



The Habibie Center

15TH ANNIVERSARY THE HABIBIE CENTER

DEMOCRATIZATION MUST GO ON!



The Habibie Center

ANNUAL REPORT

2014

Democratization Must Go On!

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Message from the Chairman

In 2014, Indonesia experienced such a golden moment in its history. The General Election that was successfully held in this year was the result of a major step in the democratic system of Indonesia. October 2014 saw the smooth and peaceful transition from Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to Joko Widodo who was elected as the 7th President of the Republic of Indonesia. With regard to this political turning point, I would emphasize the importance of Indonesia's Foreign Policy orientation as the implication and practice of democracy in the new presidential administration. 2014 was proof of our political development and how it is moving forward; this not only affected the dynamic of domestic politics but also regional politics in ASEAN. This is fundamental since the new presidential administration automatically reshapes our international political stance, which will be keenly felt on the international stage.

I see that 2014 is not only a golden moment of democracy in Indonesia, but also in other ASEAN member states like Myanmar and the Philippines who will also hold general elections in the coming

year. Myanmar has passed the decades of authoritarian regime and can now enjoy the experience of democratic life. Testament of Myanmar's progress was its Chairmanship of ASEAN. The development of democracy in the member states of ASEAN will help the achievement of regional integration in ASEAN.

In this 15th year of The Habibie Center, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who continuously support our efforts in democratization and promoting universal human right values. I optimistically believe that we are one step closer to reaching our goal, to have a harmonious civilization that holds onto the principle of humanity and social justice for all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Bacharudin Jusuf Habibie'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie

“ Message from the Board of Directors



2014 was a challenging yet exciting year for Indonesia and The Habibie Center. The successful General Election showed that Indonesia has a mature and consolidated democracy. The General Election was also a great moment in strengthening our democratic institutions, frameworks and culture to ensure the irreversibility of Indonesia's democratization. In addition, Indonesia's General Election also gives a good example to others on how to hold a peaceful and democratic election. Hopefully, this golden moment will not be just limited to the transition of the leadership in Indonesia but will also last in the term of Joko Widodo's leadership itself.

2014 was also the hallmark of our 15 year role in promoting democracy and human rights since 1999. Indonesia achieved its independence in 1945, but did not go through major political reforms until 1998. 1999 become the turning point of democracy and we would like to contribute to make our democracy stay on its track.

Through 15 years of up and down phase of our existence, we consistently advance our primary principle to

promote the modernization and democratization of Indonesian society based on the morality and the integrity of sound cultural and religious values. The Habibie Center once again showed its relevance not only by being part of the discourse, but also in creating and shaping them.

Finally, I would like to extend my sincerest gratitude to all those who have helped The Habibie Center in this journey. Hopefully we can continue to grow along to ensure our vision of ***"Democratization must go on!"***

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ahmad Watik Pratiknya'.

Ahmad Watik Pratiknya



“ Foreword Executive Director

In this 2014 Annual Report, I am glad to present a picture of a new Indonesia that has emerged after passing its democratic and peaceful regime transition. Fulfilling the commitment of The Habibie Center to promote strong democratic culture in our governmental institutions, we are aware that the General Election was a national theme in 2014. With our active efforts in research, particularly about Indonesia and its relation with ASEAN, we held several dialogues to build society's awareness of democratic practices related to the domestic political condition of Indonesia with wide-ranging themes, from presidential candidate until the after phase of election especially the implication of a new presidential administration towards Indonesia's foreign policy to ASEAN.

The Habibie Center also launched several discussions related to the new presidential administration and the ASEAN Community. The discussions included issues like industry and economic condition of ASEAN, bilateral and multilateral cooperation among ASEAN and with other actors such as the European Union. Last but

not least, the 2014 issue of ASEAN was the security issue in Asia-Pacific Region, mainly about South China Sea. The Habibie Center was also proud to receive numerous visits from overseas institutes to exchange valuable views on issues such maritime security, economy and identity of South China Sea.

Finally, I would like to thank all The Habibie Center's staffs and partners for their tremendous passion and efforts in their contributions over the year. I am proud to have such commitment and focus that enables our substantial progress in the last fifteen years to ensure the democratization in Indonesia will continue.

Rahimah Abdulrahim

Democracy

Advancing Democratization Process in Indonesia



Seminar of Presidential Candidate : Public test of presidential candidate 2014: Searching for qualified young leaders

Wednesday, 26 March 2014

In 2014, Indonesia held the third direct presidential election. This will be the biggest transformation due to the end of SBY's leadership. This election is expected to bring forth improvement and enhancing quality of democracy in Indonesia. A number of maneuvers have been carried out by political parties to attract public sympathy to gain the votes. Along with that, several

parties have started to introduce their presidential candidates in order to promote qualified young leaders on Mata Najwa, Metro TV, Wednesday, February 5, 2015, the third president of Indonesia. Mr. Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie defined young leaders for presidential candidates must be between 40 yo - 60 yo and also have innovative solutions to solve problems.

Predicting the Coalition Post Legislative Election

Wednesday, 30 April 2014

There are no political parties who could gain 20% of parliamentary seats or 25% of votes, which is a requirement to nominate presidential candidate. Meanwhile, PDIP, Golkar and Gerindra who already have presidential candidate could not gain presidential threshold. So, coalition between political parties is a must. THC held the dialogue entitled “Predicting the Coalition Post Legislative Election” at THC building. The objectives of this dialogue were to discuss and to predict the possibility of the coalition after legislative election. This dialogue featured Ahmad Basarah (Vice Secretary General of PDIP), Tantowi Yahya (Vice Secretary General of Golkar), Ahmad Muzani (Secretary General of Gerindra), Hayono Isman (member of Democrat board of supervisors), and Indria Samego (board of experts at THC)

“HEAD TO HEAD JOKOWI-JK VS PRABOWO-HATTA, Who’s better?”

Wednesday, 18 June 2014

There are no political parties who could gain parliamentary threshold. Statistically, Prabowo-Hatta gained majority support from their coalition in the parliaments. But nowadays,

figure could also give huge influence to the election result. So, each candidate have the opportunity to stole the ‘stage’ by maximize 14,4% swing voters. Based on that background, THC held the dialogue to discuss and predict the contention of president election. This dialogue featured Viva Yoga Mauladi (Winning team of Prabowo-Hatta), Taufik Basari (Winning Team of Jokowi-JK), and Indria Samego (Board of Experts THC)

Election, in the name of democracy or power?

Jakarta, 24 September 2014

Returning the local election system in Indonesia by the parliamentary as we did in the new order era is a

controversial issue initiated by Merah-Putih coalition. High-cost politics and horizontal conflict was proposed as the reason behind this initiation. For the opponent, this RUU shows tendency to be part of political interest and money politic. The reason behind this initiation are also debatable. To discuss this issue and the future of election in Indonesia, THC held a discussion entitled Democracy dialogue on “Election, in the name of democracy or power?” at The Habibie Center Building. This dialogue featured: Eva Kusuma Sundari (spokeswoman of PDIP), Nasir Djamil (Chief of DPP PKS), Andi Nurpati (Vice Secretary General of Democrat), and Indria Samego (Board of Experts THC).



ASEAN Studies Program

To be the Center of Excellence of
ASEAN Related Issues



Regional Preventive Diplomacy: The Role of ASEAN in Managing Tensions in the Wider Asia- Pacific Region

Jakarta, 28 January 2014

On Tuesday, 28 January 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue on the subject of “Regional Preventive Diplomacy: The Role of ASEAN in Managing Tensions in the Wider Asia-Pacific Region” at The Habibie Center Building, Jakarta. This

Talking ASEAN featured four resource persons namely HE Amb. Mr. Makarim Wibisono (former Executive-Director, ASEAN Foundation), Ms. Takako Ito (Charge D’Affaires, Mission of Japan to ASEAN), Dr. Connie Rahakundini Bakrie (Executive Director, Institute of Defense and Security Studies) and Mr. Rene Pattiradjawane (Chairman, Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Indonesia) with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) as moderator. The objectives of this Talking ASEAN

dialogue were: to review the current state of affairs in the wider East Asian and Asia-Pacific region in terms of the increasing tensions and disputes found and the potential implications for ASEAN; to explore ASEAN's preventive diplomacy tools at its disposals and analyze their strengths and weakness in terms of application to the disputes/tensions found in the wider East Asian and Asia-Pacific region; to discuss how to maximize those strengths and minimize the weaknesses of ASEAN's preventive diplomacy tools so that it can be effectively applied to the disputes/tensions found in the wider East Asian and Asia-Pacific region.

Dr. Connie Rahakundini Bakrie was the first resource person to speak at the Talking ASEAN dialogue and stated that there were no forever friends and forever enemies in international politics. Instead the only forever one was the interest of the state, Touching on the interests of the US in the region, she explained that US military plans to shape an effective air and maritime strategy in the Asia-Pacific region was a key element in the evolution of US military power. She noted that the reasons for US interest in the region was influenced by several factors such as the increase in Chinese military power, the unpredictable nuclear challenge by North Korea, and the dynamics of the Arctic opening. In responding to the issues of power competition in the Asia-Pacific, Dr. Connie Rahakundini Bakrie mentioned the importance

of collective action among ASEAN member states which was needed to strengthen the regionalism process. This was especially true in order to strengthen collective maritime protection and collective air zone security issues. She was convinced that if ASEAN had one voice, the group of small-to-middle sized countries really could influence regional powers and manage the regional tensions. Finally she suggested that ASEAN, which was made up of ten member states each with their own national interests, can surely adopt a single united ASEAN stance on the different tensions viz-a-viz with the regional power in the East-Asian and Asia-Pacific region if the ASEAN member states believed and recognized they had common threats.

