

The Habibie Center
**Annual
Report
2000**



The Habibie Center



Democratization in Indonesia must continue to be fought for and the values of human rights must be respected and cease to be violated

Contents:

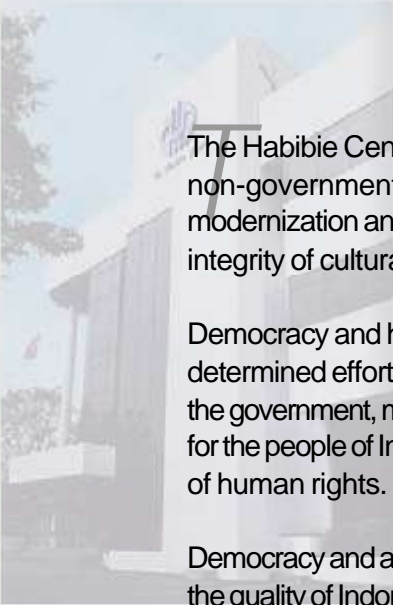
<i>The Habibie Center</i>	2
A message from the Chairman	3
Foreword	4
Inauguration and Colloquium	6
Democratization Must Go On	8
Embedding Human Rights in Society	12
Justice For All	15
Technology and Information: Empowering People	18
Human Resources: An Investment in the Future	21
International Collaboration	26
Facilities	27
Financial Report	29
Sponsor	33
People Behind the Center	34

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The Habibie Center

The Habibie Center



The Habibie Center was established on November 11, 1999, as an independent, non-governmental and non-profit organization, with a vision to promote the modernization and democratization of Indonesian society based on the morality and integrity of cultural and religious values.

Democracy and human rights must be fought for and will be achieved only through determined efforts. For this struggle to be successful the whole of society, including the government, must work together. The Habibie Center was established as a vehicle for the people of Indonesia to begin the process of democratization and the protection of human rights.

Democracy and a respect for human rights cannot be achieved without first increasing the quality of Indonesia's human resources, giving people a balance of faith and piety, and science and technology. Democracy in Indonesia cannot be achieved without an understanding and ability to utilize science and technology, and information technology at all levels of society.

Through the affiliation and cooperation with various institutions, as well as with national and international experts, The Habibie Center hopes to contribute to a bright, democratic, moral, and just future for Indonesia and the world within the framework of cultural and religious values.

In carrying out its activities, the Center is supported by six units, which are coordinated by an executive board. These units are: the Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (IDH), the Habibie Foundation for Human Resources in Science and Technology (HF-HST), the Media Development Center (MDC), the Maritime Continent Institute (MCI), the Center for the Socialization and Dissemination of Technology (CSDT) and the Affiliate Center (AC).

A Message from the Chairman



In the midst of the extremely dynamic political and economic environment in Indonesia over the past year, The Habibie Center has succeeded in accomplishing a number of important activities. The consolidation of various aspects of the Center has been finalized and will prove useful as a foundation for future programs and activities.

From The Habibie Center's inauguration, which was marked by the Colloquium on "Promoting Democracy and Human Rights in Achieving National Reconciliation", on May 22 – 24, 2000, to the Commemoration of the Center's 1st Anniversary with a Workshop on "National Security and Defense Systems in the Perspective of the New Indonesia (The Next 5 – 10 Years)" on November 21 – 22, 2000, each unit under the umbrella of The Habibie Center has held a series of discussions, seminars and workshops aimed at identifying the most current and vital issues affecting Indonesia. After identifying these public issues, The Habibie Center proceeds to implement concrete programs to gather responses and input from the public.

In the future, The Habibie Center hopes to conduct activities focused on efforts to uphold the values and principles of human rights and democratization in Indonesia, good governance, and also the accelerated process of regional empowerment through regional autonomy. To accomplish this, The Habibie Center will forge ties with various organizations, both domestic and foreign, which have similar concerns in regard to these issues. Hopefully, working together we can set up positive and productive programs that will be beneficial to the people of Indonesia. All forms of cooperation and collaboration will be undertaken, especially in efforts to secure financial support for the programs offered.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to the various parties that have participated in the activities of The Habibie Center over the past year, and hope that we can improve our efforts in the future.

Jakarta, January 1, 2001

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie".

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie

Foreword

Democratization has been the major issue dominating the discourse in Indonesia over the past four years. Elements of democracy are being seen in the daily life of Indonesian society, something that did not occur before mid-1997. With reference to Robert Dahl's theoretical view, the people possess more room to establish and become members of an organization. In addition, they also have the freedom of expression. The right to vote has been restored to every Indonesian citizen. Furthermore, everyone has the right to public services. The leaders of political parties are now free to compete to gain political support. The right to alternative sources of information has become inseparable from the reform movement. A free and fair General Election was held in 1999, and the government has built new institutions to meet public expectations. In other words, competition, participation, and civil, as well as political, freedom have marked the discourse of Indonesia's transformation since the end of the 1990s.

Unfortunately, the process of democratization has not always been smooth. Aside from the lingering crisis, reform seems to have come to a standstill. One of the factors halting the process of democratization and reform is the euphoria that seems to have swept over society and the political elite. As access to public service has become more open, so has the misuse of these services, as well as the misinterpretation of freedom of expression.

Meanwhile, the legitimate government – based on a democratic election – has not been able to overcome the prolonged crisis. Aside from the lack of support in parliament, the ineffectiveness of the government is a consequence of inconsistent policies and statements, which more often than not have created new problems. A sense of distrust among the political elite and the ever-fading social and moral legitimacy of the national leadership have hindered the process of reform. Differences – which should be the essence of democracy – often are the basis for both vertical and horizontal conflicts. These trends are indeed cause for concern as they continue to threaten national integration.

