that engages the efforts of many sectors and partners from government and civil society.

UNAIDS Regimes: ¹¹⁰

1. 2006 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS
2. 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS:
3. Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS
4. 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS
5. On the Fast-Track to Accelerate the Fight against HIV and to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030

Indonesia is a member of United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

¹¹⁰ *www.unaids.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.*

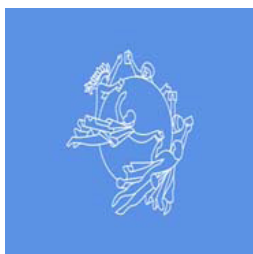
137. Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)



Formed : December 8, 2004
Headquarter : Ecuador
Mandate : To build a South American identity and citizenship and to develop an integrated regional space.

Indonesia is not a member of Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)

138. Universal Postal Union (UPU)



Formed: October 9, 1874
Headquarter : Bern, Switzerland
Mandate : Universal Postal Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations that coordinates postal policies among member nations, in addition to the worldwide postal system.

UPU Regimes: ¹¹¹

1. Postal Payment Services Regulations Final Protocol.
2. Letter Post Regulations Final Protocol.
3. Parcel Post Regulations and Final Protocol

Indonesia is a member of Universal Postal Union (UPU)

¹¹¹ www.upu.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

139. Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)



Formed : July 12, 1966
Headquarter : Vienna, Austria
Mandate : The Wassenaar Arrangement was established to contribute to regional and international security and stability by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods

and technologies, thus preventing destabilizing accumulations. Participating States seek, through their national policies, to ensure that transfers of these items do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities which undermine these goals, and are not diverted to support such capabilities.

Regime: December 1995, Declaration at the Peace Palace, The Hague.¹¹²

Indonesia is not a member of Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)

140. West African Economic and Monetary Union



Formed : January 10, 1994
Headquarter : Abuja, Nigeria
Mandate : To realize a greater economic competitiveness, through open markets, in addition to the rationalization and harmonization of the legal environment, the convergence of macro-economic policies and

indicators, the creation of a common market, the coordination of sectoral policies, the harmonization of fiscal policies.

¹¹² www.wassenaar.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesia is not a member of West African Economic and Monetary Union

141. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)



Formed : 2005

Headquarter : Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.

Mandate : It was established to conserve and manage tuna and other highly migratory fish stocks across the western and central areas of the Pacific Ocean and commenced operations in late 2005.

WCPFC Regimes: ¹¹³

1. Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.
2. WCPFC Guidelines for the Handling of Sea Turtles
3. Final Act of the Multilateral High-Level Conference on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific
4. Resolution on Non-Target Fish Species
5. Resolution on Aspirations of Small Island Developing States and Territories
6. Resolution on Conservation and Management Measures
7. Resolution to Mitigate the Impact of Fishing for Highly Migratory Fish species on Sea Turtles
8. Resolution on Reduction of Overcapacity

Indonesia is a member of Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

¹¹³ <https://www.wcpfc.int/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

142. West African Development Bank (WADB)



Formed : 14 November 1973
Headquarter : Lomé, Togo
Mandate : The BOAD released a revised mission statement in 2001, refocusing their funding on three development goals: poverty reduction, economic integration and promotion of private sector activity.

The bank disburses long- and medium-term loans, previously available only to BOAD member governments and public institutions, are since 2002 also offered to private businesses involved in development projects of regional importance as well as lines of credit to finance Micro-credit projects and small to medium private enterprises. The BOAD also funds debt-relief programs to member governments with the agreement that funds are instead diverted to health programmes particularly those dealing with HIV/AIDS, education and infrastructure improvements.

WADB Regimes: ¹¹⁴

1. Operational Policies and Procedures of West African Development Bank Intervention for Environmental and Social Management in The Financing of Projects
2. Informant Protection Policy Manual
3. Manual of Policy and Procedures of Verification of The Conformity of the Boad
4. Policy and Grievance Procedures Manual
5. Manual of Policy Diffusion and Access to Information
6. Policy and Procedures Manual for The Prevention and Fighting Corruption and Fraud In The Operations Of The Boad

¹¹⁴ www.boad.org/en accessed in August 25, 2016.