In his presentation, HE Amb. Mr. Makarim Wibisono explained that ASEAN and China had recorded various agreements in the area of political and security cooperation. China had signed the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in 2003 and also an MOU for Cooperation in Non-traditional Security Issues in November 2009 in Siem Reap. Currently, ASEAN and China are now implementing the Annual Plan for 2010 as part of their efforts to implement the MOU. On the other hand, he explained about the US "Asia Pivot Strategy", an approach strategy taken by US toward the Asia-Pacific region, including: the US acceding to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation; the increasing US

military presence in Southeast Asia including the establishment of a marines base in Darwin; the frequent visits of US officials to Southeast Asia; the US providing weapons, navy ships and aircrafts to ASEAN member states; and the US engagement on regional issues such as the South China Sea. In managing the increasing rivalry of major powers in Southeast Asia, HE Amb. Mr. Makarim Wibisono mentioned that ASEAN was having a positive development on the future security cooperation such as the presence of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Asia-Pacific region. He also noted that the TAC had been signed by China, Russia, India and the United States. Lastly, he suggested that there were some requirements to maintain the peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, including: preference to peaceful settlement of disputes; renunciation of using force or threat to use of force; and respecting Asian values.

Ms. Takako Ito started her presentation with by stating Japan's concern for security issues in Asia-Pacific region including over nuclear weapons and violations of human right issues in North Korea as well as China's unilateral action over the disputed Senkaku Island, the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ), and the South China Sea. She explained that in 1895, Japan incorporated Senkaku

Island into Okinawa Prefecture but that in 1946 Japan's administration over Senkaku was suspended by the Alliance General Head Quarters. Ms. Takako Ito then stated that Japan's signing of the San Francisco Treaty resulted in the Senkaku Island officially falling under US administration until 1971 when Japan signed the Okinawa Reversion Agreement which saw the Senkaku Island return to Japan. About China unilateral actions, Ms. Takako Ito highlighted the problems of China's ADIZ, which included: its application to all aircrafts (both military and civilian) that fly in the international airspace over the designated area; the unilateral nature of the rules imposed by China, the lack of clear guidelines on the form of "Defensive emergency measures" China would take for those who violated the ADIZ; China's unilateral action of claiming the Senkaku Island by including it in China's territorial airspace. Finally, she mentioned several diplomatic steps taken by Japan government to manage the disputes such as: encouraging China to play a constructive role for regional peace and stability, urging North Korea to take a comprehensive resolution about nuclear weapons and missile issues, utilizing multilateral and trilateral framework cooperation, and strengthening the Japan-US security arrangements.

In Mr. Rene Pattiradjawane's presentation, he stated his concerns on the role of ASEAN not only over the South China Sea issue but also on the increasing nationalism seen across the region. He explained that tensions and rivalry were emerging between East Asia countries such as Russian-Japan, North Korean-South Korean and Japan-China that were causing declining mutual trust among East Asian countries. Mr. Rene Pattiradjawane highlighted that there were two folds manifested from these security issues: seeking peaceful ways out by solving disputes through international arbitration and increasing nationalism mixed with extreme internal policies. He explained that the existing security condition in the South China Sea was becoming harder, and now a new security mechanism was needed to deal

with the growing tensions over South China Sea issue. He also mentioned three institutional reasons why he felt ASEAN was becoming simply a "talkshop": System weakness - there were no strong countries in ASEAN; Leadership weakness - although regional frameworks were "ASEAN-centred" they were not necessarily "ASEAN-led" in the truest sense; and No strong representation - the major powers participating in the region's security mechanism forum were seen to be mostly forself-entertainment for themselves. Lastly, he suggested that ASEAN also needed to understand the Chinese way of solving problems, which was well known for its value of balance and cohesion. Thus ASEAN needed to understand this way of cooperating with China.



Developing ASEAN Cooperation on Fisheries Management: Tackling IUU Fishing in the Region

Jakarta, 27 February 2014

On Thursday, 27 February 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue on the subject of “Developing ASEAN Cooperation on Fisheries Management: Tackling IUU Fishing in the Region” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This Talking ASEAN featured three resource persons namely Ms. Ida Kusuma Wardaningsih (Secretary Directorate-General PSDKP, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries-RI), Prof. Dr. Ir. Akhmad Fauzi Syam (Head of Postgraduate Program for Resource and Environmental Economics, Bogor Agriculture University), and Mr. Philippe Courrouyan, (CLS Asean Director) with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) as the moderator. The objectives of this Talking ASEAN were: to review the current state of affairs regarding fisheries management, especially in dealing with IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing problems within the ASEAN region, to consider the implications of IUU fishing problems on fishing communities, the public as consumers of fishing products, national governments through loss taxation and even on the marine ecosystem, to identify ASEAN’s efforts to develop regional cooperation



on fisheries management that deal with the problem of IUU fishing in the region, to analyze whether ASEAN’s efforts on regional cooperation in fisheries management are effective in dealing with IUU fishing problems in the region, and to discuss what are the challenges and difficulties currently faced by ASEAN and its member-states in developing a regional cooperation on fisheries management in the region, and suggest what lessons can be drawn from other examples in the world.

Ms. Ida Kusuma Wardaningsih was the first resource person to speak at the Talking ASEAN dialogue and stated that IUU fishing is regarded as one of the main obstacles to coastal states realizing the economic benefits arising from their rights to the living resources of their Exclusive

Economical Zone (EEZ). She explained that many foreign vessels were caught conducting IUU fishing activities in the Indonesian waters such as: Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, China and Taiwan vessels in Natuna Sea, China and Philippines vessels in Celebes Sea, and China, Thailand and Taiwan vessels in Arafuru Sea. Ms. Ida Kusuma Wardaningsih then mentioned various mode of IUU fishing frequently used, including: fishing without legal permit, unauthorized fishing gears, faked document regarding foreign fishing vessels, transshipment at sea without reporting to the assigned fishing ports, double flagging and fictitious company address and forgery of documents issued by other institutions. She also explained that marine ecosystem and fish stocks was degraded due to illegal activities such as trawling.

The IUU fishing also influenced the fishing industries in Indonesia causing declining levels of fish production, reducing employment both of sea and shore, at an estimated cost of US\$ 40 billion dollar per year. Finally, in addressing the effective strategy to deal with the IUU fishing problem, she suggested to conduct effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems which included: before fishing: inspect the documents, fishing license, fishing gears, vessels and crews, while fishing: patrol, intercepts, boarding and inspection of ship search, during landing: inspect and verify the fish caught, and Post landing: ensure that the fish distribute legally.

In his presentation, Prof. Dr. Ir. Akhmad Fauzi Syam explained that every US\$ 1 dollar received from fisheries generated nearly US\$ 3 dollar to global economy, meaning that the US\$ 80 billion dollars from fisheries revenue generated US\$ 240 billion dollars to the world economy. In the global context of fish production, he mentioned that Southeast Asia contributed 31.4 million tons to global fish production in 2010, which approximately amounted to 21% of global production. Beside that, there were three countries in Southeast Asia which contributed the largest amount to the Southeast Asian regional fish production: Indonesia (contributes 33,8%), Philippines (16,3%) and Vietnam (15%). Prof. Dr. Ir. Akhmad Fauzi Syam also highlighted the

degradation impact from IUU fishing in Indonesia which had caused 71% of mangrove area and 70% of coral reef to be damaged. Moreover economic loss stood at somewhere in between US\$ 2 billion dollars to US\$ 5 billion dollars. Touching to the high frequent and intensity of IUU fishing in ASEAN countries, he noted several factors that drive the IUU fishing, including: the decline in domestic fish stocks, the lack of capacities on fisheries management and surveillance, the problem of subsidies, and the moral hazard problem such as rent seeking. Lastly, he suggested several steps to tackle IUU fishing such as: managing the fish stock, managing the effort and managing the people, prepare the stock accounting for ASEAN countries, mapping and assessing fishing capacity, debottlenecking institutional complexity and the last engagement and implementation of regional and international agreements.

Talking ASEAN was then followed by a presentation from Mr. Philippe Courrouyan who focused on the issue of illegal, undocumented and unreported vessels (IUUV). He explained IUUV referred to fishing vessels operating in another state's territory without legal document, license and permission. On responding to the IUUV problem within the ASEAN region, he suggested two steps: to make sure resources in ASEAN member states are managed in sustainable way, in order to "fix" vessels in their own area, and encourage the

development of an ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) to centralize the information from each ASEAN member states. Regarding the IUUV problem which came from outer ASEAN territories, mainly from northern fishing nations, Mr. Philippe Courrouyan mentioned that what was needed was an Identification of Friends and Foes (IFF) system. Here, "Friends" meant licensed vessels with vessels monitoring systems (VMS), whereas "Foes" meant unlicensed vessels that conducted IUU fishing. Lastly, he suggested that IUUV within the ASEAN can be tackled as long as each of the ASEAN countries implemented control systems on their own vessels and that the technical capabilities were shared.

2014 Election and Indonesian Foreign Policy towards ASEAN

Jakarta, 28 March 2014

On Friday, March 28, 2014, The Habibie Center successfully organized the seventh Talking ASEAN. The forum discussed “2014 Election : Its Implication to Indonesian Foreign Policy towards ASEAN” at The Habibie Center, South Jakarta. This round of discussion presented Hayono Isman, Member of Parliament, Commission I, Dr. Beginda Pakpahan, Lecturer, Department of International Relations, University of Indonesia, Lina Alexandra, Senior Researcher of Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), and Meidyatama Suryodiningrat, Editor in Chief of The Jakarta Post as resource persons. Those four speakers were discussing on projection of the next Indonesian foreign policy.

This discussion was timely since on April 9, 2014, 20,389 legislative chairs will be contested in local, provincial, and national Election, including 692 chairs of Dewan Perwakilan Daerah or Upper House. This Parliamentary Election will be followed by Presidential Election on July 9 determining new President of the Republic of Indonesia.