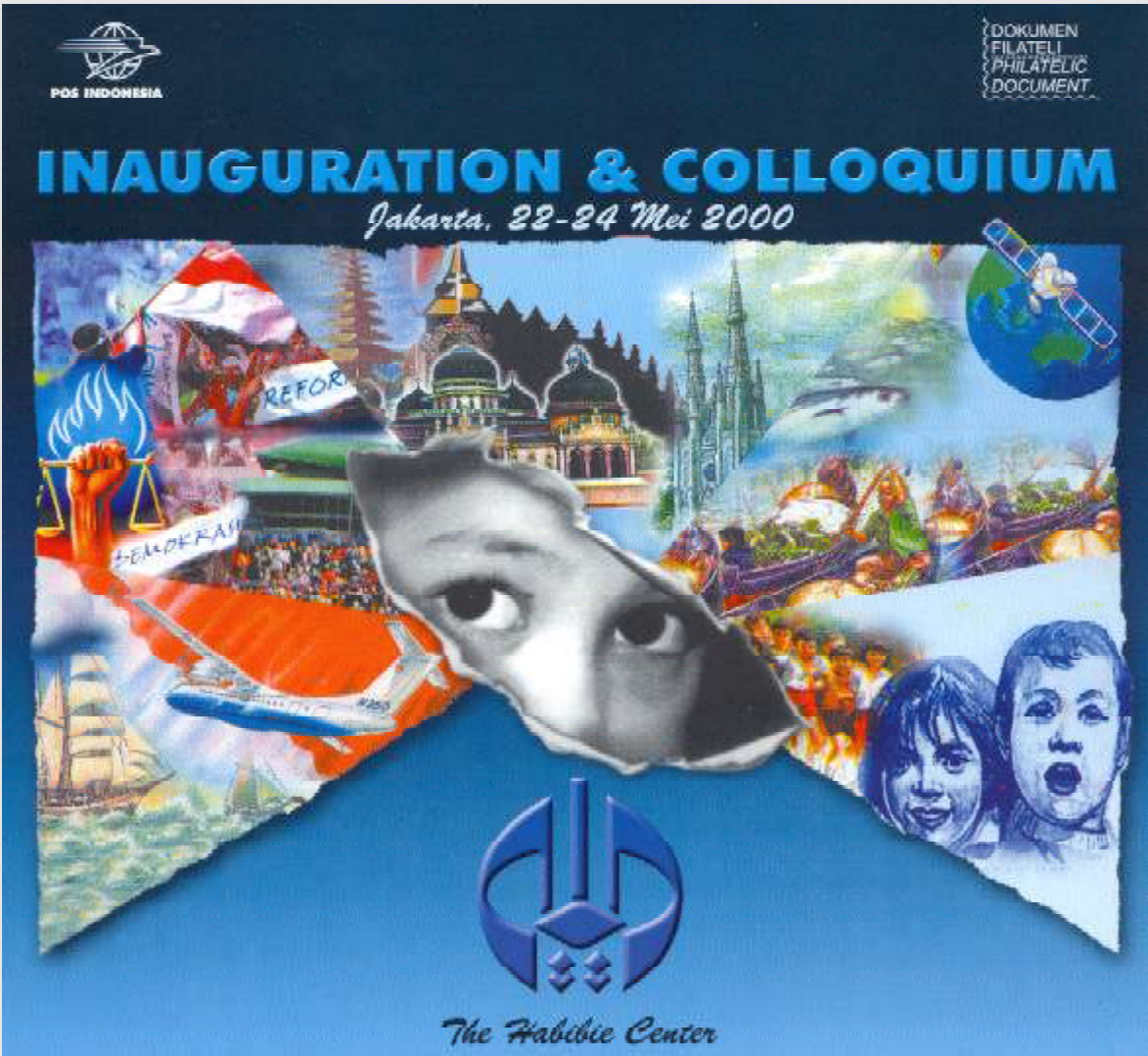
Grassroots' participation is the main characteristic of the development of a Civil Society. Reason and the individual, according to Adam Seligman, are the source of ideas for the development of social diversity. Therefore, the role of an individual is emphasized more than that of the role of the government. Every social group should be able to support itself. They are not part of the government and do not function as such, thus they must not burden the government. The capability to develop by themselves, outside the care and support of the government, should be the philosophy of each social organization. The government's role should be no more than that of a neutral regulator of the country and nation's development.

There is the danger that all efforts toward a Civil Society will prove unsuccessful if the people fail to realize the limited capabilities of the country. The need for a collective effort to achieve a climate conducive for social independency must be realized. Thus, every existing social organization should consider ways to develop – borrowing the term of Francis Fukuyama — social capital. With the country’s economy crippled, it is time for social groups to search for alternative sources of development funding. Historically, we have had a basis for developing social capital. In order to develop social productivity, it is necessary to hold transparent and objective dialogs, pursue studies and research in all fields, and improve assistance programs for the poor and less fortunate, etc. Even though still in its initial stages, The Habibie Center has been attempting to achieve this social capital.

It is not an easy task, as would be expected. Many factors hinder this process, the most dominant being a lack of funding. And there are other factors, such as the challenges of an environment where social development has been marginalized by the dominant role of the government in the centralized process of development. However, there are many Indonesians who have a philosophical understanding of the problem.

The Habibie Center intends to take advantage of this opportunity to implement a number of programs to tackle all of these problems. Although still in its infancy, these efforts are motivated by the sincere desire to continue the journey toward a Civil Society. Unless followed up by concrete measures, it will be useless if we simply talk about democratization. Furthermore, if the Indonesian political and economic elite is made aware of the potentials of social capital development, slowly but surely we will be emerge from the crises afflicting our country.

Indria Samego



Inauguration and Colloquium

Democracy and the protection of human rights must be fought for with great determination, as they will not emerge by themselves.

The struggle must be carried out concurrently and continuously by all members of society, as well as by the government.

(B.J. Habibie – Inauguration The Habibie Center, May 2000)



The Inauguration of The Habibie Center on May 22, 2000, represented the realization of a movement by people both within and outside the organization. People within The Habibie Center saw the inauguration as the chance to promote their efforts to implement public accountability. "Going public" means The Habibie Center's activities must be altruistic, particularly when working for the development of democracy and human rights in Indonesia. Professionalism, independence and intellectual honesty must be proven to be the foundation of the work of The Habibie Center.

Not only those who are part of The Habibie Center realize the importance of continuing the process of democratization in Indonesia. Those who agree that upholding the values of democracy and human rights is necessary for a better Indonesia also share this feeling.



The inauguration ceremony was officially opened by President Abdurrahman Wahid and was attended by former Philippine President Corazon Aquino, who gave the Keynote Speech. Mrs. Aquino shared her experiences and reflected on

the process by which she led the Philippines through a difficult transition period toward democracy and the recognition of human rights.

The colloquium, held May 23-24, 2000, on "Promoting Democracy and Human Rights in Achieving National Reconciliation", addressed issues of vital importance to Indonesia's transition to democracy. The discussions gathered a diverse group of scholars and politicians from all over the

world to discuss the broad themes of human rights and democracy in the Global Order as well as Democracy and Human Rights in Indonesia. The sessions covered the more specific issues of Historical Antecedents to Contemporary Human Rights, Harmonizing Particularistic and Universalistic Elements of Democracy and Human Rights, The Shifting View of Civil-Military Relations in Indonesia, and Reconciliation in Context: Law, Politics, Morals and Religion.

Support for the Inauguration and Colloquium was quite evident not only through the presence of foreign Ambassadors, national and international NGOs, research institutions, and other distinguished guests, but also through the contributions of the distinguished speakers, both local and foreign, including Prof. Nurcholish Madjid, Prof. Philippe Schmitter, Charles Costello (The Carter Center), and Reinaldo Figueredo (former Foreign Minister of Venezuela).



Also present to speak during the luncheons held during the three-day event were People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) Speaker Amien Rais and House of Representatives (DPR) Speaker Akbar Tandjung, and also the US Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. Robert Gelbard.

Other events held in conjunction with the inauguration were an art auction and charity concert to raise funds for refugee children in Indonesia.





Democratization Must Go On

No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.

