



Seminar Nasional



Hanns
Seidel
Foundation

MENANGKAL HOAKS, MENGALAKKAN LITERASI DIGITAL

JAKARTA, 9 NOVEMBER 2017



The Habibie Center ACTIVITY REPORT

2017



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Table of Contents

	Page
Message from the Chairman	4
Foreword from the Board of Directors	6
Foreword from the Executive Director	7
Democracy	9
ASEAN Studies Program	17
Centre for Chinese Studies	33
Tech Talk	41
International Scholars Series	50
CERITA	52
CSAVE	57
CTCBP	59
Visits and Cooperations	61
HUT THC	71
People Behind The Center	75
2017 Publications	77

Message from the Chairman

Democracy and the protection of human rights must be fought for with the greatest of determination as they will not emerge by themselves. Democracy and human rights are even embodied in the national motto of Indonesia, “*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*” (Unity in Diversity). Indonesia is not only looking forward to develop issues surrounding our democracy and human rights at the local or national level but also wider at the regional and even international level. The Habibie Center was established as a vehicle for the people of Indonesia to continue the process of developing issues surrounding democratization and human rights issues. Globally, the rise of populism, terrorism, and radicalization remain challenges that we must all face.

The year 2017 was a very dynamic and challenging year for our democratization. Rising tensions in the run up to simultaneous local elections provoked the rise of identity politics where religion, race, and group issues seemed to matter more than policies and exchange of ideas. In this sad situation, we should remind ourselves that this Republic was not built to represent only particular group. Our founding fathers aimed to provide a livable world for each and every Indonesia citizen who calls this archipelago their home. In connection to this, The Habibie Center is committed to be part of the solution.

As a vehicle for the people of Indonesia, we cannot do all of this alone in creating a better Indonesia. Thus, I call on all members of society - the government, civil society, the media, and the public – to join us, support us, and work with us under the rallying cry of “**Democratization Must Go On!**”

**“Democratization
Must Go On!”**



Prof. Dr. -Ing. Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie

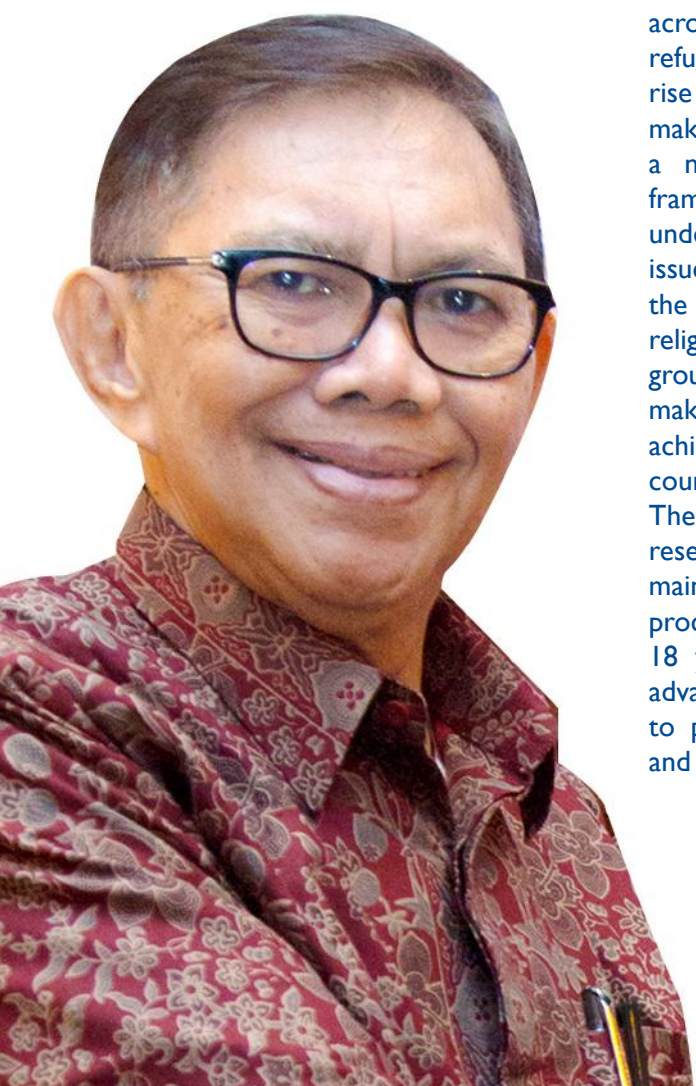
Foreword from the Board of Directors

The year 2017 is the hallmark of our 18 year-role in promoting democracy and human rights since 1999. During this period, we witnessed the turning point in our nation's democracy and we intend to continuously contribute our efforts in making this democracy stay on track. As we know, the challenges to democracy does not become any easier as demonstrated by incidents of violence against

human rights that keep happening across the globe. The influx of refugees in the region and the rise of xenophobic sentiments makes us aware that there is a need for a comprehensive framework and mutual understanding to address these issues. Meanwhile domestically, the increasing divisions along religion, sects, race, and interest group showed we still need to make progress if we want to achieve a mature democratic country. Based on these facts, The Habibie Center conducted researches and seminars to maintain the democratization process in Indonesia. Through 18 years, we have consistently advanced 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.

By cooperating with International partners, The Habibie Center actively participates in discussing important issues for Indonesia and the wider Southeast Asia region, as well as promoting solutions to address global problems. Our research, advocacy and other activities remains centered in our efforts to champion democracy, human rights and social justice. For this my sincerest gratitude goes to all those who have helped The Habibie Center in its endeavours.



Prof. Dr. Sofian Effendi

Foreword from the Executive Director

As I reflect on the past year with this organization, I am truly proud, honored and delighted. Each year, The Habibie Center has grown from strength to strength and we continue to be active in promoting democratization and human rights in Indonesia. The Habibie Center once again showed its relevance in not only being part of the discourse, but also in creating and shaping them. Our studies program are testaments to The Habibie Center's response to the key issues that affected Indonesia and the wider region in 2017.

Taking the stand that every issue falls under the umbrella of democracy and human rights, The Habibie Center was unafraid to address a wide-range of subjects including democracy, ASEAN, peace and development through the National Violence Monitoring System, information and

communication technology to support democracy, energy reform, and also build strong networking between NGOs. We conducted research and event not only domestically but also in the region. This was reflected in our activities such as : 3rd Indian Ocean Dialogue, a democracy training and discussion for Myanmar Ethnic Group Leader, the Ambassador Seminar Series, TechTalk, Indonesia-New Zealand 15+15 Dialogue, South China Sea closed dialogue, the death penalty dialogue, Survey and FGD on ASEAN Awareness, prison reform, business forum on trade and investment opportunities in ASEAN: Seizing Trade and Investment Opportunities in ASEAN, Training on Human rights, and so forth.