This 2014 election is seen as turning point as SBY will not be going into Election as his period of presidency will be ended in this year. Since he had been elected in two periods, this period will be the last chance of his presidency. The new government and parliaments will take over the leadership in this country which has most population in ASEAN and get most influence in the region.

On this discussion, one of the panelists, Dr. Beginda Pakpahan, said that Indonesia should keep Indonesian foreign policy in ‘dynamic equilibrium’

that has been practiced in Natalegawa’s leadership within Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Indonesia should maintain active roles in ASEAN, especially for Human Rights issues and democracy in Myanmar. However, there may be shift from outward-looking policy to be more balance with internal consolidation, for instance consolidation on Indonesian readiness facing ASEAN Economic Community. On internal consolidation, another speaker, Lina Alexandra, also highlighted Indonesia might focus on internal issues rather than global issues in the near future.

On the other hand, Hayono Isman stated Indonesia is natural leader in ASEAN without intention to self-proclaim herself as an ASEAN leader. Indonesian leadership, according to him, has been proved for many years in ASEAN since its establishment. Another panelist, Meidyatama Suryodiningrat, stated that Indonesian foreign policy will be determined by the appointed Foreign Minister, whether it will be from political party or professional one. Suryodiningrat said that minister from political party might be able to do his/her job well as long as the appointed minister gets much support from professional diplomats and advisors behind the minister.

Will there be a change for the next foreign policy ? Almost all of resource persons said that the next foreign policies will be more continuation rather than change. Professionalism



in driving next foreign policy was also likely recommended by the forum for the next period of new presidency.

This discussion was attended by more than 50 participants from diplomatic community, academia, students, and mass media. The discussion was opened by Rahimah Abdulrahim, Executive Director of The Habibie Center and facilitated by Ray Hervandi, Associate Fellow of The Habibie Center. The forum run lively with some questions and comments that were raised by participants during two sessions of question and answer.

Progress and Further Agenda of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

Jakarta, 29 April 2014

On Tuesday, 29 April 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN

dialogue on the subject of “Progress and Further Agendas of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN featured three persons namely Mr. Iman Pambagyo (Director General for International Trade, Ministry of Trade, Republic of Indonesia), Dr. Julia Tijaja (Researcher, Fung Global Institute) and Dr. Mohammad Faisal (Researcher, CORE Indonesia) with Dr. Alexander C. Chandra (Trade Knowledge Network IISD) as the moderator. The objectives of this Talking ASEAN dialogue were to elaborate the different perspective of various experts in order to: review the current state of RCEP negotiations and identify important challenges for the future of regional trade cooperation, analyze the progress of RCEP negotiations and its implications to regional trade cooperation, and explore more deeply further agenda pursued in the negotiation, specifically

on how parties will tackle Rules of Origin problem in ASEAN FTAs.

Mr. Iman Pambagyo was the first resource person to speak at the Talking ASEAN dialogue and stated that there are three mega regional initiatives taking place: the RCEP involving 16 countries, the Trans-Pacific Partnership involving 12 countries, and the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership involving 29 countries. He explained that the RCEP was also seen as a logical sequence for ASEAN to enhance its participation in the global supply chain after the realization of the AEC 2015. He then highlighted the basic concept of the RCEP which was to consolidate the existing ASEAN+1 FTA based on the principles of: WTO-consistent, Significant improvement over existing FTAs, Facilitation of trade and investment, Acknowledge the different levels of development, ASEAN+1 FTAs



& bilateral/multilateral FTAs continue to exist, FTA partner(s) can join at a later stage, Technical assistance & capacity building available and Parallel negotiations toward comprehensive & balanced outcomes. Mr. Iman Pambagyo then address how the RCEP would benefit its member, he pointed to studies from ERIA that concluded if ASEAN just depend only to the AEC 2015 and disregarded the other regional economic initiatives, the welfare gain would be minimal. In contrast if ASEAN embraced the RCEP, its member states would enjoy the most benefits. Finally, touching on the issue of open accession clause under RCEP, Mr. Iman Pambagyo explained that ASEAN's Non-FTA partners that were interested to join the RCEP shall only be entertained after the completion of the RCEP negotiations.

In her presentation, Dr. Julia Tijaja started her presentation by describing the RCEP as a very significant economic grouping representing almost half the world's population, 30% of the world's GDP, and 30% of global trade. She noted that the target date for the RCEP conclusions (end of 2015) also happened to be same target date for the AEC 2015's launch. She stated that it would be interesting to see how ASEAN would create the synergy between internally, the group's regional integration and externally in its relationship with ASEAN FTA partners. Observing that the guiding principles had stated that existing ASEAN+1 FTAs

would stay in place rather than be replaced by the RCEP, Dr. Julia Tijaja believed this would provide a good opportunity for RCEP members to not be conservative in their negotiations as there was always the ASEAN+1 FTAs to fall back on. Touching on trade in goods issue, Dr. Julia Tijaja stated that the RCEP aimed to remove both tariff and non-tariff barriers. She pointed out that while tariff barriers had been decreasing, there had been a rise in non-tariff barriers. While not all non-tariff barriers should be removed as some admittedly serve public policy objectives, she argued that the key thing was to minimize their distortion to trade. Lastly, she concluded that the RCEP posed huge opportunities and should not be seen as a threat. ASEAN needed to take a stand and better articulate and synergize their own regional integration agenda with their objective to integrate externally.

Talking ASEAN was then followed by presentation from Dr. Mohammad Faisal who focused on Indonesia readiness to face the implication of RCEP. He underlined the fact that Indonesia was dominated by a low skilled and low educated workforce. For example, 67% of Indonesia's workforce were junior high school graduates or below and 52% were primary school graduates or below. This was very contrast to the situation in Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines which had 80% senior high school and university graduates. He then predicted a potential increase in

Indonesia's domestic unemployment. While Indonesia experienced massive flow in investment over the last 5 to 10 years, recent data showed that there was a declining employment rate. Thus while investment had increased from Rp 93 trillion in Quarter 1 2013 to Rp 106.6 trillion in Quarter 1 2014, the number of jobs had actually fallen from 361,924 in Quarter 1 2013 to 260,156 in Quarter 1 2014. This was because most of the investment flows were to capital-intensive industries. Finally, he presented the homework Indonesia faced in terms of the challenges towards economic competitiveness, included: un-integrated government policies, limited coordination both vertically and horizontally, bureaucratic problems, poor infrastructure, low energy supplies and electrification, labour challenges such as increasing wage, and the geographical characteristic of Indonesia as an archipelago which led to high logistic costs.

Cross-Straits Relations: Changes and Prospects for the Wider Region

Jakarta, 14 May 2015

On Wednesday, 14 May 2014, at 9.00 – 11.00 am, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “Cross-Straits Relations : Changes and Prospects for the Wider Region” at The Habibie Center, Jakarta. This round of Talking ASEAN featured H.E. Amb. Liang-Jen Chang, Representative, Taipei Economic and Trade Office, Indonesia; Mr. Rene Pattiradjawane, Chairman, Centre for Chinese Studies Foundation; and Dr Johannes Herlijanto, Lecturer, Department of International Relations, BINUS University as resource persons of this dialogue. The discussion itself was guided by Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim, Executive Director of The Habibie Center, as the moderator.

The discussion was seen as a very timely given the historic new chapter in cross-strait relations when high-level officials from China and Taiwan met. For the wider region, including ASEAN, the improvement in cross-straits relations was seen to have an important bearing. Total trade in 2011 between ASEAN and mainland China stood at US\$ 280.41 billion while total trade between ASEAN and Taiwan stood at US\$ 80.87 billion for the same year. With improvements in cross-straits relations, it was hoped that ASEAN could stand to benefit more from trade with Taiwan with ASEAN member-states becoming less constricted by the sensitivities of China-Taiwan relations.

In this sense, the speakers on this Talking ASEAN were tasked with the following objectives: To discuss many critical issues raised by developments in the cross-straits

relations between Beijing and Taipei and their implications on ASEAN; To hear different perspectives on the developing cross-straits relations including the views of cross-straits parties, Indonesia and ASEAN member-states; To explore the various likely prospects of the developing cross-straits relations in the years to come.

H.E. Amb. Liang-Jen Chang began with a presentation entitled ‘Cross-Strait Relations: Changes and Prospects.’ His presentation tackled the nine dimensions of cross-strait relations and suggested six steps that should be undertaken (restarting dialogue, resuming direct flights, lessening control of visits, normalizing economic relations, a diplomatic truce, and widening the scope of exchanges). Meanwhile Dr Johannes Herlijanto’s presentation on “Indonesian Responses to the Improving Cross-



Strait Relations' outlined the importance of China and Taiwan to Indonesia from an economical and socio-cultural point of view. Dr Johanes Herlijanto went on to highlight some political issues before speculating on how the likely Presidential Elections of Indonesia would impact the country's foreign policy towards the Cross Straits. Last to speak was Mr. Rene Pattiradjawane who focused on the "1992 Consensus" which introduced the "One China" terminology. He then raised the possibility that by reformulating the "One China Policy" there would be an ample of choices for every countries in Asia, especially ASEAN, to engage with both Cross Straits parties more extensively in the form of multilateral cooperation except in the form of political and security issues. Following the presentations, Ms Rahimah Abdulrahim opened the floor to the audience for questions which included what the speakers thought about the South China Sea dispute and Indonesia's offer to mediate, among others.

Myanmar Chairmanship of ASEAN: Updates and Reflections

Jakarta, 5 June 2014

On Thursday, 5 June 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled "Myanmar's Chairmanship of ASEAN : Updates and Reflections" at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN featured



H.E. Amb. Bagas Hapsoro (former Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for Community and Corporate Affairs, ASEAN Secretariat), Mr. Kyaw Naing Latt (National League for Democracy, Myanmar), and Dr. Kusananto Anggoro (Senior Lecturer at The Postgraduate Studies Program in Strategic Intelligence, University of Indonesia) as resource persons with Dr. Alexander C. Chandra (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) as the moderator.