(Winston Churchill, from the book *Approaching Democracy*)

National Survey

During its first year, the Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (IDH), as the steering unit of The Habibie Center (THC), began the first social survey in Indonesian history, "Democracy and Local Culture: An Identification Study of the Support and Values of Democratization in Indonesia". The idea of this ongoing survey is to explore and map the norms within Indonesia's local cultures in order to accelerate the development of democracy and the enforcement of Human Rights.

The research, now in its initial stage, continues to progress and is still open for collaboration with outside agencies. The aim of the research is to provide a reference for domestic and foreign social scientists in their efforts to develop the process of democratization and Human Rights protection in Indonesia.

Regional Autonomy

Democratization through the Acceleration of the Process of Regional Autonomy

On February 23, 2000, The Habibie Center held a discussion on "**Democratization through the**

Acceleration of the Process of Regional Autonomy".

There are many problems hindering the process of decentralization, problems that are contextual, communal, and systemic in nature. There is an assumption that the regions are incapable of governing themselves because of "brain-drain", where people from the regions go to larger cities to study and stay there instead of returning to their villages to implement their educations.

The most recent law concerning regional autonomy, Law No. 22, 1999, has yet to be implemented. This law says regional governments will deal with all issues except foreign policy, the military, fiscal policies, the judicial system, religious policies, and strategic issues.

There is a need to acquaint people with these laws on regional autonomy so the process of achieving regional autonomy will not be hindered. This will help in continuing the process of democratization.

Elementary Education and Regional Autonomy

The Habibie Foundation-HST (HF-HST) is a unit within The Habibie Center focusing on the development of Human Resources and Education in Indonesia, with its core mission to achieve a



Media Watch & Consumer Center Online

This on-line site provides information on mass media development, news analysis, events related to the promotion of freedom of the press, opinion articles, law, and ethics issues, supplemented with on-line polling that is accessible by the general public. The site has been well received by the media community, academicians, NGO activists as well as the public, who require the latest information on media issues.

<http://www.indonesianwatch.com>

While democracy must be supported by strengthening national institutions, ensuring that deprived, marginalized or forgotten groups can exercise their right to participate, this will achieve little unless global society itself is democratized.

(Sakamoto, 1991)

civil society by enhancing democratization. Aside from its main activity, the granting of scholarships and awards, the Foundation also conducts discussions and seminars on improving education in relation to Democracy and Human Rights.

In October 2000, HF-HST organized a seminar on "Education and the Implementation of Regional Autonomy". Regional autonomy, according to Law No. 22, 1999, encompasses education management in terms of planning, organizing, applying, controlling and standardizing the role of society and the support systems, in the form of budgeting and managerial capabilities, both at the national and local level. Learning from the experiences of other developing countries and the present management of the Indonesian education system, HF-HST recommends a management system that integrates the roles of both the central and local governments. This implies the power to develop existing supporting institutions to assure quality elementary education management throughout Indonesia.

Education

In order to gather ideas for teaching Democracy and Human Rights protection at all levels, HF-HST arranged a seminar on "Education, Democracy and Human Rights" in July 2000. The issues raised at the seminar revolved around the transformation to a democratic society through the implementation of the basic principles of democracy and human rights in everyday life through education. The purpose of the seminar was to propose to the government future modifications to the education curriculum.

Freedom of the Press

Law, Ethics, and Freedom

The issues of law, ethics and freedom were addressed in a seminar organized by the Media Development Center (MDC) of THC in June 2000 at Hotel Kemang, Jakarta. The seminar was attended by the Press and media observers concerned about the implementation of freedom of the press to advance the mass media in



Indonesia. The conclusion of the seminar was that without freedom of the press, there would be no controls to prevent the government from overstepping its authority, thus violating the true values of democracy. However, freedom of the press must be accompanied by a responsibility to society on the part of the media.

MDC, as the media unit of THC, took up this issue as a way to socialize the true values of a freed press, and to make an effort to redefine policies controlling the media as well as the media's responsibility to society.

Democracy and the Freedom to Obtain Information

The seminar conducted by MDC–THC, in collaboration with Gajah Mada University (Yogyakarta) and several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and local media institutions, was attended by academicians, the press, legal experts, NGOs, university students and the public. The issue of the freedom to obtain information has become a basic and vital necessity to Indonesian society in the course of developing a strong, participative, and democratic civil society.

There must be guaranteed access to information in order to achieve democratization. The past use of the media as a political tool of the government or to serve the interests of certain groups destroyed

the main function of the media. Therefore, as a follow up of the seminar, MDC established regional branches of the Media Watch to accelerate the development of a civil society.

Dissemination of Information on Democracy and Human Rights at the Local Level

The Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (IDH) worked with the Institute for Social and Ethics Studies (ISES) in Semarang, Millennium FM Radio in Malang and several local NGOs to hold a 10-part series of discussion on local radio. Each discussion examined local issues relating to Democracy and Human Rights, and efforts to speed up democratization in Indonesia. The target of this program was village communities, the middle class and the regional political elite. The program received a positive response and showed the public's enthusiasm to participate in discussions with the experts.

Many questions, suggestions, and comments were put forward on various topics such as law enforcement, the rights and duties of citizens, the exploitation of women and children, the operation of regional parliaments and local cultures, which at times tend to contradict democratization and the values of human rights. This program will be expanded to other regions in an effort to promote human rights and democratization throughout Indonesia.

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”

(International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19, paragraph 2)



Embedding Human Rights in Society

Coming generations will learn about equality

from poverty and love from woes

(Kahlil Gibran)

Inventory of Issues



In line with the mission of The Habibie Center, where the issues of Democracy and Human Rights are the first priority and act to spearhead all of the center's activities, IDH-THC organized a workshop on "Inventory of Problems Concerning Democratization and Human Rights Enforcement in Indonesia: A Projection of Needs for the Next Decade" in June 2000 at Hotel Kemang, Jakarta.

Present at the workshop were related experts who discussed problems and ideas related to the process of Democratization and Human Rights protection in Indonesia. The workshop discussed plans to implement the Democracy and Human Rights Protection Action Program 2001-2010, and also produced a reference to be used by the government in making policies in accordance with the reform agenda.

International Law Discussion

THC organized an informal discussion featuring Rita Maran (a Fulbright fellow at the University of Indonesia), who spoke about "Human Rights

and International Law: Development and Paradoxes". The discussion addressed the degree and the way the International Human Rights Law affected the policies of a country.

The International Human Rights Law is a set of laws that unite the aspirations of mankind for a higher degree of morality governed by strict principles of law that must be obeyed, even if the traditions, cultures, or legal system of a country interfere or contradict these laws. The existence of the UN Charter and International Human Rights Law gave birth to the decision by UN members that it was time to respect man as an individual and to create a safer world for man. This marked the first time in history that the rights of individuals were guaranteed by sovereign states.

The result of the discussion opened up a new discourse on the influence of the International Human Rights Law and its instruments on the Human Rights policies of a government.

Rights of Children and Women

The Media Development Center, as an institution focusing on issues relating to the Media and Human Rights, helped organize a seminar on "The Exploitation of Children and Women in Television". The exploitation of women and children by the media for entertainment and commercial factors is a Human Rights violation, and as such must be addressed.