To end, would like to express my sincerest gratitude to

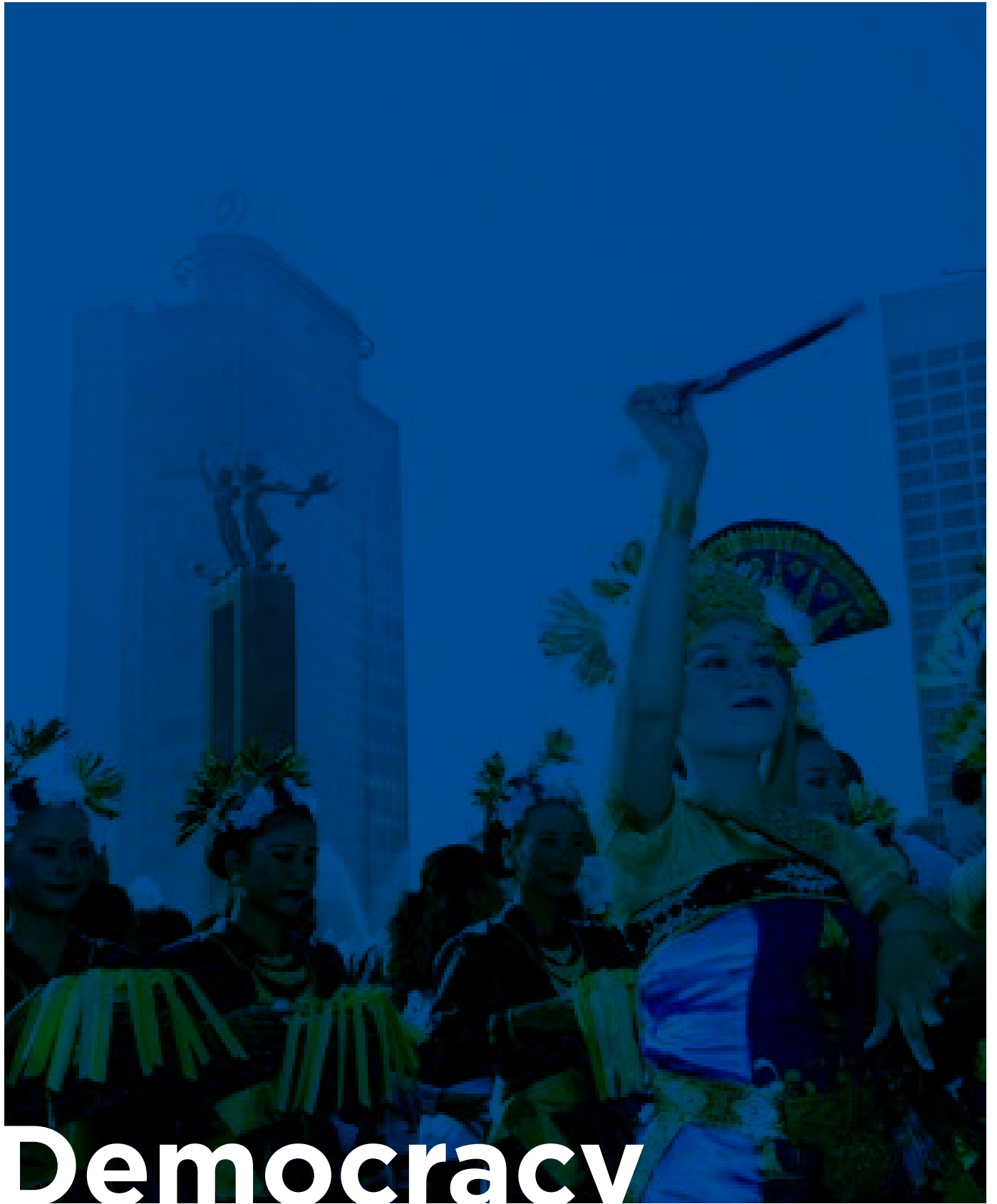
partners and supporters for their hard work, dedication and contribution over the past year.

Rahimah Abdulrahim





**Advancing
Democratization
Process in Indonesia**



Democracy

Review of 2016 and Outlook of 2017

13 January 2017

New Year has always been characterized with an intellectual tradition among academicians to conduct a critical review on topics related to national and state matters, altogether with peer-to-peer sharing as well as predictions on the government policies that may be taken in the next year. Hence, on January 12, 2017, The Habibie Center held a public discussion entitled 'Review of 2016 and Outlook of 2017'. This discussion featured Prof. Indria Samego (Board of Experts, The Habibie Center), Umar Juoro, M.A., M.A.P.E., (Board of Expert, The Habibie Center), Prof. Dr. Sofian Effendi (Chairman of Board of Directors, The Habibie Center), Prof. Drs. H.A. Malik Fadjjar, M.Sc., (Member of Board of Trustees, The Habibie Center), Prof. Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar, MA., (Chairwoman, Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, The Habibie Center) as speakers and Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) as a moderator. Among the topics of the discussion was the recent development of Indonesian political situation, governance and corruption, socio-cultural condition, economic policy, and foreign policy. The first to speak was Prof. Indria Samego. He explained that there are several challenges faced by President Jokowi, mainly the solidity of the pro-government coalition and the problem regarding the simultaneous local elections in Indonesia. Prof. Sofian also shared his views on

governance. His discussion focused on the progress of bureaucracy reform as well as Indonesian latest corruption index. Corruption issues is still a difficult task for the Indonesian government to solve, as proven by its recent case of bribery done by the major of Klaten, a regency in Central Java province. In comparison to how other ASEAN countries in general deal with corruptions, Indonesia still has a lot to work on. Prof. Malik Fadjjar expressed his concern regarding the rise of ethnic and religious tensions in the country. He contended that social media furthers hate speech from flourishing, thus, intensifying the tensions. In spite of these aforementioned problems that the Indonesian government should work on, the speakers also mentioned some good news, particularly on economic sector. Mr. Umar Juoro asserted that the government cut on the national spending has been proven to be effective to make it more efficient

and transparent. In addition, he mentioned that 2016 marked the success of tax amnesty in the country. After reviewing the ineffectiveness of government's 13 current policy package, he asserted that the government should now focus on decreasing the interest rate. On the Indonesian Foreign Policy, Prof. Dewi coined the term 'domestic president' trap to illustrate the current Jokowi administration in showing Indonesia's role in the region. She mentioned that President Jokowi could not seize the opportunity to flex Indonesia's muscle in ASEAN to step up as the leader in dealing with issues such as Rohingya crisis and the South China Sea dispute. Nonetheless, she mentioned that there are progress that Indonesia made in 2016 from its membership in some other organizations, thus, worth appreciated since it shows how the country could make its foreign policy more effective and relevant with the world's geopolitical landscape.



Public Discussion on Revision of Law on Oil and Gas

20 March 2017

JAKARTA - On Monday, March 20, 2017, The Habibie Center held a public discussion on Revision of Law on Oil and Gas. This discussion featured Satya W. Yudha (Vice Chairman of Commission 7, House of Representatives), Andang Bachtiar (Member of National Energy Board), and Zamroni Salim (Senior Researcher, The Habibie Center) as the speakers, moderated by Bawono Kumoro (Head of Politics and Government, The Habibie Center). This discussion was aimed to: (a) give the understanding about the importance of the law revision on oil and gas as a guideline to design a better energy policy to achieve energy security, (b) escort the process of the law revision on oil and gas in order to stay on the track in the agenda to achieve national energy security. The participants recognized that there is only a few amount of lights shed on this issue. In addition to that, the long process of the revision portrays lots of conflicting interests on the matter. With the law revision on oil and gas, there is a hope for Indonesia to rebuild and rearrange its energy policy in order to achieve national energy security as well as to push the state-owned enterprises to become more independent and competitive.



Discussion “Radicalism and Justice System in Indonesia”

23 March 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday, 23 March 2017, The Habibie Center in cooperation with Forum Diskusi Rahmatan Lil Alamin held a discussion entitled “Radicalism and Justice System in Indonesia” at The Habibie Center Building, Jakarta. Moderated by Rahimah Abdulrahim, this discussion featured Chrisma Aryani Albandjar, S.IP., M.M., M.A., Kombes. Pol. Sulistyo Pudjo, S.IK., M.Si., Gilles Blanchi, DEA, MCL, Dr. Hari Purwanto, S.H., M.H., and Dr. Diah Sulastri Dewi, S.H., M.H. as discussants. The discussion sought to answer, among others, what radicalism is and how far an idea can be categorized as radical, how we can detect and respond to radical acts in Indonesia, and how the Indonesian law has been supportive of radicalism efforts so far, with possible recommendations. An approximate of 45 people attended and participated in the discussion.



Public Discussion
“Reviewing Indonesia’s Security Sector Reform”
 4 October 2017

“JAKARTA – On Wednesday, 4 October 2017, The Habibie Center held its public discussion entitled “Reviewing Indonesia’s Security Sector Reform” at The Habibie Center building, Jakarta. This particular public discussion featured Prof. Indria Samego (Expert Board of the Habibie Center), Dr. Edy Prasetyono (Teaching Staff at Department of International Relations, Universitas Indonesia) and Mufti Makarim (Board of Directors Member, Expert on Security Sectors Governance Lokataru) with Muhamad Arif (Researcher at the Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) examine the achievements of

Indonesia’s security sector reform and the outworks left in reforming Indonesia’s security system; (b) identify and understand the behavior of Indonesian security actors in the recent times; and (c) discuss the strengthening of civil society’s role in escorting the process of security sector reform.