The objectives of this Talking ASEAN dialogue were to elaborate perspective from various experts: to discuss progress of Myanmar chairmanship in ASEAN and what lessons could be taken, to analyze Myanmar chairmanship in ASEAN and explore collaboration amongst member states to go through ASEAN Community, and to discuss progress of regional governance issues in ASEAN and what future steps should be taken in order to enhance regionalism in Southeast Asia.

First to speak was H.E. Amb Bagas Hapsoro who gave a presentation entitled, 'Myanmar's Leadership of ASEAN.' In his presentation, H.E. Amb Bagas Hapsoro listed Myanmar's key priorities for 2014 before detailing the key deliverables of the country's chairmanship. In particular the Nay Pwi Daw Declaration was highlighted as one the main deliverables for the year before Myanmar's other main achievements was detailed. Meanwhile Dr. Kusananto Anggoro presented on the topic of 'Myanmar's Chairmanship of ASEAN 2014.' Using the much-criticized Cambodian chairmanship of ASEAN as a measuring point, Dr. Kusananto Anggoro said that Myanmar had exceeded expectations. This was especially so given continuing question marks over the legitimacy over the country's domestic reform and the changing external environment. Last to speak was Mr. Kyaw Naing Latt who spoke from the perspective of a Myanmarese and offered the

audience an overview of what the people of Myanmar thought about its chairmanship of ASEAN.

Talking ASEAN then shifted to a question and answers session in which the South China Sea issue dominated. Particular mention was made of the fact that Myanmar was not an interested party in the dispute and there was much hope that it could make some progress in the negotiations as a neutral party.

ASEAN Disaster Relief: Sharing Best Practices and Experiences

Jakarta, 17 June 2014

On Tuesday, 17 June 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “ASEAN Disaster Relief: Sharing Best Practices and Experiences” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN featured Mr. Said Faisal (Executive Director, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management, (AHA Centre)), Dr. Shih-Shen Chien (Associate Professor, Development Geography, National Taiwan University), Dr. Lin, Po-Hsiung (Associate Professor, Department of Atmospheric Sciences, National Taiwan University and Chief Secretary, Meteorological Society of Taiwan) and Mr. Avianto Amri (Disaster Risk Management Expert) as resource persons with Mr. A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi

(ASEAN Studies Program Coordinator, The Habibie Center) as the moderator.

The objectives of this Talking ASEAN were to elaborate the perspective from various experts: to discuss the progress of ASEAN’s capacity to respond to natural disasters of major magnitude since the regional organization first acknowledged their inadequacies in 1976, to determine the reasons, challenges and obstacles that ASEAN member-states face in providing an effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to victims of major natural disasters in Southeast Asia – from a national and regional perspective, to identify what best practices and experiences of disaster relief can be drawn from within the region and beyond, to suggest recommendations to realize the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and to improve the performance of the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Center.

First to present was Mr. Said Faisal who spoke about the disaster challenges in ASEAN. He highlighted the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and 2008 Cyclone Nargis as a turning point for the region that provided the momentum for the development of an ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). He described the work of the AHA Center which was evidence of AADMER making the transition from policy

discussions to actions on the ground.

Meanwhile Mr Avianto Amri gave a presentation on “Disaster Relief in ASEAN” which focused on the question of, “What if 10 ASEAN nations worked together to make sure communities in ASEAN are safer and disaster resilient?” He highlighted a number of challenges that included different level of capacities, the need for multi-sectoral approaches, high level of coordination and effective leadership. He called on ASEAN to expand its partnership with other stakeholders which tied in nicely with Dr. Shih-Shen Chien and Dr. Lin, Po-Hsiung who offered some lessons from outside the ASEAN region in disaster relief.

In their presentation on “Natural and Environmental Disasters Management – A Case of Taiwan”, the two made a case for improving society participation in crisis management and later construction. The use of Web 2.0 was particularly emphasized for its ability to be open access, process large amounts of information and be speedy in its information dissemination as opposed to official platforms.

In the Question and Answers session that followed, members of the audience asked about the funding the AHA Center received from ASEAN member-states, the limitations of Web 2.0 in rural areas, and civil society participation among others.

AICHR Terms of Reference Review and the Development of Human Rights Protection in ASEAN

Jakarta, 30 June 2014

On Monday, 30 June 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “AICHR Terms of Reference Review and the Development of Human Rights Protection in ASEAN” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN featured Mr. Rafendi Djamin (Indonesian Representative, ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)) and Ms. Yuyun Wahyuningrum (Senior Advisor on ASEAN and Human Rights, Human Rights Working Group) as speakers with Dr. Alexander C. Chandra (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) as the moderator.

The objectives of this Talking ASEAN were to: analyze the recent developments of AICHR’s Terms of Reference (TOR) review and discuss what are the important outcomes from the latest review, to discuss the significance and implications of AICHR’s TOR to the protection of human rights in ASEAN, and to assess the commitment of ASEAN Member States to the protection of human rights in the region and discuss their commitment to the AICHR’s TOR.

In his presentation, Mr. Rafendi Djamin explained the legal basis for reviewing



AICHR’s Terms of Reference (TOR), the role and activities AICHR had taken to provide recommendations for the TOR’s review, and the possible outcomes once the recommendations had been presented to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Describing the progress of AICHR in carrying out its role in relation to reviewing the TOR, Mr. Rafendi mentioned that AICHR had already held several regional consultations. Mr. Rafendi explained that the conclusions of the regional consultation would later be compiled into a set of recommendations to be decided by AICHR at its next meeting in Singapore from 9 – 11 July 2014. He suggested that there were four possible scenarios that may take place once AICHR had presented its recommendations for the TOR’s review at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in August 2014; the AMM will set up the High Level Panel to draft a revised TOR of AICHR, the AMM will agree with AICHR’s recommendations and request AICHR to revise the TOR

itself, a combination of both AICHR and AMM drafting the revised TOR, and no changes at all for the draft.

Ms. Yuyun Wahyuningrum’s presentation was entitled, ‘AICHR Terms of Reference Review and the Development of Human Rights Protection in ASEAN.’ In her presentation, Ms. Yuyun Wahyuningrum highlighted the difference between simply reviewing the AICHR’s terms of reference and actually amending it. She revealed that up to now, there were still some uncertainties on how the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting would actually carry out the review once it had the recommendations. It was speculated that a High Level Panel or Working Group may be established, a Senior Officials Meeting may be appointed to conduct the review, or that the review may be reverted back to AICHR.

During the Question and Answer session that followed, the audience asked many questions including what would likely happen once Mr.

Raffendi Djamin's term as Indonesian representative to AICHR ended; their expectations of the current review; and their thoughts about Indonesia's upcoming Presidential Elections and its likely impact on Indonesia's promotion of human rights in the region.

The 21st ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

Jakarta, 27 August 2014

On Wednesday, 27 August 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled "The 21st ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): Strengthening Regional Security Architecture" at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN featured Ambassador Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal (Former Indonesian Ambassador/Member of Board of Experts, The Habibie Center), Ambassador Wiryono Sastrohandoyo (Former Indonesian Ambassador/Member of Board of Trustees, CSIS/Former ARF Experts and Eminent Persons Group), Mr. Rene L. Pattiradjawane (Chairman of Center for Chinese Studies), and Beginda Pakpahan, Ph.D (Political and Economic Analyst on Global Affairs, University of Indonesia) as resource persons with Mr. Ray Hervandi (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) as the moderator. The objectives of this Talking ASEAN were: To discuss the developments of the security challenges in the region, in order to find

solutions to manage it, particularly to the critical problems in the South China Sea, East China Sea, also in context of non-traditional security; To elaborate the importance of ASEAN norms and ASEAN way, such as those found in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC), also with the consensus as the central value of ASEAN; To produce possible recommendations on how regional security architecture will be conceptualized, implemented, and institutionalized into a concrete policy, particularly in managing the presence of the great powers in the region and all at once to ensure ASEAN Centrality.

Ambassador Wiryono Sastrohandoyo started his presentation by explaining the background of the need of regional security architecture. In order to have economic development, ASEAN had to establish internal security and external stability but at that time ASEAN did not have any platform. Thus, ASEAN established the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Ambassador Wiryono

Sastrohandoyo also explained that ASEAN must have the strongest political will to address potential conflict in the region such the South China Sea issue. ASEAN's inability to resolve conflict could jeopardize the integration.

Ambassador Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal was the next person to speak at the Talking ASEAN. Ambassador Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal explained that regarding the South China Sea conflict it should be clear who the claimant parties were and which disputed areas that the parties talked about. There was a suggestion that the claimant parties should go to the court to solve the problem. However, it could only be done if all the parties agreed to bring the problem to the court. In addition, Ambassador Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal gave ten recommendations to resolve the South China Sea issue.

The Talking ASEAN discussion was then followed by a presentation from Mr. Beginda Pakpahan, Ph.D



who addressed internal and external challenges facing ASEAN. Some of the internal challenges were improvement of ASEAN centrality in ASEAN's led institutions and the coherence and the coordination amongst ASEAN member states. Meanwhile, some of the external challenges were rivalry of great powers in South-east and East Asia and the overlapping claim and territorial disputes in the South China Sea. He also underlined the importance of ASEAN to be developed as a non-aligned stabilizer in dealing with external parties in the South-east Asia region.

The last person to speak at the Talking ASEAN was Mr. Rene L. Pattiradjawane. He started his presentation by explaining that ASEAN under the chairmanship of Myanmar managed to synchronize ASEAN's position in regional and global scheme. He also explained that China was estimated as the next global power. At the same time, ASEAN countries were worried by the unilateral action of the US along with the increasing US military presence in Asia.