The discussion referred to the need for standardized broadcasting ethics that could be established as rules to govern the industry. These

... that the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole must not go unpunished and that their effective prosecution must be ensured by taking measures at the national level and by enhancing international cooperation ... to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes and thus to contribute to the prevention of such crimes.

(Preamble of The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998)



rules could be decided upon through the cooperation of broadcasters and society in filtering, selecting and criticizing TV programs and advertisements. The rules should also create viewer awareness of the marketing objectives of the images portrayed on television.

As a concrete follow up to the discussions, the Media Development Center actively participated in formulating the draft of the Broadcasting Bill and making the public aware of the Bill through press releases and the media.

■ Human Rights Manual

The efforts to preserve and protect human rights are the collective responsibility of the government and society. Therefore, society needs to understand the values of human rights and make the protection of these rights part of their daily lives.

Even though the Indonesian Human Rights Commission and various NGOs have organized numerous seminars and programs to teach the public about human rights, these efforts still need to be intensified. With its consistent concern for the promotion of human rights, IDH has prepared the materials for a Human Rights Manual, which is expected to be published soon, hopefully in collaboration with other institutions.

This manual will offer a basic understanding of human rights that will hopefully contribute to society's awareness of the values of human rights. As a basic supplement to readings on Human Rights, this manual will not suffice for those who want a comprehensive and through understanding of human rights.



Justice For All

The future is an apathetic void of no interest to anyone. The past is full of life, eager to irritate us, provoke and insult us, tempt us to destroy or repaint it. The only reason people want to be masters of the future is to change the past.

(Milan Kundera, The Book of Laughter and Forgetting)

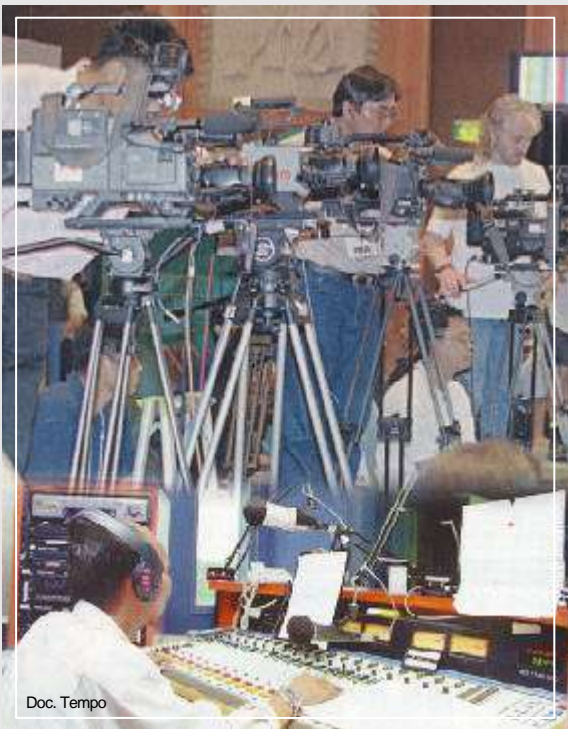
Broadcasting Bill

In conjunction with the House of Representatives (DPR)'s discussion of the Broadcasting Bill, the Media Development Center of The Habibie Center held a dialog to elicit suggestions and recommendations on the draft Bill to be presented to the DPR Commission debating the Bill.

Since the reform era began, the broadcasting industry has faced an environment of seeming lawlessness. Where freedom of the press is upheld, there is still the need for regulation in the form of a broadcasting commission that is independent and free from government intervention, but still protects the interests of the public.

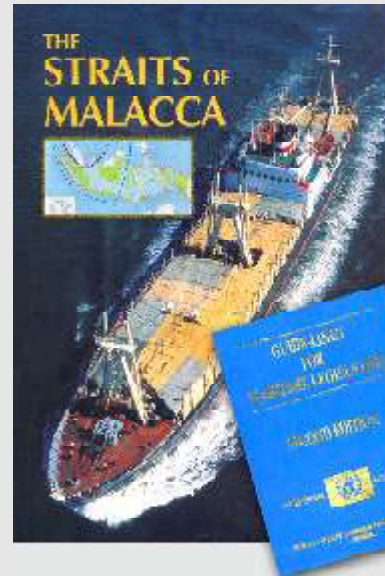
A number of drafts of the Broadcasting Bill have been submitted to the DPR, however they only include general articles outlining the different types of broadcasting services. The drafts do not touch upon matters that are normative in nature, such as the ban on immoral material in broadcasts, the protection of children and women in the media, and sanctions against those that break the code of ethics in broadcasting.

The numerous suggestions brought forth during the dialog were presented to the DPR Commission to be included in its discussions.



Maritime Law

For a maritime nation, there has been an insufficient focus on maritime laws and regulations. Indonesia's marine resources have strategic values for national development, and much of their potential remains untapped. Eager to prevent the misuse of these resources, the



Maritime Continent Institute held two seminars in June and July 2000 to discuss the Malay Straits in relation to the Law of the Sea and National Shipping. The seminars came up

with two recommendations: review the country's shipping laws and enact comprehensive maritime laws. The establishment of the Department of Sea Exploration and Fisheries is seen as a positive step toward the effective regulation of maritime resources.

A review of the laws and regulations governing shipping and the waters of Indonesia shows there is confusion in implementing these laws and regulations to the disadvantage of national shipping. It is necessary to revise the legislation, as well as the implementation of the laws regulating the country's waters.

In view of the current situation, the Maritime Continent Institute of The Habibie Center sees the need for a revision of the Maritime Laws. Because there are many different aspects, sectors, and fields related to the drafting of these laws, a small team has been created to assist the government in revising these laws. The team is led by the Maritime Continent Institute and includes members of the National Shipping Lines (PELNI), the Indonesian Maritime Council, and the former head of the Legal Bureau at the Directorate General for Sea Transportation.

Independency of the Judiciary

As part of its mission to advocate legal reform, IDH hosted a discussion on “Upholding the Independency of the Judiciary” in October 2000. The event featured Prof. Dr. Muladi and Abdul Hakim Garuda Nusantara as guest speakers, and was attended by legal experts, academicians, university students and NGOs activists. The discussion examined possible avenues for the reform of the judiciary, and ways to establish the supremacy of the law in Indonesia. Several recommendations on how to establish the independence of the judiciary came out of the talks. One of the recommendations was to separate the judiciary from the Department of Justice. Aside from taking that step, it was stated that there must be political, economic, and defense and security reforms, as well as an end to all forms of intervention in the judiciary on the part of the legislative or executive branches. There must also be a moral reform on the part of law enforcers if the supremacy of law is to prevail in the country.



National Defense and Security System

To celebrate its first anniversary, The Habibie Center held a workshop on “National Defense and Security System from an Indonesian Perspective” on November 21-22, 2000. During the workshop, THC took the role of mediator in encouraging a discourse on the National Defense and Security System (SISHANKAMNEG), which reflect the diverse spirit and equality of the nation’s components. The intention of this workshop was to provide recommendations as well as a reference for the government in making decisions that will affect the nation as a whole. Workshop participants attempted to identify the problems faced by the nation and the weaknesses, strengths and threats to the National Defense and Security System. Participants included members of the Police and Armed Forces, Politicians, Academicians, Military Observers, Professionals, Cultural Observers, NGO Activists, University Students, the Press and Prominent Figures in Society.