A bunch of outworks in context of security sector reform is hunting the country. In regards to military reform, eliminating the culture of engaging in politics from TNI bodies is not as easy as imagined. Some latest progress exhibit how the Indonesian National Armed Forces are at some point affected by the threat perceptions and institutional interest. It also still shows the inclination of the Indonesian National Armed Forces to get involved in affairs that are outside of its duty. On the

other hand, the public sometimes overlooks that in the case of military reform becomes not only military actor’s responsibility but also that of the civil actor’s. In other words, the democratic relations between civil and military require not only professional military but also civil authority that is capable to execute civil supremacy consequently and effectively.

From the aforementioned condition, an opportunity for in-depth discussion is required to understand and learn the recent progress Indonesia’s security sector reform and formulate a strengthening effort for the role of civil society in overseeing this issue.

Diplomatic Briefing: Responding the Shrinking Democratic Space in Cambodia

Thursday, 7 December 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday, 7 December 2017 The Habibie Center in cooperation with The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA) held Diplomatic Briefing “Responding the Shrinking Democratic Space in Cambodia” at The Habibie Center building.

This event served as a discussion platform to address the shrinking democratic space in Cambodia, including the recent crackdown happened with the dissolution of Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP), the only opposition party to the ruling government, an accusation against CCHR and its aftermath. The session included a discussion with stakeholders with respect to their special fields aimed to develop responses and create a plan to ensure the preservation of democratic space and upholding human rights in Cambodia. The judiciary in Cambodia is closely controlled by the Cambodian People’s Party (CPP) and has been increasingly used to stifle the fundamental freedoms of the Cambodian people as well as to silence political opponents. Yesterday’s decision – empowered by sweeping amendments to long-standing laws passed by the ruling CPP earlier this year – is a blatant attack on the already shrinking democratic and civil space in Cambodia. It violates the 1991 Paris Peace Accords and disenfranchises more than three million voters, over 40 percent of the electorate, who supported the CNRP at recent elections.

The request to dissolve the CNRP was filed by the Ministry of Interior on 6 October 2017 who claimed that the party had been plotting to overthrow the Government through a ‘Colour Revolution’ with the U.S. backing. On 16 October 2017, CPP lawmakers passed controversial amendments to the Law on Political Parties to redistribute CNRP parliamentary seats to minor parties, which had failed to win a single seat at the 2013 general election. The amendments also paved the way for the CPP to seize control of all 489 local council seats won by the CNRP in the 2017 commune elections. Meanwhile, Kem Sokha, the President of the CNRP, was detained on 3 September 2017 on trumped up charges of treason.

In tandem with this attack against the CNRP, civil society, and independent media have been increasingly targeted by Prime Minister Hun Sen’s

authoritarian regime. Several non governmental organizations (NGOs) notable members of the election monitoring group ‘Situation Room’ – were visited and intimidated by large contingents of security forces on the night of 15 November 2017. Former Radio Free Asia reporters, Oun Chhin and Yeang Socheameta, were arrested on 14 November 2017 and detained on suspicion of supplying their former employer with news reports which police have deemed tantamount to espionage. They run the risk of being sentenced to up to 15 years in prison.

The decision to outlaw Cambodia’s only significant and credible opposition force renders next year’s general election meaningless. It has also dealt a severe blow to attempts to build a functioning democracy and respect for human rights in the country.



Closed Roundtable on “The Role of Digital Media and Right Wing Politics”

11 December 2017

JAKARTA-On Monday, 11 December 2017, The Habibie Center held a closed discussion discussing the role of digital media and right-wing politics. We were also honored to have Prof. Anis Bajrektarevic to kick off the discussion. As we know, Indonesia recently faced dynamic interaction in social media regarding the election and another political momentum.

The spread of hate speech, hoax, and fake news is mushrooming in all over social media. Online hate speech, hoax, fake news, or even radicalization basically start in the real world or offline. Social media merely acts as echo-chamber from what is happening in the real world.

But we also cannot neglect the fact that emergence of social media power can be used by irresponsible groups of people who try to target vulnerable individuals and to spread their extremist ideology. Those vulnerable individuals usually experienced an extreme level of frustration; a sense of powerlessness or disenfranchisement; and an exposure to an ideology that does not only resonate emotionally but also deceptively offers a solution to frustration. Although the Internet is not necessarily the first touchpoint for extremist views, it often acts as an accelerant. Social media allows its users to exercise their freedom of speech and encourages people to

exercise their freedom of hate. They frequently use the phrase “freedom of speech” to defend their own right to voice out their opinions while actively attempt to silence others. Deriving from the result of the discussion, there are still hopes for the world where the people can be more responsible in using the Internet and social media. Sparks of hopes are put in a small but growing network of activists who work on the issues of justice, equality, and pluralism beyond identity politics. If these networks continue to develop and flourish, both online and on the ground, they may give us hope for a more just, inclusive, and plural Indonesia.





Professionalism of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in Political Year

21 December 2017

JAKARTA – On Thursday, 21 December 2017, The Habibie Center held its second Dialog Demokrasi entitled “Professionalism of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in Political Year” at The Habibie Center building. This particular Dialog Demokrasi featured Andi Widjajanto (Military Observer from Universitas Indonesia), Titi Anggraini (Executive Director of Perludem) and Indria Samego (Expert Board of The Habibie Center) with Muhamad Arif (researcher at The Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) discuss the prospect of neutrality of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in the upcoming political years; (b) identify the challenges of actualizing TNI professionalism; and (c) discuss the role of civil society in ensuring the neutrality of TNI.

On 9 December 2017, President Joko Widodo inaugurated Marshals Hadi Tjahjanto as a Commander of

Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) replacing General Gatot Nurmantyo. A number of challenges are waiting to be overcome by Marshals Hadi Tjahjanto as a Commander for TNI. A challenge that most highlighted is the enhancement of TNI professionalism, especially when concurrent regional elections approach in 2018 followed by legislative elections and presidential elections in 2019. With its structural, territorial and operational intelligent, TNI is potentially misused for certain political interest, both from within the TNI body and from the civil entity. The involvement of TNI in political practices during New Order era leaves the cultural problem in the relations between civil and military in Indonesia. Reflecting the execution of regional elections of DKI Jakarta last year and several regional elections in other regions, they indicate how the political contestation could end up with polarization in the elite circle and grassroots level. TNI neutrality

becomes important not only for securing the assurance military reformation agenda but also for guaranteeing that TNI can focus on its duty and its main function as national defense apparatus amidst threat dynamics to sovereignty and integration of nation. Another challenge that is not less important is strengthening the ability of TNI through the fulfillment of minimum essential force. Marshals Hadi Tjahjanto will be overseeing these crucial years in the context of an embodiment of minimum essential force in which the second stage will have completed in 2019 and the third stage which is the last stage will be started in 2020.

Retrieving the aforementioned matters, an opportunity for in-depth discussion is advantageous in order to identify challenges in the implementation of Professionalism of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in Political Year’ and possible recommendations to the implementation.”



**To be the Center of
Excellence of ASEAN
Related Issues**



ASEAN Studies Program

Talking ASEAN on The New US President

Thursday, Jan 19, 2017

JAKARTA – On Thursday, 19 January 2017, The Habibie Center (THC) held its Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “Southeast Asia and the New U.S. President: Mapping the Next Four Years” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This time, Talking ASEAN featured Mr. Adam Mulawarman Tugio (Director for North and Central American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Republic of Indonesia), Prof. Hikmahanto Juwana (Professor in International Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia), Mr. Lin Neumann (Managing Director at AmCham Indonesia), with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) moderating. The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) map the next four years of ASEAN-U.S. relations in light of Donald J. Trump’s inauguration as the 45th President of the U.S., (b) explore the possible changes and continuities in the U.S. foreign policy approaches in Southeast Asia and ASEAN in particular under Trump administration, (c) provide recommendations both to ensure U.S. foreign policy interest in Southeast Asia and ASEAN and to give insights as to what the policy makers in the U.S. and ASEAN should do to maintain the long-built relationships in the region. Since Donald Trump’s shocking victory as the President of the United States on 20 January, 2017, debates and skepticisms among policy-makers and observers in Southeast Asia emerged. Dominating the discourse

were: What will the U.S. policy towards Southeast Asian region look like? Will the “rebalance to Asia” continue? Will the U.S. deepen its engagement with ASEAN or disengage from the region instead? For decades, the U.S. has been a prominent actor that shape the developments in the regional politics of Southeast Asia. The inauguration of this new president as well as the period of uncertainty that will usher from his administration in regards to American foreign policy in the region, thus, deserves to be explored in depth.