Climate Change

Jakarta, 29 September 2014

On Monday, 29 September 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled "The Climate Change Issue: Ensuring the ASEAN's Environmental Sustainability" at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta.

This edition of Talking ASEAN featured Mr. J.S. George Lantu (Director of Directorate of ASEAN Functional Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia), Mr. Bernadinus Steni (Member of HuMa Association/Secretary of Climate Change Justice Programme Australia), Mr. Farhan Helmy (Manager of Indonesia Climate Change Center), and Mr. Jamal M. Gawi (Chairperson, Board of Directors, Leuser International Foundation) as resource persons with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director of The Habibie Center) as the moderator.

The objectives of this Talking ASEAN were: To identify the impact of climate change in ASEAN to various aspects such as poverty, economic growth, livelihood and also to the most vulnerable groups such as women and children; To review ASEAN policy regarding the mitigation and adaptation actions in addressing climate change issue; To elaborate ASEAN's contribution and participation at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and To suggest recommendations for ASEAN to take to address the climate change issue.

Mr. J.S. George Lantu explained that increasing awareness on climate change issues among ASEAN member states was difficult because each member had different perspectives on the issue. Moreover, other challenges facing ASEAN were difficulties in technical cooperation and in implementing

programs. At the end of the discussion, he pointed out that the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local people should work hand in hand if ASEAN really wanted to preserve their environment.

Mr. Bernadinus Steni was the next person to speak at the Talking ASEAN. He argued that ASEAN had no emission reduction target, compared to European Union that had emission target at 20% - 30% by 2020. He also addressed three concrete actions to reduce emission in ASEAN: Developing regional strategies to enhance capacity for adaptation, low carbon economy, and promote public awareness to address the effects of climate change; Accelerating the role of ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI); and Conducting regional policy and scientific studies to facilitate the implementation of the climate change convention and related convention. He further argued that EU model in tackling the climate change impact was the appropriate model for ASEAN.

Mr. Farhan Helmy was the third person to speak. He explained that each member had different focus regarding the climate change. Singapore focused on sea level rising, Indonesia on mitigation, and the Philippines on adaptation. He also described that the carbon dioxide (CO₂) production in Southeast Asia gradually increased. At the end of his presentation, he underlined the importance of ASEAN to have a common position in fighting the

climate change impact for sustainable development beyond 2015.

The last person to speak was Mr. Jamal M. Gawi. He described ASEAN as an important region politically and economically where 20% of biodiversity rest in the region. Based on that condition, ASEAN faced many challenges such as the loss of biodiversity and coral reef. ASEAN already made commitments to address the climate change issues. It was stipulated on the ASEAN Socio-Cultural blueprint. Yet, ASEAN needed to implement its commitments and programs. Moreover, ASEAN should have policies and an institution to tackle the impacts of climate change and built synergetic coordination.

ASEAN Summit & Indonesia's Foreign Policy towards ASEAN under Jokowi

Jakarta, 29 October 2014

On Wednesday, 29 October 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled "The 25th ASEAN Summit: Indonesia's Foreign Policy towards ASEAN under Jokowi" at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN featured Ambassador Dino Patti Djalal (Former Deputy Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia/ Founder of Foreign Policy Community Indonesia), Ambassador Hazairin Pohan (Program Director of Foreign Policy Community Indonesia), and Dr. Rizal Sukma (Executive Director of the

Centre for Strategic and International Studies/CSIS) as resource persons with Mr. Ray Hervandi (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) as the moderator. The objectives of this Talking ASEAN were to elaborate the perspective from various experts: To discuss the future of Indonesia's foreign policy in ASEAN under Joko Widodo; To identify challenges and opportunities for Indonesian foreign policy in ASEAN; and To produce possible recommendations on what should be the next priority of Indonesian Foreign Policy in ASEAN.

Ambassador Dino Patti Djalal was the first resource person to speak. He explained that ASEAN Community was a great product and Indonesia was committed to it. Unfortunately, although people knew about ASEAN,



many Indonesian people still did not understand about the ASEAN Economic Community. The problem was because the ASEAN Community idea was not being absorbed in the grass root level. He concluded his presentation by stating that ASEAN should turn from something that is diplomacy driven to people grounded so that people will understand and feel ASEAN.

The next person to speak was Ambassador Hazairin Pohan. He explained four characteristic of the new Indonesia's foreign policy under President Joko Widodo. In addition to that, President Joko Widodo would strengthen its foreign policy with a notion of Indonesia as "World Maritime Axis". However, there were still many problems facing the implementation of the notion. For example, gasoline for fisherman was still limited thus he asked how could Indonesia become the "World Maritime Axis".

The last resource person to speak is Dr. Rizal Sukma. According to him, there were five key characteristics in foreign policy under President Joko Widodo, namely Indonesia was going to be a regional power with selective global engagement, a country seeking international role that gives direct benefit to the people, national agenda would be the top priority, emphasized bilateral priority, and result oriented.

He further explained that Indonesia's foreign policy would be conducted based on several priorities areas: to become the Global Maritime Fulcrum, emphasized economic diplomacy, expand its space engagement, need to improve diplomatic infrastructure to better equipt the diplomats.

At the end of Talking ASEAN, there were several questions and comments from the audience: How does President Joko Widodo approach foreign policy? Lack of knowledge about ASEAN is not merely a problem for Indonesian people but also diplomats. We also wonder about the future of ASEAN after 2016. The government of ASEAN countries should tell international community about ASEAN Community because we have to get use to changes. Second, regarding the leadership of Indonesia in ASEAN, to which extend your partner are looking at Indonesia to give direction? Recent years, Indonesia came with idea but other ASEAN countries said no. Do you believe Indonesia has a room to take leadership? Third, will Bali Democracy Forum (BDF) survive? The previous administration only promoted democracy. The most important thing is not only promoting but how to protect democracy. Furthermore, there are no actions taken after the BDF.



Special Talking ASEAN on Infrastructure

Jakarta, 12 November 2014

On Wednesday, 12 November 2014, The Habibie Center held a special Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “The New Government’s Readiness Towards ASEAN Economic Community 2015: Building Infrastructure to Increase Competitiveness” at JS Luwansa Hotel in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN was held as a part of The Habibie Center’s 15th Anniversary Celebrations. This event featured Sjamsu Rahardja (Senior Economist, The World Bank Indonesia), Darwin Trisna Djajawinata (Director of Project Development and Advisory, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur), Agustinus

Prasetyantoko (Economist, Atma Jaya Catholic University), and Ilham Habibie (Vice Chairman of Research and Technology, KADIN) with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) as the moderator. Also speaking was Ulrich Klingshirn, Director, Hanns Seidel Foundation, who gave the Opening Remarks.

Mr. Darwin Trisna Djajawinata started his presentation by explaining that Indonesia’s competitiveness has improved during the past ten years. Some of the reasons for this improvement are the stability of the country’s GDP growth; improvements in Indonesia’s infrastructure and connectivity; and better governance. Nevertheless, the second factor—Indonesia’s infrastructure and

connectivity—still lags behind other ASEAN countries. To rectify this issue, Mr. Darwin highlighted four areas that require strong attentions: firstly, we need to resolve infrastructure funding issues; secondly, we need to resolve land acquisition for large scale infrastructure; thirdly, government needs to support better risk management; and lastly, project readiness needs to be evaluated more strictly.

Mr. Sjamsu Rahardja continued with his observation that there was conflicting messages in the media about the ASEAN Economic Community. He suggested that local media tended to emphasize the threats that emanated from the ASEAN Economic Community whereas international media tended

to highlight the opportunities it presented. Moreover, he stated that the key question for AEC 2015 is: could Indonesia withstand increasing competition from fellow neighbors in ASEAN. Towards the end of his presentation, Sjamsu Rahardja called on Indonesia to spend more on infrastructure.

The third speaker to present was Ilham A Habibie who began by noting that Indonesia's challenge in increasing its competitiveness is not solely to infrastructure inefficiencies, since as a maritime nation, the country would naturally face some difficulties compared to continent-based countries. During the presentation, he mentioned that since Indonesia has already lagged behind, it might be preferable to start planning ahead and not just to catch up to other ASEAN countries. To this end, he argued that digital infrastructure could be a common denominator for disruptive technology and for this a well-functioning ICT infrastructure was needed. It was stressed that the goal of building an ICT infrastructure was to transform Indonesia into an economy based on innovation and knowledge.

The last speaker, Mr. Agustinus Prasetyantoko, noted that President Joko Widodo's government faces a short term challenge since there is some feeling that the markets are unhappy with the current cabinet. He believes that this might stem from structural issues, such as Rupiah's



currency volatility. Furthermore, he predicted that Indonesia's market volatility and trade balance would only worsen once Indonesian entered the ASEAN Economic Community at the end of 2014. He also warned that Indonesia's monetary policy would be trapped by the current account deficit, which would make the market more unstable when the ASEAN Economic Community came into force. Whilst acknowledging some improvements in Indonesia's infrastructure, A. Prasetyantoko nevertheless felt it was poor compared to other countries.

At the end of Talking ASEAN, there were several questions and comments from the audience: Are there any success stories that Indonesia can replicate to improve its infrastructure? What are Indonesia's efforts in improving its infrastructure financing? How do we address the problem of overlapping regulations at the national and the provincial/regency (kabupaten) level?