In the past the concept of a National Defense and Security System was manifested in the Total People’s Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata). Formally, this concept was formulated as “the order of defense and security forces comprised of the basic component of Civilian Forces, the main component of the Indonesian Armed Force, the special component of Community Protection, and the supporting component of natural resources, man-made resources and national infrastructure, thoroughly integrated and controlled”.

(Indria Samego)



Doc. Darwis Triadi

Technology and Information: Empowering People

*I wish to... persuade those who are concerned with
maintaining democratic institutions to see that their
constructive efforts must include technology itself.*

(Lewis Mumford)

Research

SIMPUL

In 2000, The Habibie Center's Affiliate Center (AC) began compiling The Public Information Center for Developing Local Competitiveness (*Sentra Informasi Masyarakat untuk Pengembangan Unggulan Lokal/SIMPUL*) in the form of a database containing data and information on human resources, natural resources, and supporting resources such as industry, farming, fisheries, and tourism in each county (*kabupaten*) and district (*kotamadya*) in the country. This information allows the public and potential investors to assess the resources of each area of the country, thus opening up businesses and job opportunities, and empowering local economies. Furthermore, this database allows for direct linkages between sectors and regions. The ability to access this information, which in the past was extremely difficult to acquire, has the potential to spark a positive synergy between agents of development. The main benefit of the project is to facilitate the realization of regional autonomy, and to help the country move toward a civil society.



SIMPUL

By: Marwah Daud Ibrahim

Part of the efforts needed to implement regional autonomy is to obtain accurate data and mapping of natural resources and human resources found in each local region throughout Indonesia. The Public Information Center for Developing Local Competitiveness or SIMPUL is intended to provide such information and to serve as a means to increase the capability of local society, government, and entrepreneurs to gain access of this information to further develop the potentials they have in their respective areas. By doing so, potential resources, namely unemployed university graduates, underutilized land and facilities, that have remained idle can begin to be optimally utilized. And only with such efforts will this nation be able to compete globally and nationally as well as to uphold justice.

Science and technology are not independent variables in the process of development: they are part of a human, economic, social, and the cultural setting shaped by history

(C.G. Weeramantry - *The Impact of Technology on Human Rights*)

Technological innovations are similar to legislative acts or political foundations that establish a framework for public order that will endure over many generations.

(Langdon Winner)

Although the Affiliate Center is still seeking partners and funding for the full implementation of the *SIMPUL* project, technically it has begun establishing the required supporting facilities. These facilities are the Internet Stalls for Public Information, or *Warung Internet Sentra Informasi Masyarakat (SIMNET)*, and Telephone Stalls for Public Information, or *Wartel/Kiospon Sentra Informasi Masyarakat (SIMTEL)*. The *SIMPUL* project will initially focus on West Java (Bandung) and South Sulawesi (Sopeng).

Appropriate Technology

The Center for the Socialization and Dissemination of Technology (CSDT) - THC has conducted research on the establishment of a data and information center directly related to the inventory and identification of existing applied technology being used by communities in the various regions. When completed this research on Technology for Accurate Application, or **Appropriate Technology**, will be compiled in a database.

At present, the research is still in its initial stage and the CSDT is open for collaboration with outside funding agencies to proceed to the next stage. Currently, the CSDT is in discussions with PT Mitra Ventura Indonesia (MVI) and hopes to reach an agreement on technical implementation.

Socialization & Dissemination of Technology

Venture Capital

The Center for the Socialization and Dissemination of Technology has held two workshops to discuss issues that impact the development of technology. The public's interest in learning more about the processes and benefits of Venture Capital was demonstrated at one of these workshops. At the event, it was explained



that Venture Capital is not only for the advancement of technology, but also for the advancement of efforts to empower the people's economy.

Intellectual Property Rights

At the second workshop, CSDT focused on technological innovations as they relate to Intellectual Property Rights. Such a workshop was seen as necessary given the relative lack of knowledge in the country about property rights. Given this significant knowledge gap, making the public aware of the importance of Intellectual Property Rights is vital in allowing creative developments and new innovations to enrich technological advancement. The workshop was organized by CSDT in collaboration with several institutions, including LKHI (Indonesian Intellectual Property Right Consulting Agency) and HaKI Management of ITB (Bandung Institute Technology).





Human Resources: An Investment in the Future

Advancements in Less Developed Countries (LDC) are mainly determined by the size of investment in physical and human capital. Analyzing the experiences of several developing countries has provided evidence that investment in human capital through education and job training gives a far larger and more consistent rate of return than investment in physical sectors.

(Proceeding of HF-HST Seminars, 2000)

Educating Future Generations

Importance of Science & Technology for Children

On March 1, 2000, The Habibie Center (THC) organized a discussion on the "Importance of Creating a Vision of Science and Technology in Children as a Part of the Effort to Develop Human Resources in Facing Global Competition". The discussion featured Prof. Samaun Samadikun, an expert at CSDT-THC, and Ir. Haidir Bagir, an editor at the children's magazine ORBIT.

The importance of giving children a vision of science and technology in this era of global competition was the main focus of the discussion. Several other points were raised, including the need for children to understand the importance of science and technology, preventing a separation between the physical and non-physical in developing human resources, and creating future human resources that can search for and find answers on their own, and do not require constant instruction.

To achieve these goals, the system of teaching children should be more democratic so that a child's mind can develop and a child's creativity is not constrained to a set way of thinking. Teachers should be facilitators guiding a child in the right direction according to that child's capabilities and talents. Education is of vital importance to the development of the nation and requires great attention, not only in the provision of funds but also in the development of a system that will best educate the country's youth. This must be a priority if the nation hopes to develop human resources that can thrive in the era of global competition. Through The Habibie Center, efforts are underway to promote not only education, but also a vision of science and technology in children for the sake of the future of the nation.

Quality Improvement of All Levels of Education

One of the seminars organized by The Habibie Foundation for Human Resources in Science and Technology (HF-HST) - The Habibie Center, explored the issue of "International Cooperation and Joint Research Between Indonesian and Foreign Researchers" as an effective means to

improve the quality of institution of higher education in Indonesia. There are numerous Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between Indonesian universities and foreign universities, expressing a desire and willingness to cooperate in research and other academic matters. When one reviews the actual outcomes of such efforts, however, it is difficult to categorically state that these cooperations always produced the envisioned results. Going one step further and looking into the actual processes of these cooperations, it is clear that there is quite a large gap between what was envisioned and reality, or between intentions and results.

The seminar was held to serve as a forum for discussing such issues as they relate specifically to International Cooperation and Joint Research, and also to come up with specific steps, plans and programs to improve international cooperation and joint research. It is essential that Indonesian universities do everything in their power to improve the quality of their research, in order to enhance their role in strengthening both the society and economy of Indonesia.