Talking ASEAN on the Philippines

Thursday, Jan 26, 2017

JAKARTA – On Thursday, 26 January 2017, The Habibie Center (THC) held its Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “The Philippines as ASEAN Chair in 2017” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This particular Talking ASEAN featured H.E. Elizabeth P. Buensuceso (Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines to ASEAN), H.E. Jose Antonio Morato Tavares (Director-General for ASEAN Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Republic of Indonesia), Jamil Maidan Flores (Foreign Policy Observer and Columnist, The Jakarta Globe), with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) explore the Philippines’ deliverables in chairing ASEAN in 2017; (b) discuss the Philippines’

plans as ASEAN Chair in 2017 for ASEAN’s 50th Anniversary; (c) discuss the strengths and weaknesses of President Rodrigo Duterte as ASEAN Chairman and explore how his leadership style will affect the regional organization; (d) identify the challenges posed to ASEAN at large in 2017 and how the Philippines plan to address them; and (e) produce possible recommendations for the Philippines regarding its ASEAN chairmanship in 2017.

The year 2017 marks ASEAN’s golden jubilee as it celebrates its 50th anniversary, and at the same time, enters its second year of the ASEAN Economic Community. As the ASEAN Chairmanship passes on to the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, the President of the Philippines, ASEAN will be under intense spotlight with experts and analysts interpreting his every move, statements, and comments. The Philippines’ chairmanship of ASEAN also comes at a time of great uncertainty for the region with an increasingly assertive China and an uncertain United States under the unpredictable Donald J Trump at the helm.

An opportunity for in-depth discussion, therefore, is advantageous to address as well as identify opportunities and challenges from the Philippines’ view as the ASEAN Chair in 2017.

Talking ASEAN with Canadian Expert

Monday, Feb 13, 2017

“JAKARTA – On Monday, 13 February 2017, The Habibie Center (THC) together with the Canadian Mission to ASEAN held its Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “Middle Power Possibilities at a Moment of Turbulence in the Asia-Pacific” at Fairmont Hotel, Jakarta. This particular Talking ASEAN featured H.E. Marty Natalegawa (former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia (2009-2014)), Dr. Paul Evans (Professor, Institute of Asian Research and Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia), Prof. Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar (Chair, Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, The Habibie Center), Mr. Rene Pattiradjawane (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) with Ms.

Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) understand what middle powers are and whether states such as Indonesia, Canada as well as regional groupings such as ASEAN qualify as middle powers; (b) understand the possible role of middle powers in contemporary global politics with a particular focus on Trump’s America and the rising influence of China; (c) explore the challenges and limitations of middle power status and how these can be overcome; and (d) promote the norms of rule-based regional order especially in the context of ASEAN.

Several countries in the Asia-Pacific region have at different times and in different ways championed the idea of playing a distinctive ‘Middle Power’ role in reducing tensions and moving

towards a strong and inclusive rule-based order. Among those that have been labeled as middle powers are Canada, Australia, South Korea and occasionally Japan, Indonesia and ASEAN itself. In a period of deep strategic uncertainty and unpredictability, the Middle Power role is becoming more important and more difficult than ever. Accordingly, this public dialogue pays special attention to options and constraints at a moment of severe strategic uncertainty caused by a shifting balance of power, China’s growing influence, and the unpredictability of President Trump’s America. Can middle power countries maintain and strengthen institutions and habits of a rule-based regional order at a time when liberal world order seems to be fracturing? What kinds of Middle Power leadership and new coalitions are needed and possible?



Talking ASEAN Business Series on ASEAN, RCEP, and TPP

Monday, Mar 6, 2017

JAKARTA - On Monday, 6 March 2017, The Habibie Center in partnership with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic Indonesia, the Bina Nusantara University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue Council, and the AEC Center of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia held its Talking ASEAN: The Business Series entitled "Prospects and Challenges of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership amidst Uncertain Future of the Trans-Pacific Partnership" at the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs. This particular Talking ASEAN: The Business Series featured H. E. Amb. Nguyen Hoanh Nam (Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to ASEAN), Erry Hardianto (ISD Board of Director and Country Manager of Maersk Line in Indonesia and The Philippines), Kiki Verico (Head of Macroeconomic and International Economic Research Group Institute for Economic and Social Research (LPEM FEB UI), Dr. Achmad Shauki (Senior Advisor for Economic and Public Policy, Australia Indonesia Partnership for Economic Governance (AIPEG). The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) discuss the recent and

potential future developments of RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) and the TPP, (Trans-Pacific Partnership) especially amidst the withdrawal of the US from the later ; (b) identify the current potential issues and challenges of RCEP, with an additional discussion on the future of the TPP that is becoming more uncertain; (c) assist the Indonesian government to continuously shape its trade agenda within the mega-trade deals in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. Shortly after taking office, President trump signed an executive order withdrawing the US from the TPP. Trump administration sees the TPP as a 'potential disaster' to the national economic interests of the United States. He also expressed for one-on-one, bilateral, trade negotiations. With the uncertainty surrounding the TPP's future, attention is now shifting towards the RCEP to serve as the next best hope for trade hungry Asian nations. In order to make RCEP more relevant for the Asia-Pacific, there have been suggestions for the existing participants of this trade deal to consider expanding the membership of RCEP, whilst, at the same time, improving its level of ambitions to match those of the TPP. Whilst feasible, these suggestions also have the potential of running counter with ASEAN's own initial intention to address persistent noodle-bowl syndrome that often negatively affect the effectiveness of its free trade agreements.

3rd FGD ASEAN Common Visa

Tuesday, March 21, 2017

JAKARTA - On Tuesday, 21 March 2017 The Habibie Center held its 3rd Focus Group Discussion on ASEAN Visa. This FGD was split into four structured discussions. In the first part, the project team presented our initial research finding regarding the current visa policies of the ten ASEAN member states for non-ASEAN nationals as well as the existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements on visa policies in the ASEAN region. This discussion was followed by an open discussion in which participants were invited to give their input and feedback on the initial findings. In the Structured Discussion Parts 2-4 (covering political-security, economic, and socio-cultural aspects respectively), the Senior Researchers of the project presented the initial issues and challenges of the ASEAN Common Visa implementation which have been identified before inviting discussants to give their own comments and feedback. This was followed by an open discussion where all participants were invited to share their views and to identify which key issues and challenges the study should focus on. The objectives of this Focus Group Discussion were to: (a) gather representatives/experts from the ten ASEAN member state's embassies and permanent



representatives based in Jakarta; (b) seek input and feedback from our initial findings on the current visa policies of the ten ASEAN Member States for non-ASEAN nationals as well as the existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements on visa policies in the ASEAN region (i.e. the Thailand-Cambodia ACMECS Single Visa); (c) discuss further the issues and challenges surrounding the implementation of an ASEAN Common Visa based on the three perspectives of political-security, business-economy, and socio-cultural; (d) identify which key issues and challenges the study should focus on based on the recommendations from the FGD participants.

Talking ASEAN on Women and AEC

Thursday, Mar 30, 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday March 30, 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic Indonesia, BINUS University International, Indonesia Service Dialogue, and the AEC (ASEAN Economic Community) Center of the Ministry of Trade of The Republic of Indonesia held its

Talking ASEAN: The Business Series on “Women and the World of Work: Achieving Gender Equality through the ASEAN Economic Community at JWC Campus (Rppm 310), Binus University International.” This Talking ASEAN featured Ms. Nunki Juniarti (Representative Committee for International Relations Department, Indonesian National Council of Women’s Organization (KOWANI), a member of ASEAN Confederation of Women’s Organization (ACWO)), Ms. AY Tjhing Phan (Tax Leader PWC Indonesia and Indonesia Service Dialogue (ISD) Board of Founders), Ms. Khariroh Ali (Commissioner, National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan), and Ms. Sita Aripurnami (Executive Director of Women Research Institute (WRI) Indonesia) with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) moderating. The objectives of this talking ASEAN were to: (a) explore the challenges and opportunities presented by the evolution of work for women empowerment in Southeast Asia (b) review ASEAN’s performance in realising gender equality through economic integration (c) understand the impact of AEC for women in the region (d) give recommendations

for the improvement of women empowerment in AEC to achieve gender equality.