Talking ASEAN on ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) & Web Launching

Jakarta, 26 November 2014

On Wednesday, 26 November 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled "ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC): Influence of Democracy in ASEAN Integration" and the soft launching of the ASEAN Studies Program's website (www.thcasean.org) at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This edition of Talking ASEAN featured Lieutenant General (Retired) Agus Widjojo (Former Vice-Chairman of People's Consultative Assembly-Republic of Indonesia/Board of Advisors of Institute for Peace and Democracy) and Dr. Phillips J. Vermonte (Head of Department of Politics and IR, CSIS) as resource persons with Mr. Wirya Adiwena (Researcher, The Habibie Center) as the moderator. The objectives of this Talking ASEAN were: To discuss development of democracy and democratization in Southeast Asia within the framework of ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC); To identify challenges and opportunities for democracy in Southeast Asia; To produce possible recommendations on what should be in ASEAN to strengthening democracy.

Dr. Phillips J. Vermonte opened his presentation by explaining the importance of democracy in Southeast

Asia with ASEAN being the example of democracy. He also reminded the audience about Indonesia's recent setback with regards to its democratization process, highlighting the 2009-2014 Parliament's passing of a regionalelectionlawthatcontradicted with Indonesia's spirit of democracy. Dr. Vermonte then discussed the issues of human rights and democracy. He argued that both issues had begun to be conceptualize by ASEAN in a number of agreements and declarations. He finalized his presentations by arguing four points. First, ASEAN did not have democratic spirit in the region since it had different political backgrounds. Second, he pointed to the issue of imbalanced development and a prosperity gap in the region. In this case, several countries in the region questioning the urgency of democracy as their focus was on economic growth. Third, the problematic notion of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other ASEAN member-states. Fourth, there were competing ideas between universal values and regional values. Lastly, Dr. Vermonte suggested that to avoid sensitivity of democratization in ASEAN member-states, Indonesia should focus more on the South-South Triangular Technical Cooperation Scheme in directing development assistance while all at once embracing democracy.

Lieutenant General (ret) Agus Widjojo started his presentation by explaining that ASEAN's ideas of a Political-Security

community were based on two things. First, perception was constructed due to tradition and cultural perspectives of a common threat within the members. Secondly, he argued that that the ASEAN Political-Security Community should be built on responsibility. On a personal level, Lieutenant General (ret) Widjojo revealed that he did not entirely subscribe to the Democratic Peace Theory (whereby democratic states do not go to war with one another). He gave the examples of Singapore and Malaysia that were supposedly democracies but were widely seen as semi-democratic countries. Nevertheless, he mentioned that democratization and democracy in ASEAN could not and should not be delayed. To conclude his presentations, Lieutenant General (ret) Widjojo underlined the important aspect of ASEAN consensus as part of the ASEAN's democracy pillar and he hoped that this could effectively contribute to building a strong mechanism for dispute settlement.

At the end of Talking ASEAN, there were several questions and comments from the audience: Regarding the current situation in Thailand, why is ASEAN silent about this issue and what can/should it do? In order to strengthen democratization in ASEAN, is it necessary to strengthen the role of the ASEAN Secretariat itself?



Talking ASEAN on Youth Perspective & Grand Launching website

Jakarta, 16 December 2014

On Tuesday, December 16, 2014, The Habibie Center held a Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “Embracing ASEAN Community: Youth Perspective” together with the grand launching of the ASEAN Studies Program’s website (www.thcasean.org) at BINUS International building in Jakarta. The grand launching featured opening remarks from Dr. Firdaus Alamsyah (Executive Dean of Binus International) and Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director of The Habibie Center), followed by a keynote speech by Ms. Helen Fazey (Regional Counsellor of the British Embassy Jakarta) on behalf of HE Amb. Moazzam Malilk (British

Ambassador to Indonesia, Timor-Leste and ASEAN). Ms. Elaine Tan (Executive Director of the ASEAN Foundation) was also present to give her closing remarks. Meanwhile the Talking ASEAN discussion itself featured Rama Yudo Wirawan (Diplomat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia), A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi (Coordinator of the ASEAN Studies Program, The Habibie Center), Wafa Taftazani (Deputy Manager, Corporate, and Investment Banking, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ), and Vita Alwina Daravonsky Busyra (Lecturer, London School of Public Relations) as resource persons with Mr. Wiryadi Adiwena (Researcher, The Habibie Center) as the moderator. The objectives of this Talking ASEAN was to share the views, ideas, and experiences of Indonesian young professionals in facing the ASEAN Community 2015.

The first person to speak was A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi. He explained that the idea of embracing ASEAN Community was related to increasing the public awareness and knowledge about ASEAN. He further argued that level of awareness and knowledge of ASEAN was both low and poor among the general public. For youth, fears and worries were related to the jobs availability, where mostly Indonesian youth were concerned about their competitiveness to compete with other ASEAN countries. Furthermore, he explained that the young people in ASEAN (aged 15-29 years old) constituted 60% of the total population in ASEAN. As such he stated that the youth will have an important role to play in the ASEAN Community not only as subjects but also as actors.

Ms. Vita Alwina Busyra was the next person to speak. She argued that many young generations did not know much about the ASEAN Community, particularly about ideals that have been agreed by ASEAN leaders. She further noted the important role of youth, particularly as the part of development agenda. She stressed that Indonesian youth consisted of 62 million of the total population and should be included to the integration process of ASEAN Community because of three reasons: youth were the future leaders; youth could make influence and powerful contribution; and youth could build a shared understanding between youth in ASEAN member states.

Mr. Wafa Taftazani was the third person to speak. He explained that the ASEAN Community would offer many opportunities for Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries such as developing stock market integration, creating regional value chains, and building cooperation to build infrastructure in the region.

The last person to speak was Mr. Rama Yudo Wirawan. There were three issues that he raised. First, the negative sentiment of ASEAN which was seen as exaggerated. Second, the AEC would not only bring trade and investment issues but also tourism and student exchange. Third, the development of ASEAN would be people-driven.

At the end of Talking ASEAN, there were several questions and comments from the audience: What do you think about the contradictions of government officials about Indonesia's preparedness for the ASEAN Community 2015? How will you perceive ASEAN 25 years from now?

Mr. Rama explained that the government tried to solve the issue by conducting discussions with various stakeholders. Regarding the second question, Mr. Wafa explained that there would be a good progress on socio-cultural pillar. In the economic sphere, he argued that there would be a steady growth. However, in political issue, the South China Sea issue would hardly resolve.

Peace and Development

Dedicated Program and Research for Peace and Development



Launching of Violence Intensity Index - National Violence Monitoring System

Jakarta, 2 September 2014

September 2nd, 2014, The Habibie Center through the NVMS project (National Violence Monitoring System) held an expert workshop on: Violence Intensity Index Methodology. The Violence Intensity Index in this workshop was presented by Sofyan as a representative of NVMS - The Habibie Center.

The Violence Intensity Index has the following purposes and benefits:

1. Provide mapping of vulnerable areas of violent conflict in Indonesia
2. Provide identification and monitoring of violent incidents from time to time
3. Provide understanding as to prevent violence in the vulnerable areas for the future

The indexing method using by the Violence Intensity Index retrieved data from Indonesian research networks

and media published in these areas. The data in question includes the type of violence, cause of violence triggers, actors and also the impact of violent conflict as well as the interventions carried out.

This workshop was attended by experts from various institution, and included Iwan Gardono (FISIP UI), M. Sairi Hasbullah (BPS), Wahyudi Djafar (Elsam), Indraajaya (Bappenas), Zuraini (Kemenko Kesra), A. Djadja S (FISIP UNPAD), Yunes Herawati dan Fauziah Amir (Ditpolkam Bappenas), Novri Susan (UNAIR), Abdul Malik Gismar (Paramadina), dan Wahyu (World Bank). The Habibie Center was represented by Sofyan Cholid, Imron Rasyid, M. Ansori, Sopar, dan Hadi Kuntjara.

From this workshop, there were many inputs given by the experts, not only from those present in person but also those that sent submissions via email, which hopefully will improve the NVMS project in the future. Among the many inputs given, Iwan Gardono elaborated on such things as as the need for clarity of analysis models / theoretical models in order to simplify and systematize subjects namely: aspect / dimension; variables, and indicators as well as the need to explain as opposed to just measuring. Hasan Sulaiman also helped provide input on variable selection, indicators, the selection of statistical and data analysis methods, as well as the general response from

the perspective of sociology. M. Sairi Abdullah appreciated the calculation methodology of the Violence Intensity Index which was very good even though the process was very challenging and not easy. Meanwhile, Indraajaya, A. Djadja S, and Abdul Malik Gismar critiqued the lack of clarity regarding the basis of the index of this violence, the unclear definitions and suggested using media whose validity can be accounted for when it came to sources of data.

The workshop ended with the explanation from the NVMS team that in the future the team will build the structure of the index and see if they had the possibility of re-classification. The end results of the Violence Intensity Index will form an inventory, snap shot and description that not only portray violence in Indonesia as a whole but also based on the classification and level of violence.



Visits and Cooperation

A Center for Open Dialogue and Expanding International Networks



Public Forum: Indonesia - Myanmar Dialogue for a democratic constitution, free & fair elections and national reconciliation

Jakarta, 18 February 2014

“The event consisted of two parts – a closed roundtable discussion and a public forum – been hold over two days. The roundtable sessions began with an overview of the general state of Indonesia-Myanmar relations with a focus on civil-military relations.

Subsequent sessions aimed to disaggregate the process of reforming civil-military relations in order to draw specific lessons for Myanmar’s ongoing political reforms. Each session focused on one key thematic issue in order to look at specific challenges, the options faced during negotiations, and the logic that informed the outcome and how the new policy was implemented. The key themes are: The privileges of the Indonesian Armed Forces under Indonesia’s democratic Constitution, The formal



representation of the Indonesian Armed Forces in National and Regional Parliaments, The establishment of civilian supremacy over Defence & Military Affairs, The impact of Military-controlled businesses in Democratic Indonesia, The Role of the Armed Forces Territorial Command Structure in Democratic Indonesia. The roundtable will end with a final wrap up session which provides an overview of the recommendations of the roundtable's discussions (with a view to producing a final statement/communiqué). A half-day public forum been held on the following day. Up to 5 expert participants from

the previous day been asked to form a panel that will take questions from a public audience. The moderator facilitated an open discussion between the panel and the public forum should be broad in focus to reach the wide range of people who attend, and aimed to cover every aspects of the Indonesia-Myanmar relationship. The delegation from Myanmar on the other hand, been led by U Aung Thein (Deputy of Minister, President Office Myanmar) and include representatives from the Amyotha Huttaw (Upper House of Myanmar), government agencies, political parties, and ethnic minority groups."