Thus, the discussions were not intended to dwell extensively on conceptual frameworks. Rather, there was an urgency to go beyond concepts and focus on output/results. To this end, seminar participants decided to select one country, Japan, and explore how cooperation with Japanese universities and joint research between Indonesian and Japanese researchers could be improved to accelerate the economic and social development of Indonesia. The Asia Science and Education for Economic Development (Asia SEED) Institute in Tokyo has agreed to assist in putting into action the results of this seminar.





Doc. Republika

SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENT

Applicants must possess the following requirements:

I. Scholarship for Doctoral Studies

1. Below the age of 35
2. Currently are not the beneficiaries of any scholarship from any other institution or source
3. Have been admitted or have received an offer for a Doctoral program in a university in Indonesia or abroad
4. Completed a Master's Degree with a minimum GPA of 3.5
5. Submit 2 letters of recommendation from acknowledged experts in their respective disciplines
6. Demonstrate leadership ability, high integrity and creativity

II. Post Doctorate Research Fellowship

1. Below the age of 45
2. Completed a Doctoral Degree graduating Cum Laude
3. Have produced fruitful scientific research or innovations in field of expertise for the development of science and technology
4. Submit 2 letters of recommendation from leaders in field of science and technology

Application and Selection Process

1. Applicants must complete application form and fulfill all necessary requirements
2. The closing date for the May selection period is April 21, 2000, and for the November period the closing date is October 20, 2000
3. Scholarship recipients are determined by a Scholarship Selection Committee appointed by the Foundation

Scholarships

The Scholarship Program, organized since 1999 by HF- HST, helps produce outstanding Indonesian scholars who have faith and piety, and are capable of independently mastering, developing and managing science and technology.

Scholarships for Doctorate programs and Post Doctorate research fellowships are granted twice yearly; on **May 12** (coinciding with the establishment of the foundation) for domestic and international studies, and on **November 10** for domestic studies.

The recipients are expected to become scientists, thinkers, and observers able to assist in democratization and the protection of Human

Rights. Scholarships have been granted 4 times to a total of 25 people. In May 1999, scholarships for Doctorate and Post Doctorate programs were granted to 8 people. Five of the scholarship recipients continued their studies in Indonesia, 2 went abroad to study, and 1 was given a fellowship for Post Doctorate research. In November 1999, scholarships were granted to 5 people.

In 2000, 12 people received scholarships for Doctorate and Post Doctorate programs. In May 5 scholarships were granted for Doctorate programs in Indonesia, 1 for a Doctorate program abroad, and 2 people were given fellowships for Post Doctorate research programs. In November 4 people were awarded scholarships to continue their studies in Indonesia.

Habibie Award

In addition to a concern for democracy and human rights, THC also focuses its work on developing science and technology in Indonesia, to help the country avoid a dependence on technology from other countries. The Habibie Award is aimed at encouraging people to develop new innovations in science and technology. This award has been granted to 7 people for their commendable work in developing science and technology.

The grantees are as follows:

- In 1999, 2 people from different fields were chosen: **Prof. Dr. Moehammad Barmawi** in the field of Basic Science and **Dr. Ir. Dicky Rezady Munaf, MS., MSCE.** in the field of Engineering. Both recipients were recommended by ITB.

- In 2000, there were 5 recipients from 4 different disciplines. These 5 were selected from 50 nominees proposed by research institutions and universities. The recipients were: **Prof. Dr. dr. Mulyanto** (nominated by the University of Mataram), **Prof. Dr. Soewignjo Soemohardjo** (nominated by the provincial hospital of West Nusa Tenggara-Mataram and the University of Udayana in the field of Medicine and Biotechnology), **Dr. Ir. I Gede Wenten** (nominated by ITB in the field of Engineering), **Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, SH. LL.M** (nominated by the School of Law at Padjadjaran University in the field of Economics, Social and Political Sciences, and Law), and **W.S Rendra** (nominated by the Indonesian Institute of Arts in the field of Philosophy, Religion, and Culture).



HABIBIE AWARDS 2000

The Habibie Awards are intended to stimulate the creativity to explore and invent technological breakthroughs and other outstanding ideas for the betterment of humankind, as well as to reward the successes of individuals or institutions in breaking new ground in science and technology while continuously developing human resources.

Since 1999, every August 10, which coincides with Technology Awakening Day, HF-HST grants awards to distinguished Indonesians who have initiated scientific and technological revolutions. In this context, the definition of science and technology is broad, including disciplines such as Basic Science, Medicine and Biotechnology, Engineering, Social and Political Science, Economics, Law, Philosophy, Religion and Culture.

Selection Committee Assessments

The selection committee assesses nominees based on 2 points:

- 1. There are five selection criteria: scientific and technological innovations of nominees are truly innovative; innovations must benefit the welfare of the people and contribute to peace; candidates continue to write and publish papers; candidates consistently continue to build on their achievements, candidates are acknowledged nationally and internationally.*
- 2. Candidates from each discipline will be short-listed, with the winners being selected from these lists.*

Habibie Award

Recipients receive a medal, a certificate and a cash prize of US\$25,000 (for each discipline).

The disciplines in which scholarships and the Habibie Award are granted are:

- a. *Basic Science*
- b. *Medicine and Biotechnology*
- c. *Engineering*
- d. *Social Science, Law, Economics, and Political Science*
- e. *Philosophy, Religion, and Culture*

Encouraging Young Intellectuals

“Developing the intellectual life of the nation” is the motto of every country in the world which hopes to thrive politically, economically, and socially, in the present as well as in the future. The most important issue to be addressed in putting into action this motto is elementary education for children. This is a crucial time for a nation that wants to successfully develop its human resources. In order to realize this goal, elementary education must be regarded as a public investment, for which the government must be responsible for all costs (free elementary education for all citizens).

There were numerous factors behind the failure of the “compulsory 9-year education” program attempted by the government. And there is the danger this failure may decrease the quality of human resources and increase the scarcity of intellectuals in the nation. Such problems must be immediately resolved or they could add to and exacerbate the turmoil in the country. In times of economic difficulty people tend to neglect education and focus only on survival, resulting in the continued exploitation of children by parents trying to meet the material needs of their families.

In light of this harsh reality, HF-HST felt the urge to organize two seminars. The first, on July 5, 2000, was about “Increasing the Equality of Learning Opportunities at the Elementary Level”. The second seminar, on October 12, 2000, focused on **“Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Elementary Education for a Standardized Elementary Service”**. Participants at both seminars recommended the amendment of Law No. 2/1989 and Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution, and suggested that a new law on Compulsory Education be enacted.