International Women’s Day is commemorated annually in March to celebrate the social, economic, and cultural achievements of women as well as to aggrandize the call for accelerating gender equality. The theme for 2017’s International Women’s Day is “Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50-50 by 2030.” The evolution of the world of work has presented significant challenges and opportunities for women. In Southeast Asia, women’s participation in the economy is persistently lower across all ASEAN countries and mainly concentrated in the agriculture, garment, tourism, and care service sectors. The majority of women in these sectors are employed in vulnerable jobs, usually at the bottom-end of the supply chain or in informal care work, with an almost complete absence of access to benefits and social protection. Although women have contributed substantially to economic development through large amounts of unpaid care work, such as household tasks and child-rearing, their contribution remains invisible and unaccounted as an important element of national welfare. In the era of economic integration and evolution of work, women empowerment and gender equality in ASEAN are becoming more important and more challenging than ever. In light of this, The Habibie Center opened a chance for more in-depth discussion through this Talking ASEAN on Women and AEC.



Talking ASEAN on Human Trafficking

Wednesday, May 31, 2017

JAKARTA – On Wednesday, 31 May 2017, The Habibie Center (THC) held its Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “Combating Human Trafficking in ASEAN” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This particular Talking ASEAN featured Mark Getchell (Chief of Mission, IOM Indonesia), Febionesta (Chairperson, SUAKA – Indonesian Civil Society Network for Refugee Protection), and Collie Brown (UNODC Country Manager, Indonesia), and Mr. Julianto (Head of Human Trafficking Crime Unit, Criminal Investigation Agency, National Police of Indonesia) with Mr. A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi (Head, ASEAN Studies Program, The Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) review the current trend of human trafficking in Southeast Asia; (b) examine the existing ASEAN mechanism in countering human trafficking; (c) identify the challenges by the current ASEAN mechanism; and (d) come up with a new sustainable strategy to combat human trafficking.

As an illegal industry, human trafficking has victimised millions of people around the world. Recognising the magnitude of the problem, ASEAN has joined the global effort to combat human trafficking. Human trafficking, especially women and children trafficking, has received considerable attention in ASEAN. At the regional level, several treaty and non-treaty

instruments exist as the overall guideline for ASEAN’s efforts in countering human trafficking. There are also various national and bilateral instruments that are committed to eliminating trafficking in persons. All these efforts are regarded as an important commitment by ASEAN to deliver more effective counter-trafficking measures. However, the prevalence of human trafficking cases proves that the existing ASEAN mechanism in countering human trafficking is not effective. There need to be more sustainable solutions to supplement the existing efforts.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Workshop on Trafficking in Persons

Mon-Thursday, Apr 3-6, 2017

SEMARANG - As approved by the 22nd ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on August 6, 2015 and reconfirmed by the 23rd ARF Ministerial Meeting in Vientiane, Lao PDR on July 25, 2016, the ARF Workshop on Trafficking in Persons, co-chaired by Indonesia and the European Union, was held in Semarang, Indonesia on April 4-5, 2017. This event was supported by the Netherlands in collaboration with The Habibie Center. The ARF Workshop itself ran for one and a half days and was divided into seven agenda items that covered: Opening Remarks by the Co-Chairs; Introduction to TIP: Threat Assessment and Strategy Building; Legal Frameworks as Concrete Foundation in Combating TIP; Multi-Level Efforts Against TIP; Criminal

and Police Aspects of TIP, including Organized Crime Network and Identification of Victims; Ways Forward: Opportunities and Challenges in ARF; and Closing Remarks by the Co-Chairs.

The ARF Workshop on Trafficking in Persons highlighted the importance of: The opportunity and timely decision of the ARF to include TIP as a new priority area of its Work Plan on CTTC, serving the interest of all ARF Participants in addressing the challenges brought by this threat; Understanding the distinction between, and acknowledging possible overlaps of, trafficking in persons and people smuggling to handle the cases more effectively; Upholding relevant international laws and regulations; Building capacity of the relevant officials at strategic and operational levels; Engaging all stakeholders in the process of developing policies, preventing, prosecuting, protecting, and strengthening partnership, including community and private sector.

Refining existing legal instruments at all levels in order to keep up with trends, dynamics, and challenges of the issue; Taking into consideration the push and pull factors of TIP in formulating policies at all levels; Addressing the push and pull factors of TIP as preventive measures; Mainstreaming and strengthening of human rights approach in dealing with TIP cases; Strengthening cooperation while improving coordination and synergy among regional and international cooperative mechanisms/frameworks; Making full use of the establishment of the ACTIP, as the main regional

reference in addressing TIP in a holistic and comprehensive manner, within the ARF and SAARC countries; Sharing common rule of law and principles, including those reflecting in ACTIP in tackling all different aspects of TIP.

Special Talking ASEAN on The Role of Agricultural Trade and Investment Towards Achieving Food Security in ASEAN

11 April 2017

JAKARTA – On Tuesday, 11 Apr 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, BINUS University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue, and the AEC Center of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, with the support from the embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands held its Special Talking ASEAN: The Business Series dialogue entitled “The Role of Agricultural Trade and Investment Towards Achieving Food Security in ASEAN” at Le Meridien Hotel Jakarta. This Special Talking ASEAN featured Dr. Suthad Setboonsarg (Member of Board of Trustees of International Rice Research Institute), Mr. Thomas Darmawan (Chairman of the Permanent Committee of Food Industries at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)), Dr. Alexander C. Chandra, (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) as speakers and Ms. Fina Astriana (Researcher, The Habibie Center) moderating. The objectives of this special Talking ASEAN were : (a) To discuss the current state of food security in ASEAN, (b) To identify ways in

which economic openness, especially through trade and investment, can contribute to food security in ASEAN (c) To explore available business opportunities in ASEAN’s agriculture and food industries (d) To generate relevant policy recommendations to facilitate further reforms and economic openness in ASEAN’s agricultural sector (e) To provide a networking platform for agriculture-related businesses and other relevant stakeholders (f) To officially launch “Agriculture in ASEAN: A Trade and Investment Guidebook”.

Food security remains a major policy concern for many countries, including those in Southeast Asia. Global climate change, rising demand for food as a result of population growth, international food price volatility, poverty, and conflict are said to be some of major contributors to food insecurity. There has also been increased recognition that a lack of investment in agriculture and related infrastructure, barriers to trade (especially with respect to agricultural and food products), and insufficient regional cooperation and coordination are also factors contributing to food insecurity worldwide. Securing a balance between food security and trade openness, therefore, remains a challenge of ASEAN. In light with this, The Habibie Center opened a more in-depth discussion regarding this issue.

4th FGD ASEAN Common Visa

Thursday, June 15, 2017

This FGD involved 25 participants made up of The Habibie Center’s research team, representatives from business organization and government agencies. The project

team presented their research objectives and was followed by an open discussion in which participants were invited to give their input and feedback on the findings. The objectives of this FGD were : (a) To gather representatives from business and other relevant associations of ASEAN and non-ASEAN nationals in Jakarta that are potential end-users of the ASEAN Common Visa; (b) To seek input and feedback from our initial findings on the current visa policies of the ten ASEAN Member States for non-ASEAN nationals; (c) To discuss further the issues and challenges surrounding the implementation of an ASEAN Common Visa from the perspective of an end-user; (d) To identify which key issues and challenges the study should focus on based on the recommendations from the FGD participants.

As we know, ASEAN has emerged as one of the largest economic zones in the world. However, ASEAN needs to consider a more strategic initiative to facilitate a secured and freer movement of people. ASEAN Common Visa would be an important initiative within ASEAN to advance the region’s economic growth. On the economic perspective, the common visa policy would further support the strategic importance of the tourism industry for the sustainable socio-economic growth of the ASEAN Member States and the diversity in cultures, economy, and the complementary advantages across the region. In addition to the economic imperatives of regional visa, there are also the

political-security and socio-cultural aspects to be reflected upon. A move towards an ASEAN Common Visa would require the ten ASEAN Member States to harmonize the different visa policies with their own characteristics, strategic outlook, and threat perception. The subject of border management would also be a major challenge to discuss, considering that it has always been a major issue among the ASEAN Member States. Moreover, it's also crucial to take into account the future role of ASEAN common visa policy in the establishment of a peaceful, economically integrated and advanced region centered on and oriented to the people of ASEAN.