7. Manual of Procedures of Investigations and Sanctions in The Fight Against Corruption And Fraud

Indonesia is not a member of West African Development Bank (WADB)

143. World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO)



Formed : 1989
Headquarter : London, United Kingdom
Mandate : To maximize the safety and reliability of nuclear power plants worldwide by working together to assess, benchmark and improve performance

through mutual support, exchange of information and emulation of best practice

Indonesia is a member of World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO)

144. World Bank Group (WBG)



Formed : 27 December 1945

Headquarter: Washington D.C, USA

Mandate: The bank's stated mission is to achieve the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and building shared prosperity

WBG Regimes: ¹¹⁵

1. IBRD Articles of Agreement

¹¹⁵ www.worldbank.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

2. IDA Articles of Agreement
3. Vendor Eligibility Policy
4. Corporate Procurement Policy Summary

Indonesia is a member of World Bank Group (WBG)

145. World Customs Organization (WCO)



Formed : January 26, 1952

Headquarter : Brussels, Belgium

Mandate : The WCO's primary objective is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of member customs administrations, thereby assisting them to contribute successfully to national development goals, particularly revenue collection, national security, trade facilitation, community protection, and collection of trade statistics.

WCO Regimes: ¹¹⁶

1. The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.
2. The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures
3. Declaration of the Customs Co-operation Council on the illegal wildlife trade on June 2014
4. Dubai Declaration on February 2008
5. Fourth Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy
6. Seoul Declaration on May 1984
7. Declaration of the Council concerning promotion of Conventions and other international instruments designed to

¹¹⁶ www.wcoomd.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016

- harmonize and standardize Customs laws and regulations and technical co operation
8. Brussels Declaration on June 1986
 9. Declaration of the Customs Co operation Council concerning its role in the field of Customs enforcement
 10. Ottawa Declaration on June 1987
 11. Declaration of the Council for meeting the challenges of the year 2000
 12. Washington Declaration on July 1989
 13. Declaration of the Customs Co-operation Council concerning harmonization/computerization of Customs procedures and a strategy for the 21st Century
 14. MOU Declaration on June 1992
 15. Declaration of the Customs Co-operation Council on the further national development of Memoranda of Understanding between Customs and the trading community aimed at co-operation to prevent drug smuggling
 16. The Revised Arusha Declaration on June 2003
 17. Declaration of the Customs Co operation Council concerning good Governance and Integrity in Customs
 18. Declaration of the World Customs Organization on transnational organized crime
 19. Budapest Declaration on June 1997
 20. Cyprus Declaration on June 2000
 21. Declaration of the Customs Co operation Council on the improvement of Customs co operation and mutual administrative assistance
 22. Baku Declaration on June 2001
 23. Declaration of the Customs Co operation Council concerning e commerce
 24. Brussels Declaration on June 2003
 25. Declaration of the Customs Co operation Council on the illicit traffic in drugs
 26. Convention on Nomenclature for the classification of goods in

- Customs tariffs and Protocol of Amendment there to
27. Customs Convention on the temporary importation of packings
 28. Customs Convention on the temporary importation of professional equipment
 29. ATA Convention
 30. Customs Convention on the ATA carnet for the temporary admission of goods

Indonesia is a member of World Customs Organization (WCO)

146. World Food Programme (WFP)



Formed : 1961

Headquarter : Rome, Italy

Mandate: The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, with the ultimate goal in mind of eliminating the need for food aid itself. WFP food aid is also directed to fight micronutrient deficiencies, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, and combat disease, including HIV and AIDS. Food-for-work programmes help promote environmental and economic stability and agricultural production.

WFP Regimes: ¹¹⁷

1. WFP Safety Net Policy
2. WFP Nutrition Policy
3. Gender Policy
4. WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy
5. WFP Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy
6. WFP HIV and AIDS Policy

¹¹⁷ *www.wfp.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.*

7. WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
8. WFP Policy on Capacity Development
9. WFP School Feeding Policy

Indonesia is a member of World Food Programme (WFP)

147. World Health Organization (WHO)



Formed : April 7, 1948

Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate : Our goal is to build a better, healthier future for people all over the world. Working through

offices in more than 150 countries, WHO staff work side by side with governments and other partners to ensure the highest attainable level of health for all people. Together we strive to combat diseases – infectious diseases like influenza and HIV and non-communicable ones like cancer and heart disease. We help mothers and children survive and thrive so they can look forward to a healthy old age. We ensure the safety of the air people breathe, the food they eat, the water they drink – and the medicines and vaccines they need.

WHO Regimes: ¹¹⁸

1. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
2. Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.
3. International Health Conference
4. Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (ECE Water Convention)
5. Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.

¹¹⁸ www.who.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

Indonesian Topics and Statement:

Indonesia stressed the importance of primary health care and health insurance to achieve resilient and strong health systems.