International Collaboration



During the year 2000, The Habibie Center signed Memorandums of Understanding with two different international institutions. These institutions are:



The Hanns Seidel Foundation (Germany)

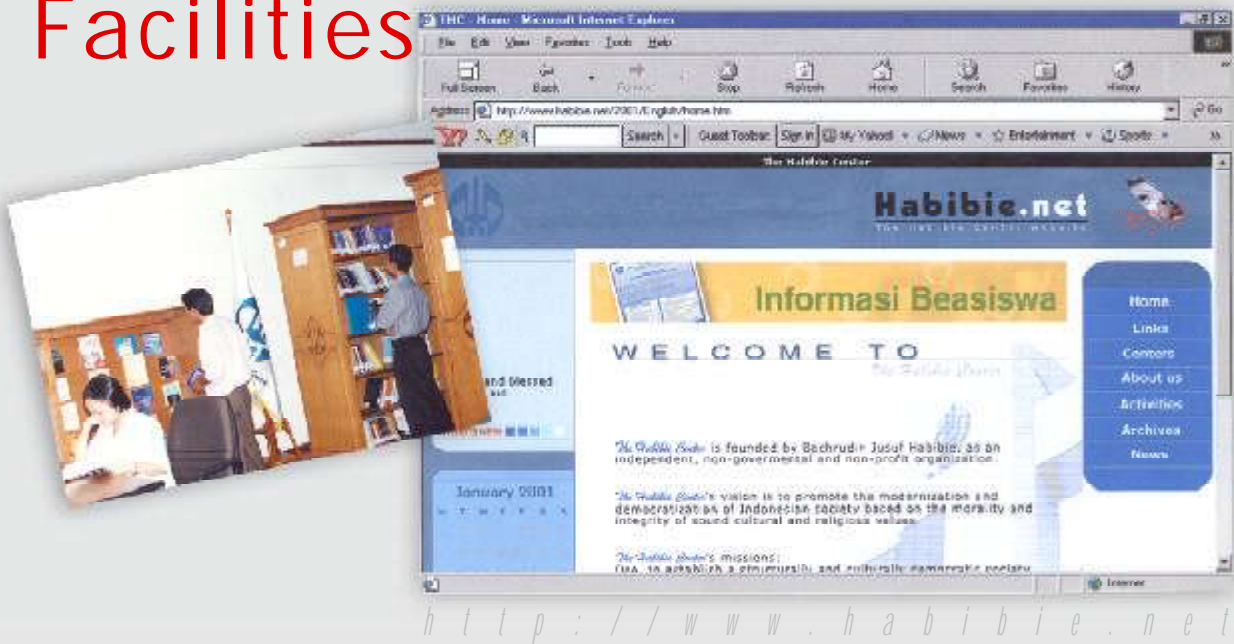
On May 10, 2000, The Habibie Center (THC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF), which, like THC, is concerned with the issues of Democracy and Human Rights. THC and HSF have agreed to collaborate in providing scholarships for Indonesian and German students who wish to expand their vision and increase their knowledge in various fields of science and technology. THC and HSF also will work together to organize Joint Research Projects, Seminars, Workshops, and Conferences.



The China Association for International Friendly Contact (CAIFC)

In signing an MoU on June 28, 2000, The Habibie Center and The China Association for International Friendly Contact (CAIFC) agreed to exchange knowledge in the fields of economics, social and political science, and human resources development. CAIFC, which is headquartered in Beijing, China, and The Habibie Center will assist Indonesian and Chinese students in carrying out research in various disciplines, and will also hold joint Seminars, Workshops, and Conferences.

Facilities



The Habibie Center Library

The Habibie Center Library provides a wide selection of books, periodicals, and papers on all the issues relating to Democracy and Human Rights, as well as materials on technology, media development, and human resource development.

The main purpose of the Library, maintained by the Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, is to support the activities of The Habibie Center. As of December 2000, The Habibie Center has a collection of over 1,700 books, both in English and Bahasa Indonesia, as well as periodicals, newspaper clippings, research papers, seminar reports, and CD-ROMs.

As a relatively new establishment, the library's collection is far from complete. However, as The Habibie Center develops it is hoped that the library will become an information hub for the issues of Democracy and Human Rights in Indonesia.

www.habibie.net

The Habibie Center website was designed as a window into The Habibie Center for the outside world. Realizing the importance and significance of the World Wide Web, The Habibie Center has put great emphasis on the website as its main contact with the public.

Aside from providing basic information about the Center and its activities, the website also allows public access to seminar proceedings, reports, papers, analysis, and summaries of the Center's activities. It also provides information on the scholarships and awards given by The Habibie Center. In the future, it is hoped the website will also provide the public a database of information on the issues of democracy and human rights in Indonesia.

Journals and Publications

As part of the effort to make available information on democracy and human rights to as wide an audience as possible, The Habibie Center has published a number of publications and periodicals.

The Journal of Democracy and Human Rights

The Journal of Democracy and Human Rights compiles the analyses and ideas of experts in the field of democracy and human rights. This journal is currently only published in Bahasa Indonesia, and in the year 2000 two issues were published. The first issue, Vol. 1, No.1/May-Agust 2000, focused on "Democratization and Institutional Choices". It featured the articles: "The Development and Prospects of Civil-Military Relationships in the Post-Soeharto Era: From Conflict To Consensus" by Indria Samego; "Criminal Court for Gross Violators of Human



Rights in the Era of Democracy” by Muladi; “The Relative Merits (and Weaknesses) of Presidential, Parliamentary, and Semi-Presidential Systems: Opening a Dialogue on Institutional Choice in Indonesia” by Richard Gunther; “Democratization, Presidential Elections and the Role of the MPR in the Future” by Jimly Asshiddiqie; and “A Democratization Agenda by and for Women” by Ida Ruwaida Noor. The *Research* section of the journal featured a study by R. William Liddle & Saiful Mujani on “Islam, Political Culture and Democratization”. In the *Book Review* section, Dedy Nur Hidayat contributed a review of the book “An Open Letter to Our Technocrats: Alternatives Outside the Palace and the Market”.

The second issue, Vol.1, No.2/September-November 2000, took the theme “The Turmoil of Democracy in the Era of Information”. This issue featured articles by Umar Juoro on “The Economic Crisis, Recovery, and Democracy in Indonesia”; Mohamad Ikhsan on “Institutional Reform and Economic Development”; Ade Armando on “The Political Economy of Freedom of Information: Indonesia as a Case Study”; Dedy Nur Hidayat on “The Press, Capital, and Democratization”; Yasraf Amir Piliang on “*Public Sphere and Cyber-Democracy: The Internet as an Alternative Power*”; and Gusti Asnan on “The Public Domain of the Upper Sea Coast Society”. There was a study on the “Freedom of Arts in the Post-Reform Era” by Zaim Saidi, et. al. Adi Suryadi Culla reviewed the book “Democracy and Economic Development: One Direction with Many Tunnels”.

Colloquium Proceeding

The Colloquium on “Promoting Democracy and

Human Rights in Achieving National Reconciliation” produced a Proceeding that provided a brief summary of the speeches and papers presented at the Colloquium. Readers can find a summary of speeches by Former President Habibie, Mrs. Corazon Aquino, and President Abdurrahman Wahid. Colloquium sessions on “Historical Antecedents to Contemporary Human Rights”, “Harmonizing the Particularistic Elements in the Implementation of the Universal Values of Democracy and Human Rights”, and “The Shifting Views of Civil-Military Relations in Indonesia”, “Reconciliation in Context: Law, Politics, Morals, and Religion” are summarized and include excerpts from papers presented by speakers at the Colloquium.