Book reading and discussion: Habibie -The Center of Excellence on Indonesian Culture and Civilization

Tuesday, 15 April 2014

In 2009, after several years in China, journalist Pallavi Aiyar moved to Brussels, the headquarters of the European Union, to discover a Europe plagued by a financial crisis, and unsure of its place in a world where new Asian challengers are eroding its old and comfortable certainties. With a lively mix of memoir, reportage and analysis, Aiyar takes the reader on a romp across the continent as she meets workaholic Indian diamond merchants in Antwerp, upstart Chinese wine barons in Bordeaux, Sikh farmhands in the Italian countryside,

and Indian engineers running offshore energy turbines in Belgium.

In the Europe of today everything is in flux, as she discovers through conversations with Muslim immigrants struggling to define their identities, the austere bosses of Germany’s world-beating companies, and bewildered Eurocrats struggling to save the EU

from splitting apart. Examining the diverse challenges the continent faces today—among them, bloated welfare states, the accommodation of Islam, the European ambitions of Indian and Chinese entrepreneurs, and the fissures that threaten to break up this union of diverse nations—Punjabi Parmesan takes a panoramic look at Europe’s first-world crisis from a unique India-China perspective.





- To explore ways in which issues and challenges that exist in the Indonesia-EU relationship can be overcome, in particular paying attention to how greater people-to-people linkages can contribute to a closer bilateral relationship. This seminar featured : H.E Olof Skoog, EU Ambassador to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN; H.E. Eddy Pratomo, former Indonesian Ambassador to Germany; Dr. Evi Fitriani, Head, International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia; Prof. Dr. Franz Magni-Suseno, SJ, Professor of Social Philosophy, Driyarkara School of Philosophy.

Embracing Shared Values, Building Stronger Partnership

Tuesday, 6 May 2014

“The Habibie Center (THC) in collaboration with the Delegation to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN was proud to hold a half-day seminar on dialogue ‘Indonesia-EU Relations: Embracing Shared Values and Overcoming Issues and Challenges for a Closer Bilateral Relationship’ to discuss the many critical issues. The half-day seminar been held in a panel discussion format, where 3-4 speakers been invited to give a short presentation/lecture of approximately 10-15 minutes each in front of an audience of invited guests and the public. This seminar then proceed to a Question and Answer session where a moderator facilitated a discussion between the speakers and the audience. Prior to the panel discussion, the half-

day seminar featured an opening ceremony as welcoming remarks and keynote speeches from high level officials. The objectives of this seminar were :

- To review the current state of Indonesia-EU relations over the past decades from a broad perspective covering political-security, economic and socio-cultural issues;
- To discuss the “common agenda” that underpins the Indonesia-EU relationship and determine whether, a decade on, they need updating to better reflect the state of Indonesia-EU relations as they stand today;
- To discuss the “primary points” of Indonesia that it wishes to prioritize in the Indonesia-EU relationship and determine whether these and other issues and challenges continue to mark the relationship;

Program Outline

A Preparatory Meeting for Organizing an International Conference on “World Forum for Muslim Democrats”

Jakarta, 22 May 2014

In collaboration with The Habibie Center, the purpose of this preparatory meeting is to bring together a core group of key resource persons for consultations and discussions with respect to the substantive aspects of the international conference on “World Forum for Muslim Democrats.” This core group comprises about 12-15 intellectuals, scholars, politicians and practitioners from Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Tunisia, Turkey and Thailand.

Visit by the Delegation of China Institute of International Studies

Jakarta, 5 September 2014

On Friday, 5 September 2014, The Habibie Center had a meeting with delegations from the China Institute of International Studies and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, People’s Republic of China. The delegation was led by Prof. Chu Shulong (Director of the Institute of International Development and Strategies, Tsinghua University), accompanied by Dr. Ruan Zongze (Vice President of China Institute of International Studies), Mr. Kang Lin

(Assistant President of the National Institute for South China Sea), Ms. Zhang Yan (Director, Department of Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and Mr. Xia Chuanning (Attaché, Department of Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs). From The Habibie Center, there were Mr. Hadi Kuntjara (Deputy Director of Operations at The Habibie Center), Ibrahim Almuttaqi, Steven Yohanes Polhaupesy, and Fina Astriana (Researchers of ASEAN Studies Program). The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views on China-Indonesia and China-ASEAN relations as well as other issues of mutual interest such as South China Sea issue and economic issues.

Prof. Chu Shulong explained that China wanted to see ASEAN growing and how China could maintain close relationship with ASEAN. In strengthening relationship with Indonesia, China-Indonesia could work together in cultural and education sector such as student exchange as the implementation of people-to-people relations. As trade between China and ASEAN grew, the use of RMB as an alternative trading currency could be beneficial for both parties. In fact, China had already signed bilateral agreements for currency exchange with some European countries.

Dr. Ruan Zongze wanted to know future policy of the upcoming government, the reason behind the new Indonesian government’s decision to emphasize maritime identity, and the impact of

the new policy on China. Regarding the South China Sea issue, he explained that it was not a problem between China and ASEAN but China with some ASEAN claimants. All related parties should handle the issue properly. Moreover, the South China Sea issue seemed to emerge as a top issue so that related countries tended to forget other important issues especially cooperation in economic area such as upgrading free trade agreement.

In addition to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and BRICS Development Bank, Dr. Ruan Zongze reaffirmed that those financial institutions were not built as competitors for the IMF, World Bank, and ADB. The banks would give a new choice for other countries that needed fund to improve their infrastructure.

Ms. Zhang Yan asked about the development of democracy in Southeast Asia and the role of The Habibie Center in promoting democracy. In addition to that, she also explained that in order to face problems in the future such as financial crisis, China and Indonesia should work together and keep the momentum for cooperation.

The Habibie Center representatives explained that Indonesia’s foreign policy was always free and active. The next government also emphasized maritime identity. There were other priorities of the new government such as selective engagement with middle power countries, extension of Indo-

Pacific regionalism, and intensification of public diplomacy in Indonesia's foreign policy.

The South China Sea was an important issue for ASEAN. It needed leadership to resolve the problem because nowadays ASEAN was lack of leadership. If any ASEAN countries had a problem with China, the other ASEAN members were keen to help them in order to maintain peace and stability in the region.

Regarding democracy issue, The Habibie Center had always been promoting democracy, for example through workshops. Democracy in Southeast Asia was not a sensitive topic anymore. ASEAN had already stated the issue in ASEAN Charter and Bali Concord II.

know the end of the case before we reveal each part. Every incident appears also becomes more intense because the stories really happened.

Book Launching with TEMPO

Jakarta, 17 December 2014

Describing three big things in narrative and descriptive ways, namely Vincent's legal case of stealing Asian Agri's money, tax manipulation by Asian Agri, and various issues related to Tempo investigation report. This book will refer to Metta and Vincent's personal records as well as verification of authentic documents, court testimony, and interview with resource persons. The book seems like a detective novel, we do not

2014 Publications

<p>Catatan K Pemantauan Konflik</p> <p>Peta Kekerasan</p> <p>RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF</p> <p>Pada periode Januari-April kekerasan yang mengakibatkan cedera, dan 682 bangunan yang diruntuhkan dalam periode Mei-Agustus 2013. Pada periode Mei-Agustus 2013, kekerasan dalam dan kekerasan aparat (4%) menurun sebanyak 6% di rata-rata Januari-April tahun ini. Pada periode Mei-Agustus 2013, kekerasan aparat (4%) menurun sebanyak 6% di rata-rata Januari-April tahun ini. Pada periode Mei-Agustus 2013, kekerasan aparat (4%) menurun sebanyak 6% di rata-rata Januari-April tahun ini.</p>	<p>Kajian Perdana The Habibie Center</p> <p>Peta Kekerasan di Indonesia (Mei-Agustus 2013) dan Konflik Lahan Antarwarga di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur</p> <p>Ringkasan Eksekutif</p> <p>Program Sistem Nasional Pemantauan Kekerasan (SNPK) memantau secara sistematis dan terpadu kekerasan di Provinsi Aceh, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi (Jabodetabek), sebagai bagian dari program dan Kebijakan The Habibie Center ini bertujuan menggambarkan tren kekerasan yang dipantau dalam periode Mei-Agustus 2013 serta membahas isu konflik lahan antarwarga.</p>	<p>Kajian Perdana The Habibie Center</p> <p>Peta Kekerasan di Indonesia (Mei-Agustus 2013) dan Konflik Lahan Antarwarga di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur</p> <p>Ringkasan Eksekutif</p> <p>Program Sistem Nasional Pemantauan Kekerasan (SNPK) memantau secara sistematis dan terpadu kekerasan di Provinsi Aceh, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi (Jabodetabek), sebagai bagian dari program dan Kebijakan The Habibie Center ini bertujuan menggambarkan tren kekerasan yang dipantau dalam periode Mei-Agustus 2013 serta membahas isu konflik lahan antarwarga.</p>	<p>Kajian Perdana The Habibie Center</p> <p>Peta Kekerasan di Indonesia (Mei-Agustus 2013) dan Konflik Lahan Antarwarga di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur</p> <p>Ringkasan Eksekutif</p> <p>Program Sistem Nasional Pemantauan Kekerasan (SNPK) memantau secara sistematis dan terpadu kekerasan di Provinsi Aceh, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi (Jabodetabek), sebagai bagian dari program dan Kebijakan The Habibie Center ini bertujuan menggambarkan tren kekerasan yang dipantau dalam periode Mei-Agustus 2013 serta membahas isu konflik lahan antarwarga.</p>	<p>Kajian Perdana The Habibie Center</p> <p>Peta Kekerasan di Indonesia (Mei-Agustus 2013) dan Konflik Lahan Antarwarga di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur</p> <p>Ringkasan Eksekutif</p> <p>Program Sistem Nasional Pemantauan Kekerasan (SNPK) memantau secara sistematis dan terpadu kekerasan di Provinsi Aceh, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi (Jabodetabek), sebagai bagian dari program dan Kebijakan The Habibie Center ini bertujuan menggambarkan tren kekerasan yang dipantau dalam periode Mei-Agustus 2013 serta membahas isu konflik lahan antarwarga.</p>
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VOL. 10, 2013 ISSN 1411-4631