The synergy between the pillars of economic, social and environment is an important aspect in achieving sustainable development goals to national priorities Indonesia. With the health systems are resilient and adaptable, the challenges of the health aspects and outside the health aspects can be handled. Challenges such as maternal mortality, stunting, environmental health, and health workers as well as economic factors and social determinants expected to be resolved.

This was conveyed by Minister of Health, Prof. Dr. dr. Nila F. Moeloek, when giving a statement at the plenary session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) to 68 on May 19, 2015, at the United Nations Office of Geneva, Switzerland.

Indonesia is a member of World Health Organization (WHO)

148. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)



Formed : July 14, 1967

Headquarter : Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate : Our mission is to lead the development of a balanced and effective international intellectual property (IP) system that enables innovation and creativity for the benefit of all. Our mandate, governing bodies

and procedures are set out in the WIPO Convention, which established WIPO in 1967.

Regime:¹¹⁹

1. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances
2. Berne Convention
3. Brussels Convention
4. Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source)
5. Marrakesh VIP Treaty
6. Nairobi Treaty
7. Paris Convention
8. Patent Law Treaty
9. Phonograms Convention
10. Rome Convention
11. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks
12. Trademark Law Treaty
13. Washington Treaty
14. WCT
15. WPPT
16. Budapest Treaty
17. Hague Agreement
18. Lisbon Agreement
19. Madrid Agreement (Marks)
20. Madrid Protocol
21. PCT
22. Locarno Agreement
23. Nice Agreement
24. Strasbourg Agreement
25. Vienna Agreement
26. Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Statement of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia On Behalf of Like-Minded Group of Countries (LMCs) The 31st Session of IGC Meeting, Geneva, 19 – 23 September 2016

¹¹⁹ www.wipo.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

On behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries (LMCs), I would like to deliver the followings.

The LMCs invites the Committee to take into account the practical value of establishing the level of rights as determined by the character of the TK in question, along the spectrum of secret, sacred to widely diffused TK, and their use. We believe that such approach could be a useful tool in the process of determining the characters of TK and designate rights to them accordingly. Recalling the outcome of the Bali Consultative Meeting held in 2014, the differentiated protection in the tiered approach offers an opportunity to reflect the balance the rights and interests of owners and users referred to in the mandate of the IGC. Establishing the level of rights by the character of the TK would provide an opportunity to find convergence on core elements, namely the subject matter of protection, beneficiaries, the scope of protection and the exceptions and limitations. In this regard, we recommend to continue further the discussion on this particular issue.

With respect to the subject matter of protection, the LMCs reiterate its view that definitions of TK in a broad and inclusive sense would be preferable, while recognizing that such definition should also provide a certain level of clarity. Moreover, the distinguishing features of TK, namely “intergeneration”, “maintain” and “develop”, should be maintained as a part of the definition.

The LMCs also maintain their view that the protection granted by the instrument(s) should also extend to the publicly available or widely diffused TK. In this connection, the LMCs also recommend that the question of criteria of eligibility be removed from the subject matter of protection, and consolidate all reference on criteria eligibility within article 3 “Scope of Protection”

On the issue of beneficiaries, it is imperative to address the role

of State. Such a role is essential as there are certain circumstances in which TK cannot be specifically attributable to a particular local community or indigenous community. This usually occurs when TK are not specifically attributable or confined to a local community or indigenous community or it is not possible to identify the community who generated them. Under these circumstances, the LMCs suggest that the provision on beneficiaries include State as an administrator. Identification of the beneficiaries is closely related to the scope of the instrument as a whole, as such, reaching a common understanding regarding beneficiaries, including the role of State is of paramount importance.

With regard to the scope of protection, there seems to be converging views that emphasize the need to safeguard the economic and moral interests of the beneficiaries. For this purpose, determining a standard on certain levels of protection that accommodate the rights granted for each TK will ensure that safeguarding is achieved. The safeguards put in place should take into account the nature of the rights by which the extent of protection granted with consideration towards the level of diffusion of the TK.

Other important issues are the exceptions and limitations. On this matter, it would be essential to ensure that the provisions are not too extensive in order to prevent compromising the scope of protection. In light of this, we need to bear in mind the different protections given with respect to TK so as to ensure they are not breached.

I would also like to use this opportunity to reiterate LMCs' understanding of the need for a legally binding instrument or instruments providing effective protection of Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expression.