The Journal of the Media Watch & Consumer Center (MWCC)

This monthly journal is a publication of the Media Watch and Consumer Center, part of the Media Development Center. It publishes the results of studies of the media, and provides analysis and critiques of developments in the mass media in Indonesia. This journal is distributed free of charge to media leaders, those who work in the mass media, groups concerned with developments in the media, policymakers; universities, research institutes, and members of the general public interested in the development of the mass media in Indonesia.

Reforms in Indonesia: The Vision and Achievements of President B.J. Habibie

This publication is an in-depth study of the views and reform measures taken by B.J. Habibie, written in an objective, analytical, and visionary manner. The book gives readers a clear description of reforms that have been accomplished in Indonesia, and the direction of those reforms still waiting to be implemented.

The book is published in two volumes and is available in English as well as Bahasa Indonesia. Volume 1 gives an account of “The Economic and Political Reforms” and Volume 2 recounts “The Law and Socio-Cultural Reforms”. These two volumes will give readers a well-structured perspective of Indonesian reforms.

Financial Report

This basic financial report consists of the following:

1. Consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2000
2. Consolidated activity statement for the year ended December 31, 2000
3. Consolidated cash and cash equivalent statement for the year ended December 31, 2000

This financial report has been arranged according to the auditing standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants, in order to provide a reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements.



Drs. Bambang Ekojono, Accountant
Associate Director for Administration

**THE HABIBIE CENTER FOUNDATION
CONSOLIDATED OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2000**

ASSETS	USD	
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash & Cash Equivalent	63,928.03	
Short Term Investment	3,901,783.89	
Short Term Prepayment	62,762.08	
Voucher Receivable	4,043.68	
Account Receivable	21,052.63	
Total Current Assets		4,053,570.32
FIXED ASSETS		
Office Equipment	86,268.41	
Books of Library	5,918.20	
Car	159,838.95	
Land & Building	858,551.36	
Cost of Fixed Assets	1,110,576.92	
Accumulated Depreciation	52,282.99	
Book Value		1,058,293.92
OTHER ASSETS		
Organization Cost	3,157.89	
Land & Building for ICMI Office	416,817.55	
Total Other Assets		419,975.44
TOTAL ASSETS		5,531,839.69
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS		
LIABILITIES		
Account Payable	405.26	
Total Liabilities		405.26
NET ASSETS		
Free Commitment	1,212,832.98	
Temporary Commitment	-	
Permanent Commitment	4,318,601.44	
Total Net Assets		5,531,434.43
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS		5,531,839.69

SE & O

**THE HABIBIE CENTER FOUNDATION
CONSOLIDATED OF ACTIVITY STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000**

	<i>USD</i>			
	Free of Commitment	Temporary of Commitment	Permanent of Commitment	TOTAL
REVENUE, YIELD & DONATION				
DONATION				
Founder Donation	1,302,537.57	-	416,817.55	1,719,355.12
Public Donation	10,404.95	-	-	10,404.95
Total Donation	1,312,942.52	-	416,817.55	1,729,760.07
INVESTMENT YIELD				
Interest of Deposit	1,225.56	-	258,613.90	259,839.46
Total Investment Yield	1,225.56	-	258,613.90	259,839.46
OTHER REVENUE				
Interest of Banking Account	1,909.23	-	-	1,909.23
Revenue of Advertizing	60,165.79	-	-	60,165.79
Other Revenue	5,269.03	-	-	5,269.03
Depreciation Trade of Rupiah from USD	18,821.31	-	883,262.84	902,084.15
Total Other Revenue	86,165.36	-	883,262.84	969,428.19
TRANSFER FOR LIMITED PROGRAM	122,478.11	-	(122,478.11)	-
TOTAL REVENUE, YIELD & DONATION:	1,522,811.54	-	1,436,216.18	2,959,027.72
EXPENSES & LOOSES				
PROGRAM EXPENSES				
Scholarship	45,483.20	-	-	45,483.20
Habibie Award	101,964.77	-	-	101,964.77
Desaining and Socialization	106,762.47	-	-	106,762.47
Total Program Expenses	254,210.44	-	-	254,210.44
MANAGEMENT & GENERAL EXPENSES				
Operation	351,997.83	-	-	351,997.83
Inauguration	180,416.55	-	-	180,416.55
Total Management & General Expenses	532,414.38	-	-	532,414.38
TOTAL EXPENSES & LOOSES	786,624.82	-	-	786,624.82
INCREASING (DECREASING) OF NET ASSET	736,186.72	-	1,436,216.18	2,172,402.90
NET ASSET BEGINNING	476,646.27	-	2,882,385.26	3,359,031.53
NET ASSET ENDING	1,212,832.98	-	4,318,601.44	5,531,434.43

SE & O

**THE HABIBIE CENTER FOUNDATION
CONSOLIDATED OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000**

	USD	
INCREASING OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT		
OPERATING ACTIVITY		
Founder	1,302,537.57	
Public	10,404.95	
Interest of Bank Account	1,909.23	
Revenue of Advertizing	60,165.79	
Liabilities	405.26	
Other Revenue	5,269.03	
Depreciation Trade of Rupiah from USD	18,821.31	
Total Operating Activity		1,399,513.14
INVESTMENT ACTIVITY		
Interest of Deposit	1,225.56	
Total Investment Activity		1,225.56
FUNDING ACTIVITY		
Founder	416,817.55	
Public	-	
Interest of Deposit	258,613.90	
Depreciation Trade of Rupiah from USD	883,262.84	
Total Funding Activity		1,558,694.29
TOTAL INCREASING		2,959,432.98
DECREASING OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT		
OPERATING ACTIVITY		
Sholarship	45,483.20	
Habibie Award	101,964.77	
Designing and Socialization	106,762.47	
Operating	302,517.50	
Inauguration	180,416.55	
Land & Building for ICMI Office	416,817.55	
Short Term Prepayment	62,735.76	
Founder Receivable	4,043.68	
Account Receivable	21,052.63	
Liabilities Payment	8,194.05	
Total Operating Activity		1,249,988.17
INVESTMENT ACTIVITY		
Fixed Asset Procurement	1,013,314.83	
Organization Cost	1,578.95	
Total Investment Activity		1,014,893.78
FUNDING ACTIVITY		
Deposit	1,019,398.63	
Total Funding Activity		1,019,398.63
TOTAL DECREASING		3,284,280.58
INCREASING (DECREASING) OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT		(324,847.61)
BEGINNING BALANCE		388,775.63
ENDING BALANCE		63,928.02

SE & O

The Habibie Center gratefully acknowledges the generous benefactors who contributed to the Center during its Inauguration in May 2000, as well as its first anniversary in September 2000. In addition, the Center especially recognizes the contribution of time and resources made by its partners who are not listed here, whose support and commitment are crucial to the overall success of Center sponsored initiatives.

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