JURNAL DEMOKRASI & HAM

The Habibie Center

IIM HALIMATUSADIAH
Desentralisasi dan *Hydropolitics*: Konflik Air di Indonesia

MOHAMMAD HASAN ANSORI
Desentralisasi, Korupsi, dan Kumunulan Tumpang Tindih Izin Usaha Pertambangan di Indonesia

MUCHAMMAD ISMAIL
Pemetaan Konflik Kebijakan Sosial-Eksplorasi Migas dan Resolusi Swardjo Korban Lumpur di Kabupaten Sidoarjo

WASISTO RAHARJO JATI
Predatory Regime dalam Ranah Lokal: Konflik Pasir Besi di Kabupaten Kulon Progo

WENNY PAHLEMY
Melacak Ideologi Teks Media mengenai Konflik Lahan di Mesuji

BAWONO KUMORO
Resensi Buku: Mengurai Konflik Pertanian di Indonesia

KAJIAN PERDAMAIAN DAN KEBIJAKAN THE HABIBIE CENTER

Edisi 04/Maret 2014

PETA KEKERASAN DI INDONESIA (SEPTEMBER-DESEMBER 2013) DAN KONFLIK ANTARKELOMPOK DI INDONESIA



SNPK SISTEM NASIONAL PEMANTAUAN KEKERASAN INDONESIA

THC REVIEW

Vol. 1/

EDITOR: ZAMRONI SALIM

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2014

FINANCIAL REPORT

This basic Financial Report consists of the following :

1. Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012
2. Statement of Activities for the year ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012
3. Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

This Financial Report has been arranged according to the Financial Accounting Standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants



Ghazali H. Moesa

Deputy Director for Finance and Administration

No. IS.02.15.164

No. IS.02.15.164

Laporan auditor independen
Dewan Pembina, Pengawas, Pengurus dan Eksekutif
YAYASAN THE HABIBIE CENTER

Independent auditors' report
Board of Trustee, Supervisory, Caretaker and Executive
YAYASAN THE HABIBIE CENTER

Laporan atas laporan keuangan

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan Yayasan The Habibie Center (Yayasan) terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2014, laporan aktivitas dan perubahan aset neto, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yayasan The Habibie Center (the Foundation), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2014, the statements of activities and changes in net assets, and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Tanggung jawab pengurus atas laporan keuangan

Pengurus Yayasan bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh pengurus Yayasan untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Caretaker's responsibility for the financial statements

Foundation's caretaker is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia, and for such internal control as Foundation's caretaker determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

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

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan tersebut menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Yayasan The Habibie Center tanggal 31 Desember 2014 serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of Yayasan The Habibie Center as of December 31, 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia.

IDRIS & SUDIHARTO
Registered Public Accountants



Sudiharto Suwowo, SE, CPA, CA, BKP
NRAP/License No. 0322

11 September 2015/September 11, 2015

THE HABIBIE CENTER
Statement Of Financial Position
For The Year Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(In Rupiah)

Description	2014	2013	2012
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalent	3,042,830,591	1,442,694,045	1,062,454,660
Account Receivable	558,096,284	500,846,145	476,995,003
Rental Receivable	459,213,353	450,346,297	423,968,797
Advance Payment	351,726,518	105,663,018	99,626,520
Total Current Assets	4,411,866,746	2,499,549,505	2,063,044,980
Deffered Tax Assets	-	2,116,605,769	1,642,856,918
Fixed Assets			
Cost Of Acquisition	11,097,191,935	11,060,200,435	11,029,285,335
Accumulated Depreciation	5,896,196,581	5,567,041,681	5,195,394,013
Book Value	5,200,995,354	5,493,158,755	5,833,891,322
Other Assets	2,158,106,910	2,223,106,910	2,288,106,910
Total Assets	11,770,969,010	12,332,420,939	11,827,900,130
Liabilities & Net Assets			
Current Liabilities			
Account Payables	233,345,247	271,500,000	379,650,351
Rental Payables	530,970,990	549,255,000	401,525,000
Unearned Revenues	249,631,000	180,843,000	102,077,500
Total Current Liabilities	1,013,947,237	1,001,598,000	883,252,851
Non Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	283,229,988	200,807,088	144,525,384
Total Non Current Liabilities	283,229,988	200,807,088	144,525,384
TotalLiabilities	1,297,177,225	1,202,405,088	1,027,778,235
Net Assets			
Free Commitments	8,315,684,879	8,906,908,945	8,512,014,988
Permanent Commitments	2,158,106,906	2,223,106,906	2,288,106,906
Total Net Assets	10,473,791,785	11,130,015,851	10,800,121,894
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	11,770,969,010	12,332,420,939	11,827,900,129

THE HABIBIE CENTER
Cash Flow Statement
For The Year Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(In Rupiah)

Description	2014	2013	2012
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Receipt from Donation	7.139.582.676	3.121.015.705	2.792.096.080
Other Incomes	2.813.101.916	2.695.761.765	2.021.007.489
(Increase) / Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(66.117.195)	(50.228.642)	(430.217.157)
(Increase) / Decrease Advance Payments	(246.063.500)	(6.036.498)	229.928.706
Increase / (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(34.918.763)	43.237.680	170.398.351
Increase / (Decrease) in Rental Payable	(21.500.000)	(3.658.031)	401.525.000
Increase / (Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	68.788.000	78.765.500	102.077.500
Increase / (Decrease) in Employee Benefit Obligation	82.422.900	56.281.704	144.525.384
Management, General Expenses and Other Program Expenses	(8.492.322.890)	(5.955.009.353)	(5.272.684.888)
Net Cash Flow From Receipt from/(Used for) Operating Activities	1.242.973.144	(19.870.170)	158.656.465
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Fixed Asset Purchase	(36.991.500)	(30.915.100)	(64.147.750)
Disposal of Fixed Asset	329.154.902	368.024.655	292.414.407
Other Asset Placement	65.000.000	65.000.000	65.000.000
Net Cash Flow From Receipt from (Used for) Investing Activities	357.163.402	400.109.555	293.266.657
Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.600.136.546	380.239.385	451.923.122
Beginning Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.442.694.045	1.062.454.660	610.531.538
Ending Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.042.830.591	1.442.694.045	1.062.454.660

**THE HABIBIE CENTER
FIXED ASSETS**

(In Rupiah)

As of December 31,	2014
Cost of Acquisition	
Land	3.165.400.000
Building	6.066.212.461
Vehicles	
Vios	152.850.000
Kijang Inova	157.500.000
Motorcycle	12.150.000
Office Equipment	1.155.407.850
Library	387.671.624
Total	11.097.191.935
Accumulated of Depreciation	
Building	4.129.910.954
Vehicles	
Vios	152.850.000
Kijang Inova	157.500.000
Motorcycle	12.150.000
Office Equipment	1.056.114.002
Library	387.671.624
Total	5.896.196.581
Book Value	5.200.995.354

People Behind the Center

Board of Trustees

Chairman : Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie
Member : Muladi, Zuhul Abdul Qadir,
Thareq Kemal Habibie

Board of Supervisors

Chairman : Abdul Malik Fadjar
Member : Abu Hartono, Fuadi Rasyid

Board of Directors

Chairman : Ahmad Watik Pratiknya
Secretary : Andi Makmur Makka
Treasurer : Didit Hidayat Agripinanto Ratam

Board of Experts

Hasyim Djalal, Satrio B. Joedono,
Suryatim A. Habibie, Sofian Effendi,
Indria Samego, Umar Juoro, Adrie Subono

Board of Executive

Executive Director : Rahimah Abdulrahim
Deputy Director for Operations : Hadi Kuntjara
Deputy Director for Finance & Adm. : Ghazali Hasan Moesa

Administration

Kosasih, Natassa Irena Agam,
Jaitun

Finance

Asvida Nurlaela, Tugas Wanto,
M.Sohib

Research

Mustofa Kamil Ridwan, Zamroni
Salim, Bawono Kumoro,
A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi

Information and Technology

Nova Herbetson

Institute for Democratization of Science and Technology

Chairman : Ilham Akbar Habibie
Vice Chairman : Santhi Serad
Member : Aan Permana

Institute for Green Technology

Chairman : Thareq Kemal Habibie
Secretary : Hari Subandi
Member : Sutomo Sembodo

Institute for Democracy and Human Rights

Chairman : Dewi Fortuna Anwar

ASEAN Studies Program

Steven Yohanes P., Fina Astriana

Program and Communication

M.I. Qeis, Rizka Azizah,
Rahma Simamora

National Violence Monitoring System (NVMS)

Imron Rasyid, Rudi Sukandar,
Sofyan Cholid, Sopar Peranto,
M. Hasan Anshori, Johari Effendi,
Fathun Karib, R. Praditya Andika Putra,
Nurina Vidya Hutagalung



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