Before I conclude this remark, let me once again express our

confidence to the Chair and the Vice Chairs in guiding our discussion, and to the work of the Secretariat, to enable us to make progress on the draft Texts of TK.

Opening Statement, The 18th Committee on Development and Intellectual Property of the World Intellectual Property Organization

Global growth is projected to slow to 3.1 percent in 2016 before recovering to 3.4 percent in 2017. The world economy is still recovering from the global financial crisis. However, recovery has not firmly entrenched and few risks remain. On top of that, we are faced with new challenges, many of which require collective action. The renewed global partnership for development underpinning the 2030 agenda for sustainable development (the SDGs) has been set to face these challenges and enable transformative changes.

In today's increasingly integrated world, the SDGs must be conceived as a truly global agenda with shared responsibilities for all countries, based on a strong commitment to engage in collective actions that require supports from both developed and developing countries.

With that spirit, WIPO is in the position to build on the strengths of the current global partnership for development while going beyond its present framework in making sure that the global IP system works for the benefit of investment and innovation as well as for assisting member countries in their development. WIPO's contribution to the attainment of the SDGs will bring benefit for all countries and the global economy. Accordingly, Indonesia support the proposal submitted by Brazil for the inclusion of a standing agenda item on the implementation of SDGs in the CDIP.

One of WIPO strategic goals is to facilitate the use of IP for Development. As a specialized agency of the United Nations, WIPO

has a mission to develop a balanced and accessible international IP system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation, and contributes to economic development.

With that in the background, mainstreaming development elements in various WIPO Committees should not be seen as a one-time event, it is long term on-going process that needs to be implemented collectively and consistently. Furthermore, efforts in mainstreaming development elements should not only mean re-packaging WIPO programs and activities in a development package. Mainstreaming development elements should also bring about real results in the contribution of IP to economic development, especially for developing countries.

Therefore, Indonesia supports all efforts to review the implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations. We welcome the recommendations listed in the Report on the Independent Review of the Implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations in the document CDIP/18/7. We are calling for further actions and follow-up for the implementations of those recommendations in the report. Furthermore, we would also like to recall the 2010 WIPO General Assembly decision which stated “upon consideration of that review, the CDIP may decide on a possible further review”.

Indonesia also welcome the progress report in the document CDIP/18/2. We have studied the progress report and in relation to the findings and recommendations in the Independent Review report, we would like to highlight the importance of the inclusion of financial and human resources allocation in the progress report. Moreover, DA projects should be more efficient and sustainable, especially those that involves various national agencies outside of the IP Office. Furthermore, Indonesia also sees the importance of a mechanism for the CDIP to be able to assess the extent of DA

mainstreaming in completed DA projects.

My delegation would like to once again congratulate WIPO for the success of the “International Conference on IP and Development” held this year. Many elements discussed should be explored further to guide us on how to implement WIPO Development Agenda Recommendations. My delegation notes that the conference highlights the importance of different approaches and policies for each country in developing its own IP system. From the conference, we also note the importance of effectively implementing TRIPS flexibilities, especially for developing countries.

Indonesia perceives flexibilities as an integral part of the IP system. My delegation encourages the implementation of point 14 of the Development Agenda Recommendations. WIPO and related international organization(s) shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs on the understanding of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement. CDIP should facilitate the full use of IP flexibilities to craft a greater developmental role for IP protection as a tool of economic growth.

Indonesia attaches the importance of South-South Cooperation. We hope that CDIP could not only listing some possible projects, but also put a guideline of how South-South Cooperation should be conducted. Indonesia proposes this issue to be discussed. In this opportunity, in line with the Statement of the Asia and the Pacific Group, my delegation supports further discussion on the promotion of full use of IP flexibilities; and South-South sharing of experiences on the protection of Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions.

To conclude, let me reiterate our support to the works of this Committee. We look forward to contribute to the meeting, and hope for a fruitful and productive meeting.

Opening Statement by Indonesia on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group The 33rd Session of IGC

Indonesia has the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the Asia & the Pacific Group. A dynamic region characterized by its growth, diversity and progress.

We are delighted to see you again. We believe that with your leadership and able guidance, together with the expertise and hard work of the facilitator, we could narrow existing gaps and reach common understanding on the issues at hand.

The Asia & the Pacific Group supports the working methodology and the work program proposed by you. Allow us to also convey our appreciation for the information note you prepared; our group has studied the information note in which you have summarized the work undertaken by the IGC on Traditional Cultural Expression since the text-based negotiations began in 2010.