While this is a relatively new initiative for the region, the much older regional bloc, the European Union (EU), has been implementing the single visa policy under the Schengen model for the last fifteen years. As EU has enjoyed the benefit of having a common visa policy, it is ASEAN's turn to explore the similar initiative by projecting to the EU's experience. According to the aforementioned background, it is important to come up with a study to provide research-based policy recommendations on the future direction of ASEAN visa policy and to inform ASEAN policy-makers about the pro and cons of ASEAN Common Visa based on a multi-perspectives comparative analysis with the Schengen model.

Talking ASEAN on New Southbound Policy

Tuesday, July 11, 2017

JAKARTA- On Tuesday, 11 July 2017, The Habibie Center (THC)



held its Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled "Taiwan's New Southbound Policy: Implications for ASEAN" at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This particular Talking ASEAN featured Mr. John Chen (Representative, Taipei Economic and Trade Office, Jakarta), Luh Nyoman Ratih Wagiswari Kabinawa (Lecturer Department of International Relations BINUS University), and Doddy Rahadi (Director of Metal Industry, Ministry of Industry) as speakers, with Dr. Alexander C. Chandra (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) find out about the New Southbound Policy and its difference with the previous Southbound Policy; (b) find out Taiwan's initial aims from the New Southbound Policy; (c) discuss Taiwan's hopes and expectations from ASEAN countries in response to the New Southbound Policy; and (d) discuss how the New Southbound policy shall operate in face of some diplomatic obstacles.

Last year, Taiwan launched the "New Southbound Policy" aimed at enhancing trade and economic ties between Taipei and countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the

South Pacific. As the name suggests, the New Southbound Policy is not entirely a novel initiative. Two previous policies, however, had the focus to simply find an inexpensive manufacturing base with a low-cost supply of labor for Taiwanese businesses. In contrast, the New Southbound Policy is intended to reinforce a sense of economic community between Taiwan and 18 countries and also envisages ASEAN as an extension of Taiwan's domestic market to a situation where Taiwanese products and services are able to meet the needs of the region. The New Southbound Policy is said to be very much in line with the objectives of the ASEAN community, however, there are diplomatic obstacles as ASEAN remains committed to the One China Policy.

Regarding the issue above, The Habibie Center through this Talking ASEAN discussion opened an opportunity for in-depth discussion as it will be advantageous to address as well as identify deliverables and challenges of implementing the New Southbound Policy in ASEAN, and possible recommendations for such implementation.

Special Talking ASEAN on Renewable Energy

Wednesday, Jul 12, 2017

JAKARTA – On Wednesday, 12 July 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, BINUS University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue, and the AEC Center of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, with the support from the embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands held its Special Talking ASEAN: The Business Series dialogue entitled “Investing in ASEAN’s Renewable Energy Resources: Opportunities and Challenges” at Pullman Hotel Jakarta. This particular Special Talking ASEAN: The Business Series will feature Mr. Arie Rahmadi (Researcher of BPPT, Ordinary Member of METI (Renewable Energy Society Indonesia), and Expert Team of Institute for Green Technology of The Habibie Center), Mr. Thomas Wagner (Head of Energy Working Group, EuroCham in Indonesia), Mr. Christopher Zamora (Manager of ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Programme, ASEAN Centre for Energy), and Mr. Sunandar (Assistant Deputy Minister for Energy Infrastructure, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia). The opening remarks were delivered by Mr. Hadi Kuntjara, Ph.D. (Deputy Director for Operations, The Habibie Center) and Ms. Brechtje Klandermans (Acting Head of Political Department, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Indonesia) and. Ms. Netty Muharni

(Assistant Deputy Minister for Regional and Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia) delivered the closing remarks. The event was moderated by Ms. Hana Hanifah (Researcher of ASEAN Studies Program, The Habibie Center).

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (1) discuss the current development of renewable energy sector in ASEAN; (2) identify ways in which economic openness, especially through investment, can contribute to renewable energy development in ASEAN; (3) generate relevant policy recommendations to facilitate further reforms and economic openness in ASEAN’s renewable energy sector; and (4) officially launch “Renewable Energy Sector in ASEAN: An Investment Guidebook”. Envisaged to be a single market and production base, speculations abound over the ability of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) to transform the region to become one of the global economic powerhouses in the foreseeable future. This, along with the increasing number of the region’s population, requires ASEAN Member States (AMS) to identify and develop environmentally-friendly,

efficient energy solutions in order to be sustainable. Unfortunately, the ASEAN economy remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels, and this brings about concerns over energy security and environmental degradation. In this regard, ASEAN aims to develop its renewable energy sector to meet the demand for energy and to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Although there is little doubt that ASEAN’s renewable energy potentials are vast, the development of renewable energy is not only capital-intensive but are also relatively expensive to be developed by ASEAN countries. ASEAN, therefore, needs to create a conducive setting to facilitate investment and commercialization of renewable energy through better regulations and clear policies.

In light of this, the Habibie Center held Special Talking ASEAN: The Business Series on “Investing in ASEAN’s Renewable Energy Resources: Opportunities and Challenges” and the launching of “Renewable Energy in ASEAN: An Investment Guidebook” for in-depth discussion and address the challenges above.





Talking ASEAN on MRA

Thursday, 27 July 2017

“JAKARTA – On Thursday, 27 July 2017, The Habibie Center (THC), the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, BINUS University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue Council, and the AEC Center of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia held Talking ASEAN: The Business Series dialogue entitled “Skilled Labour Mobility in the ASEAN Economic Community: Progress and Challenges” at BINUS University International. This public dialogue featured Ms Yuniyati Chuzaifah (Vice Chairperson, National Commission on Violence Against Women/Komnasa Perempuan), Dr. Vishnu Juwono (Lecturer in Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, University of Indonesia) Mr. I Gusti Putu Laksaguna (Secretary of the Tourism Business Certification Commission, Ministry of Tourism, Republic of Indonesia), Dr. Kun Wardana, (Director of UNI

Apro ICTS) and Ms. Mega Irena (Assistant Director/Head, Labor and Civil Service Division, Human Development Directorate, ASEAN-Socio-Cultural Community Department, ASEAN Secretariat) as resource speakers. The event was moderated by Mr. Agustha L. Tobing (Economics Researcher, The Habibie Center).

The objectives of this conference were to: (a) discuss the recent developments regarding skilled labour mobility in ASEAN; (b) discuss changes, if any, of the structure of foreign labour markets in AMS after two years of AEC implementation; (c) identify current changes in institutional and regulatory frameworks in both national and regional level to better facilitate skilled labour mobility of in the region; and (d) facilitate discussion critical in advancing further reform efforts to deepen and widen labour mobility across the region.

ASEAN Member States have agreed on the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) to facilitate the movement of professionals

or skilled labor in ASEAN, particularly in eight sectors of engineering services, nursing services, architectural services, surveying qualifications, medical practitioners, dental practitioners, accountancy services, and tourism professionals. However, the free movement of skilled labor has been largely hampered by structural constraints found in the national labor institutions and regulations of each AMS. The lack of political and public will in the pursuit of increased labor mobility also hampers the implementation of the MRA.

In light of this, The Habibie Center, the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, BINUS University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue Council, and the AEC Center of the Ministry of Trade of The Republic of Indonesia opened a more in-depth discussion through our Talking ASEAN: The Business Series dialogue discussing “Skilled Labour Mobility in the ASEAN Economic Community: Progress and Challenges”.

Talking ASEAN on R2P

Monday, 14 August 2017

JAKARTA – On Monday, 14 August 2017, The Habibie Center (THC) held its Talking ASEAN dialogue entitled “Mainstreaming R2P and Atrocities Prevention in ASEAN: Relevance, Challenges, and Prospects” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta. This particular Talking ASEAN featured Dr. Noel Morada (Director, Regional Diplomacy, and Capacity Building, Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect), Ms. Amalia Sustikarini (Lecturer, BINUS University), and Mr. Benhard Ruben Frtiz Sumigar (Researcher, Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)) with Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director,

The Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) understand the development of the R2P principle in Southeast Asia, (b) identify the progress and challenges in promoting this principle in the region, (c) come up with possible recommendations in mainstreaming R2P.