Asia Pacific Group favours the discussion on the core issues in order to arrive at a common landing zones namely on the issues of Objectives, Beneficiaries, Subject matter, Scope of protection, and Exceptions and Limitations.

How we define Traditional Cultural Expression will lay down the foundation of our work. Most of our members believe that the definition of TCE should be inclusive and capture the unique characteristics of TCE and that it should have a comprehensive definition which does not require separate eligibility criteria. Most of our members are also in favour of a differential level of protection of TCE, and believe, such approach offers an opportunity to reflect the balance referred to in the mandate of the IGC and the relationship with the public domain, as well as balance in the rights and interests of owners, users, and the wider public interest. But

some members are in a different position.

Establishing the level of rights based on the characteristic of the TCE could be a way forward towards narrowing the existing gaps, with the ultimate objective of reaching an agreement on international instruments which will ensure the balanced and effective protection of TCE, in addition to protection of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge.

On the issue of Beneficiaries, our group agree that the main beneficiaries of this instrument are indigenous and local communities. Some members of our group have a different position, however most of the members of the Asia & the Pacific Group are of the view that it is pertinent to address the role of other beneficiaries in accordance with national law, as there are certain circumstances in which TCE cannot be specifically attributable to a particular local community or indigenous community.

On the issue of the scope of the protection, most of the Asia and the Pacific Group are in favour of providing maximal possible protection for TCEs, depending on the nature of characteristics of the TCEs. A differentiated protection approach offers an opportunity to reflect the balance referred to in the mandate of the IGC and the relationship with the public domain, as well as the rights and interests of owners and users. Where both exclusive economic rights and moral rights-based model could be appropriated to various TCEs. Most of our members also believe that some form of economic rights in case of research and development, including the concept of Prior Informed Consent, Mutually Agreed Terms and Access Benefit Sharing should be included while providing protection to such widely held TCEs. But some members have a different position.

On exceptions and limitations, it is of fundamental importance

to ensure that the provisions should be considered in a balanced way between the specific situations of each member state and the substantive interests of TCEs holders. Hence, exceptions and limitations should not be extensive so that it will compromise the scope of protection.

Some members have a different position, however most of the members of the Asia Pacific Group would like to reiterate that there is a need for a legally binding instrument or instruments providing effective protection of Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expression.

Before concluding, our Group would like to express its appreciation for the leadership provided by you Mr. Chairman and the Vice-Chairs in the previous 4 sessions of IGC. We would also like to thank the Secretariat for meticulous preparations for this session. Please be assured of our group's full support and cooperation in rendering this session of IGC a success. The Asia and the Pacific Group remains committed to engage constructively in negotiating a mutually acceptable outcome.

We are hopeful the discussions in this session would lead to visible progress in the work of this committee.

Draft Statement of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia On Behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries (LMCs) The 33rd Session of IGC, Geneva, February 27 – March 3, 2017

Indonesia has the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the Like Minded Group of Countries (LMCs), a coalition that represents more than 60 countries coming from three different groups within the IGC, namely the African Group, the Asia Pacific Group, and Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries.

We are delighted to see you again. We are also happy and delighted to have Ms. Margo Bagley as the facilitator. We are confident Mr. Chair, that with your leadership, and with yours as well as the facilitator's expertise and hard work, this committee could narrow existing gaps and reach common understanding on the issues at hand. The LMCs would also like to thank the Secretariat for the preparation of this meeting.

Please be assured of LMCs' full support and cooperation in rendering this session of IGC a success. The LMCs reaffirms its commitment to engage constructively in negotiating a mutually acceptable outcome.

The issue facing this committee is an important issue, not only for all member states, but more importantly for indigenous and local communities everywhere that have created and developed tradition-based knowledge and cultural expressions, as well as innovation, long before the modern IP system was first established. All communities have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop intellectual property over their cultural heritage. We need to push for a greater recognition of both economic and moral rights of traditional and cultural heritage, including genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

Substantial progress has been made within the IGC, noting the progress regarding Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge related with Genetic Resources during IGC 29 and IGC 30, significant progress has also been made regarding Traditional Knowledge during IGC 31 and IGC 32. We are confident that this session and future sessions of the IGC will yield progress as well.

Regarding the draft articles on the protection of traditional cultural expression, we need to focus our discussion on the most important aspects in the text. We need to minimize distractions and use our

valuable time efficiently by not prolonging discussions on issues where positions are already well laid out and understood by all members within the IGC.