Since 2005, ASEAN Member States have pledged their commitment to the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle in conjunction with that of the United Nations.

ASEAN has pledged to adhere to the R2P principle as evidently seen from the establishment of the three pillars serving as the critical foundations for the institution in understanding this principle. This three pillars also show the

readiness and the commitment of ASEAN in living up the R2P principle. However, we reckon that the issue and scope of the R2P principle are still contested and under an intensive scrutiny.

Transnational issues such as terrorism, humanitarian crisis and other emerging non-traditional securities in ASEAN, as well as the Association’s current agenda of regionalization and deepening its integration, the need to construct a new understanding of the R2P principle is more vital than ever.

After twelve years of the pledge at the World Summit 2005, the relevance and implementation of the R2P principle in the ASEAN are still in question. Concerns about the mechanisms and prospects of the implementation of the R2P principle in the region are continuously emerging from the perspectives of various stakeholder. Thus, this matter deserves to be explored and better clarified comprehensively and thoroughly. In light of this, The Habibie Center presented a more in-depth discussion on this matter through its Talking ASEAN entitled “Mainstreaming R2P and Atrocities Prevention in ASEAN: Relevance, Challenges, and Prospects”.



Special Talking ASEAN on ASEAN Connectivity

Tuesday, 22 August 2017

JAKARTA – On Tuesday, 22 August, 2017 The Habibie Center in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, BINUS University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue (ISD), and the AEC Center of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, with the support from the embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, held its Talking ASEAN: The Business Series on “ASEAN Connectivity 2025 Agenda: Consolidating the Single Market Through Maritime Logistics” at the Le Meridien Hotel, Jakarta.

This event featured Dr. Raldi Hendro Koestor (Senior Advisor for Economic Relation, Human and Cultural Development, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and Vice National Coordinator of MPAC 2025), Dr. Fauziah Zen (Senior Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East ASIA (ERIA)), Dr. Zamroni Salim (Senior Researcher, The Habibie Center, Author of the Guidebook), Ms. Sofie Tolk (Commercial Representative of Southeast Asia, Port of Rotterdam International), and Ms. Liana Trisnawati (President Director of PT. Terminal Borneo Indonesia and Secretary General of Port Corporation Association Indonesia (ABUPI)).

The opening remarks were delivered by Mr. Hadi Kuntjara, Ph.D. (Deputy Director for Operations, The Habibie Center) and Ms. Brechtje Klandermans (Acting Head of Political Department, Embassy

of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Indonesia). Ms. Netty Muharni (Assistant Deputy Minister for Regional and Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia) delivered the closing remarks. This event was moderated by Mr. Agustha Lumban Tobing (Economics researcher of The Habibie Center’s ASEAN Studies Program).

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (1) discuss the current state of play of MPAC 2025 implementation; (2) identify ways in which economic openness, especially through investment, can contribute to maritime logistics development in ASEAN; (3) generate relevant policy recommendations to facilitate further reforms and economic openness in ASEAN’s maritime logistics sector; (4) provide a networking platform for maritime logistics-related businesses and other relevant stakeholders; and (5) officially launch “Maritime Logistics in ASEAN: An Investment Guidebook”.

To build maritime connectivity, ASEAN identified several projects that cover the development of maritime transport and inland waterways to reduce the cost of intra-regional shipping and trading. ASEAN’s own desire to enhance the connectivity of the region offers investors from ASEAN and beyond the opportunity to enjoy the growth potential of the region’s maritime logistics sector. However, ASEAN needs to consider some of the emerging trends that will influence its connectivity projects, such as the increasing need for infrastructure funding, and the emergence of disruptive technologies. Equally important is the emerging inter-regional infrastructure development initiatives that may intersect with ASEAN’s vision and plans. ASEAN should carefully consider the geopolitical interests that underpin all the initiatives, and work on a partnership scheme that best serves the region’s political, economic, and socio-cultural interests.



Talking ASEAN @50

Thursday, 31 August 2017

JAKARTA – On Thursday, 31 August 2017, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, The Habibie Center, BINUS University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue Council, Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Indonesian Entrepreneur Organization (HIPPI) held its Special Talking ASEAN: The Business Series on ASEAN @50: Making the AEC Work for the People at Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Welcoming remarks delivered by Dr. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo (Secretary for Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs) and Keynote speech presented by Dr. Darmin Nasution (Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia). This Talking ASEAN featured Dr. Rizal Affandi Lukman, (Deputy for International Economic Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia), Dr. Ponciano S. Intal (Senior Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia), Ms. Nora'in Ali (Head of Enterprise and Stakeholders Engagement Division, ASEAN Secretariat), Ms. Shinta Widjaja Kamdani (Vice Chairwoman of International Relations, Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)), Dr. Suryani Sidik Motik, MGA (Chairperson of the Indonesian Entrepreneur Organization (HIPPI)), Mr. Enrico Pitono (CEO Matata Corporation UK Limited) as speakers, with Dr.

Alexander C. Chandra (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center) serving as a moderator.

With the objectives of examining ASEAN's progress in making its economic integration initiatives relevant for the citizens, this special edition of Talking ASEAN: The Business Series also aimed to facilitate discussions amongst relevant stakeholders concerning potential AEC-related issues, challenges, and opportunities in the next 50 years of ASEAN.

Born fifty years ago amid turmoil in the region, the launching of the ASEAN Community reflects the intentions of the regions' policymakers to transform ASEAN beyond its traditional role as a conflict diffuser to becoming a regional community that aims to create a resilient, inclusive, people-oriented, and people-centered region.

Despite this, ASEAN is still criticised as being an elite-centered organization that prevents itself from being able to effectively engage with its citizens. Although efforts to democratize ASEAN have been a painstakingly long and arduous process, the grouping has come a long way from being an entire elites, 'top-bottom' Association to a regional organization that is more accommodative - albeit slowly-towards a more people-oriented regional community.

In view of high expectation given to ASEAN to become a major global economic actor, there is a necessity

for the Association to reform itself to meet global and regional challenges and opportunities, while, at the same time, remaining relevant to its citizens. Therefore, the institutionalization of engagement process between ASEAN and its stakeholders must be enhanced to ensure that AEC will provide real benefits for the people.

Special Talking ASEAN on EU and ASEAN

Tuesday, 19 September 2017

Special Talking ASEAN: The Business Series features an opening remark from Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center) and H.E. Amb. Rob Swartbol (Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands), a keynote speech from H.E. Amb. Francisco Fontan Pardo (Ambassador of the European Union to ASEAN), and a talk-show featuring Mr. Bahris Paseng (Assistant Deputy Minister for Europe, Africa and Middle East Economic Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs), Mr. Chris Humphrey (Executive Director, EU – ASEAN Business Council), Ms. Nurmala Martin (Former Head of the EU Desk, Investment Coordinating Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BKPM)), Mr. Gustaaf Reerink (Foreign Counsel, ABNR - Counsellors at Law), Dr. Yeo Lay Hwee (Director of the European Union Centre in Singapore), Mr. Anangga W. Roosdiono (Chairman of ASEAN Business Advisory Council Indonesia) as speakers, with Dr. Alexander C. Chandra (Associate

Fellow, The Habibie Center) serving as a moderator.

Plans to establish an ASEAN-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) were in the works in 2007. However, the negotiation was halted in 2009. Since the postponement of the inter-regional trade talks between EU and ASEAN, the EU has started bilateral negotiations with individual ASEAN member states with the hopes of it being a stepping stone for a joint ASEAN-EU FTA. However, recently, ASEAN and EU have expressed interest to resume the FTA negotiations during the joint press conference of the 15th ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM)-EU Trade Commissioner Consultations in March 2017. As ASEAN and the EU are celebrating

their 40th partnership anniversary, trade and investment relations between the two regions are gaining momentum, not only to contribute to the global economic stability but also to further strengthen each region's integration project, especially in attaining the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

It is against these background that The Habibie Center, and in partnership with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the BINUS University International, Indonesia Services Dialogue Council, the Ministry of Trade of Republic of Indonesia, and the Indonesian Entrepreneurs Organization (HIPPI), intends to organise a Special Talking ASEAN: The Business Series

on “40th Anniversary of ASEAN-EU Partnership: Strengthening Trade and Investment Relations”.