On the issue of beneficiaries, there is no dispute that the main beneficiaries of this instrument are indigenous and local communities. However, there are certain circumstances in which TCE cannot be specifically attributable to a particular local community or indigenous community. This usually occurs when TCEs are not specifically attributable or confined to a local community or indigenous community or it is not possible to identify the community who generated them. Under these circumstances, the LMCs suggest that the provision on beneficiaries should address this concern and include other beneficiaries as defined by the national laws of member states. Furthermore, discussion on beneficiaries is closely related to the administration of rights, to reach a common understanding regarding beneficiaries, discussion on administration of rights is of paramount importance.

With regard to the scope of the protection, there seems to be converging views that emphasize the need to protect the economic and moral rights of the beneficiaries. For this purpose, determining a standard on certain levels of protection that accommodate the rights granted for each TCEs will ensure that such protection is achieved.

The LMCs invites the Committee to take into account the practical value of establishing the level of rights as determined by the character of the TCEs in question and the character of their use. Establishing the level of rights by the character of the TCE would provide an opportunity to find convergence on core elements, namely the subject matter of protection, beneficiaries, the scope of protection and the exceptions and limitations. In this regard, we recommend continuing further the discussion on this particular issue.

Other important issues are the exceptions and limitations. On this matter, it would be essential to ensure that the provisions are not too extensive in order to prevent compromising the scope of protection.

Noting the importance of effective protection for Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expression for all of us, we should move forward together taking the next step for the convening of a Diplomatic Conference with a view to adopting a legally binding instrument or instruments providing effective protection of Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expression.

Before I conclude this remark, let me once again express our confidence to the Chair and the Vice Chairs in guiding our discussion to enable us to make progress on the draft Texts of TCE.

Indonesia is a member of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

149. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)



Formed : 1950

Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate : WMO provides a framework for international cooperation in the development of meteorology and operational hydrology and their practical application. WMO promotes cooperation in the establishment of

networks for making meteorological, climatological, hydrological and geophysical observations, as well as the exchange, processing and standardization of related data, and assists technology transfer,

training and research. It also fosters collaboration between the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of its Members and furthers the application of meteorology to public weather services, agriculture, aviation, shipping, the environment, water issues and the mitigation of the impacts of natural disasters.

WMO Regimes: ¹²⁰

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
2. Kyoto Protocol.
3. Geneva declaration (Cg-XIII, Annex IV)
4. Guidelines on the Role, Operation and Management of the National Meteorological or Hydrometeorological Services (NMS)
5. Convention of the World Meteorological Organization
6. Common Alerting Protocol

Indonesia is a member of World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

150. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)



Formed : January 25, 1924

Headquarter: Paris

Mandate : The OIE is the intergovernmental organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide by Ensuring

transparency in the global animal disease situation, Collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information, Encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases, Safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade

¹²⁰ *www.wmo.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.*

in animals and animal products, Improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services, To provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach.

OIE Regimes:¹²¹

1. The OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code
2. The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.
3. International Agreement for the creation of an Office International des Epizooties

Indonesia is a member of World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

151. World Trade Organization (WTO)



Formed : January 1, 1995

Headquarter : Geneva, Switzerland

Mandate: The World Trade

Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

WTO Regimes:¹²²

1. Agreement on Agriculture
2. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

¹²¹ www.oie.int/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

¹²² <https://www.wto.org/> accessed in August 25, 2016.

3. The Uruguay Round agreements
4. Marrakesh Declaration of 15 April 1994
5. Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization
6. Declaration on dispute settlement pursuant to the Anti-Dumping and Subsidies and Countervailing Measures agreements.
7. Post-1994 goods agreement (Information Technology Agreement)
8. Preferential treatment for least-developed countries — Decision on Waiver, 1999
9. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft
10. Agreement on Government Procurement
11. International Dairy Agreement
12. International Bovine Meat Agreement
13. Regional trade agreements

Indonesian Topics and Statements:

Indonesia Sues Australia Plain Cigarettes Packaging Policy

On this day, October 8, 2014, Indonesia, along with four other countries such as Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Ukraine and Cuba expressed the first written document containing legal argument that Australian policy shall apply the provisions of plain packaging for all tobacco products is a violation of the provisions in the WTO. This document is submitted to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body in Geneva, Switzerland as part of the litigation process to be followed after the bilateral consultation efforts fruitless.

In view of Indonesia, Australia above policy is contrary to Article XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994, as well as three other WTO provisions: (a) Article 4, paragraph 7 and Article 6 of understandings on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Dispute; (B) Article 64 paragraph 1

of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights; and (c) of Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

RI Continues Push Doha talks “Trade / WTO”

“The completion of the Doha Round needs to be encouraged through intensive technical discussions in Geneva and at the Ministerial level political negotiation.” The statement Erwidodo, Ambassador / Deputy Permanent Representative II Indonesian Permanent Mission to the World Trade Organization (WTO), which led the Indonesian delegation at the sessions trial “Stocktaking” WTO in Geneva on March 22 to 26, 2010.

Speaking on behalf of the G-33 group (46 countries are fighting for relief for developing countries in the WTO liberalization process in agriculture), Erwidodo Ambassador also expressed readiness to continue technical discussions with the group of exporting countries to find a compromise on the architecture of the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM). G-33 demands SSM architecture that is simple and easy to operate in order to effectively protect developing country farmers from the advancing flood of imports or drop in world prices.

According to Ambassador Erwidodo, G-33 demanded SSM architecture that is simple and easy to operate in order to effectively protect developing country farmers from the advancing flood of imports or drop in world prices.

As stated by the Director General of the WTO, Pascal Lamy, “Stocktaking” aims to evaluate accurately the progress achieved, identify gaps and size of the gaps remaining in all sectors of the Doha Round which has lasted eight years, and then decided to move forward in order to overcome gaps referred towards the completion

of the Doha Round as soon as possible. WTO Director-General also expressed his hope that the activities stocktaking can send strong signals to the world about the importance of the completion of the Doha Round.

On the occasion, the Chief Negotiator in all sectors, namely agriculture, industry, services, intellectual property rights, environment, development, trade facilitation, dispute settlement, fisheries subsidies, anti-dumping and subsidies, submit a factual report progress of negotiations following “gaps “ the remaining. In the consultation process through a variety of formats and configurations, member states were asked to choose a way to overcome the gaps in question and decide the next steps in order to complete the Doha Round as soon as possible.

Most small developing countries, are disappointed by the vagueness US negotiator position after the election of President Obama, are likely to want the temporary suspension of the negotiation process. The reason is to avoid backtracking, which echoed long positions negotiator. But the vast majority of other WTO member countries, including Indonesia, taking the opposite position, namely the risk of suspension greater than continuing the negotiations. The Doha Round should be completed as soon as possible because it contains a variety of benefits.

The first benefit is the completion of the Doha Round would provide certainty and strengthening the multilateral trade rules governing the (global) in the future. The existence of WTO rules has been proven to help the world avoid war protectionism in times of crisis in 2009. The regulations need to be strengthened and enhanced to protectionism can be prevented or minimized in the future. The next benefit is for finish Round Doha awaited by poor countries that have been promised will benefit as reform of the cotton trade and operationalization of granting special treatment and market

access in goods and services sectors (Duty-free quota-free market access and modalities LDCs).

The attitude of the majority of WTO member countries expressed by Director General of the WTO at the wrap-up session of Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) Last day: “What has come from every member I have met is that nobody is contemplating dropping the ball. Everyone is still very much committed to the mandate of the Round and to its successful conclusion. That is the spirit of the which I have seen this week, and that is the most important message you are sending to the world. “

At the end of stocktaking activities concluded that the need for high political commitment and supported by a comprehensive technical work to be able to bridge the gaps that exist.

For the future, the DG expressed some follow-up steps, namely: ask the Chairman Talks to continue consultations with member countries, held a meeting Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) a more frequent basis in order to ensure transparency and consultation with member countries through various variable geometry in order to quantify the gaps that exist and the way to its solution.

To support these measures, the DG will take advantage of several forums such meeting, Ministerial Meeting (PTM) Cairns Group in Punta Del Este, APEC, G20 and the OECD to garner political support for the completion of the Doha Round. This step is considered very important, while waiting for a more appropriate time to hold the PTM in Geneva.

Indonesia is a member of World Trade Organization (WTO)

152. World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)



Formed : 1957
Headquarter : Madrid, Spain
Mandate : UNWTO
responsible for the promotion
of responsible, sustainable and
universally accessible tourism.
It is the leading international
organization in the field of
tourism, which promotes

tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide. It encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism to maximize the contribution of tourism to socio-economic development, while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), geared towards reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development.

UNWTO Regimes: ¹²³

1. Global Code of Ethics for Tourism
2. Statutes of the World Tourism Organization

Indonesia is a member of World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

¹²³ www.unwto.org/ accessed in August 25, 2016.

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About the Authors

Yasmi Adriansyah, Ph.D. - Yasmi is a scholar of International Relations (IR) and have been teaching at the University of Al Azhar Indonesia (UAI) since 2016. In teaching, he often stimulates students to get more attracted to the theories and practices of IR and diplomacy. Chief among his taught courses and research interests are International Organizations, Diplomacy, Global Governance of Intellectual Property, ASEAN, Islam and World Politics, Global Halal Industry, English for IR, and so forth.



Besides teaching and doing research, Yasmi has been serving as the UAI's Director of Cooperation/Head of International Office since 2017. Through this assignment, he builds connectivity and cooperation with national and international partners (universities, companies, governments, and civil society), facilitates MOU signings, and oversees their implementation.

Prior serving at the current jobs, Yasmi extensively played a role as diplomat at the Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and overseas postings in Geneva and Nairobi. He was a negotiator or involved at multilateral negotiations such as WIPO, WTO, WHO, Disarmament, UN General Assembly, UNEP, G77, Asian-African Summit, and ASEAN Summit. These experiences brought him to a wide network and connectivity both nationally and internationally, including in facilitating technical assistance and capacity building programs from international organizations/donor countries to GOI.

Yasmi earned his PhD on IR from the Australian National University through ALA Scholarships, did Diplomatic Studies at the Oxford University through British Chevening Award, studied at master level on IR at the University of Indonesia through the MFA Scholarship, and had a bachelor degree on Political Science from the University of Padjadjaran. While serving at the MFA, he was awarded First Rank on Leadership Skills and Second Rank on Diplomatic Study from the Ministry's Mid-Career Training in 2006-7.

He is a keen writer/speaker/resource person to Indonesia's and international news media and has published numerous books, journals, and op-ed articles. He has also been a consultant to various prominent institutions, among others the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore and a multinational tech-company Collabdeen.

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Dr. Ujang Komarudin, M.Si.

- Dr. Ujang Komarudin, M.Si. is a Lecturer and Political Observer at Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Jakarta. Prior to his recent career, he was the Executive Director of Indonesia Political Review (IPR) and the Expert Staff of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Staf Ahli DPR RI) in 2011 –

2015. In 2016, he served as the Special Staff of the Chairman of House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Staf Khusus

Ketua DPR RI). In his pursuit of doctorate, he was granted as the 50th Doctor of Political Science at Universitas Indonesia, marking himself as the one who achieved the doctorate level at young age.

As a practitioner, he actively writes in various media and is often sought to be the interviewee in a number of local and international broadcasters such as TVRI, Metro TV, TV ONE, Trans7, CNN Indonesia, iNews TV, MNC TV, Astro Awani TV Malaysia, Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI), Radio Dakta, Radio PRFM Bandung, Radio MQ FM Yogyakarta, and so forth. For the 2018 – 2023 period, he has been appointed as the Selection Team for Candidate of General Election Trustee Agency (Bawaslu) in Jakarta. Traveling across Indonesia and the world for training and seminar, he now enjoys his career as a writer and political observer.

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Fadhilah Wiriatma, S.IP. - He serves as Lecturer Assistant at International Relations Department, Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Jakarta. He holds his Bachelor of Political Science from Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, as he graduated with honor on August 24th 2019. In his undergraduate thesis, he did a research on the topic entitled “Gaike Kaifang as the Instrument of China’s Economic Policy and Its Implication towards China’s Determination in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) – (2011-2018) Period”.



Through his work, he argued that China’s economic reform in 1978 was a major turning point for China, as the reform and opening

up policy or known as ‘Gaige Kaifang’ enabled China to boost its economy rapidly and since then China has become The Rising Dragon that is able to toe-to-toe with United States of America. In the case of RCEP, Fadhilah emphasized that China’s historical factor has profound implication on how China strategizes its direction in driving RCEP to become the largest trade bloc that will ever be created. ASEAN centrality vis-à-vis China’s influence in the region became center of attention in his research.

Prior to his tenure as Lecturer Assistant, Fadhilah was one of the outstanding students with a number of achievements. In November 2018, he participated in International Conference on Research in Social Science and Humanities, held by Eurasia Research in Jakarta, as he presented a paper entitled “How to Tame the Dragon: The Importance of ASEAN in China’s Economic Policy”. In the same year, he also participated as Person-in-charge at the largest foreign policy conference in the world namely ‘Conference on Indonesian Foreign Policy 2018’.

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