The Special Talking ASEAN aims to: (a) discuss the current state of ASEAN-EU trade and investment relations; (b) identify ways in which ASEAN-EU relations can contribute toward the strengthening of an ASEAN Economic Community; (c) explore available business opportunities in both regions to enhance EU projects in ASEAN as well as ASEAN projects in the EU; (d) generate relevant policy recommendations to facilitate further reforms towards an ASEAN-EU Free Trade Agreement; and (e) provide a networking platform for entrepreneurs, businessmen, and other relevant stakeholders.



TETO Roundtable Discussion
Monday, 6 November 2017

JAKARTA - On Monday, 6 September 2017, The Habibie Center hosted the 1st TETO Roundtable Discussion on the “19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China” at The Habibie Center Building in Jakarta.

This roundtable featured an expert panel made up of Rene Pattiradjawane (Chairman of the Center for Chinese Studies Foundation & Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center), and Muhamad Arif (Researcher at the ASEAN Studies Program, The Habibie Center), attended by ASEAN Studies Program researchers and representatives from TETO. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is mostly about Xi Jinping’s power consolidation—solidifying his position as the “ideological arbiter” of the country. The Congress’s decision to write Xi Jinping’s name and thoughts into the party constitution also made him equal with the nation’s founding father, Mao Zedong. Furthermore, considering that all six of Xi’s fellow members of the Politburo Standing Committee are over the 60s and have no potentials to be the next successor, it is very likely that Xi Jinping plans to retain his control over the country even after his second term of leadership expires.

As his power base consolidated, Xi Jinping might have more time and space to work on the unfinished business in the incoming short and medium terms. While his first five years of as the General Secretary mostly spent to enforce party discipline and internal unity, Xi Jinping can turn his attention to outstanding tasks including economic reforms. During the Congress, he has signaled his tolerance for slower economic growth, something that China, and in fact, the world, needs now. It is not in the interest of China or other countries to see China’s economy grows uncontrolled and implode.

In the second term of his presidency, Xi Jinping has more leverage to integrate his personal thoughts and views to the country’s foreign policy. We will see more of personality-driven foreign policy within Xi Jinping’s administration. This would give Xi Jinping more confidence in dealing with President Trump who himself has been disrupting United States’ traditional foreign policy approach with his own thoughts. While for Indonesia, this type of foreign policy might also mean a good thing. President Joko Widodo has been known for feeling comfortable dealing with President Xi Jinping as both are considered men-of-action who fancy tangible results.



Aims to build and maintain network of Indonesian experts on China-related issues. And to deepen Indonesian understanding on China, as both state and civilisation, as well as the implications of the rise of China for Indonesia and the region.

A nighttime photograph of a city skyline, likely Shanghai, featuring several prominent skyscrapers. The buildings are illuminated with various lights, including blue and white. The Shanghai Tower is the tallest building, glowing with blue light. Other buildings have white and yellow lights. The sky is dark blue.

Centre for Chinese Studies

THC-CCS Roundtable II

Friday, Jan 27, 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 27 January 2017. The Habibie Center in collaboration with Center for Chinese Studies held its second closed roundtable discussion. The rise of People Republic of China (PRC) as a new emerging power in international politics and economics encourages the reemerging discourse of Chinese diaspora. This issue has always been an interesting one in the bilateral relations between PRC and Indonesia and also for Indonesian identity-building itself. We cannot neglect the fact that Chinese diaspora could boost both China's and the destination country' economy. The Chinese diaspora cannot be neglected from the discussion of Indonesian socio-political dynamics. Recognizing the importance of the Chinese diaspora in Indonesia, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Center for Chinese Studies held the second THC-CCS Roundtable Series on "Chinese Diaspora in the modernization of China's Revival." This closed roundtable discussion featured Dr. Thung Ju Lan as the speaker and invited 15 active participants. The objectives of this closed roundtable discussion were to: a. identify challenges and opportunities faced by the Indonesian government and his people in realizing multiculturalism within its society with Chinese diaspora as part of its society b. discuss the role and potential of the Chinese diaspora in Indonesia, with an emphasis on becoming the bridging the bilateral relations between Indonesia and PRC.



THC-CCS Roundtable III

Friday, Mar 3, 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 3 March 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Centre for Chinese Studies Indonesia held its third closed Roundtable Discussion on "Understanding China Series: The Future of China's Outward Investment". This discussion involved a keynote speaker and 15 active participants. The objectives of this dialogue were to: a. discuss the desirability and sustainability of Chinese outward investment globally with the emphasis in Southeast Asia, b. explore the underlying rationales behind China's aggressive investment overseas, c. explore ways in which Indonesia could take the advantage of China's increasing capacity for foreign investment.

Due to China's massive economic reforms in the 1970s, China's economy has been virtually transformed to be the second largest economy in the world. Following China's admission into the World Trade Organization in 2001, China's exponential exports have reached a sustainable high-growth rate.

Beijing's foreign reserves have amounted to possibly the largest that any country has ever had due to the export level that surpasses the import level since 1994, together with the existence of more relaxed outward investment policies. These two factors pave ways for Beijing to be one of the largest investors in the world.

THC - CCS Roundtable IV Friday, Mar 31, 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 31 March 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Centre for Chinese Studies Indonesia held its fourth closed roundtable discussion on “The OBOR’s Light - Igniting New Global Trade Corridors”. This discussion featured Yeremia Lalisang as the resource speaker and 15 active participants. The objectives of this dialogue were to: a. discuss the grand strategy of the OBOR initiative and the possible opportunity that may arise to infrastructure starved countries such as Indonesia; b. discuss the political consideration behind the OBOR vision of the Chinese government; c. discuss the feasibility of China as the figurehead of this massive project and the risks posed by the project; d. identify the stances of the beneficiary countries like Indonesia on the Chinese-funded projects.

As the background of the discussion, Chinese President Xi Jinping’s most ambitious foreign policy initiative, One Belt One Road (OBOR, also called the New Silk Road), aims to build a network of transportation, energy, and communication infrastructure connecting Europe, Asia, and Africa, with the hopes of igniting the vast economic potential of a more interconnected region. The Chinese government have so far announced more than US\$ 900 billion worth of construction projects (with some already underway), and is envisaging at least another US\$ 4 trillion worth of projects.

As many developing countries in the world are now furiously rebuilding their infrastructure bases in order to modernize their economy, China’s OBOR plan has generally been welcomed. Some developing countries are also searching for funding and also the manpower with the technical skills to build such advanced infrastructure bases, both of which are relatively scarce in such countries. In Southeast Asia alone, various Chinese companies have pledged to help finance and work on at least 130 projects worth around US\$ 250 billion; projects such as a 350 KM high-speed railway between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore that would take only ninety minutes (one of the most high-profile projects in recent memory) or waste management projects in the Philippines.

In regards to funding, the Chinese government has employed its state- and commercially-owned banks to finance the deals ranging from the

few millions of dollars as well as a consortium of Chinese and non-Chinese financiers to fund multi-billion dollar mega-projects. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), although officially unrelated to OBOR, has also already begun financing projects that are widely seen to be a subsidiary of the OBOR vision. Yet, there have been some claims that these OBOR-related investments have been driven more by China’s strategic goal of spreading their influence rather than responding to real infrastructure needs. China’s perceived exertion of global influence would not necessarily be harmful if it would not also influence the bottom-line of the financiers involved. The lack of market-driven imperatives pertaining to OBOR projects entails that the returns to these projects will not just be less than satisfactory but also runs the risk of harming those Chinese banks, many of which have already been under scrutiny for being severely over-leveraged.



THC CCS Roundtable V

Friday, April 28, 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 28 April 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Centre for Chinese Studies Indonesia held its fifth closed roundtable discussion on China and Regional Military Competition. This discussion featured Gilang Kembara as the resource person and 15 active participants. The objectives of this dialogue were to: a. discuss the recent developments in China's military build-up and projection b. discuss the recent developments in the South China Sea and Korean Peninsula in the context of China's rising military power and great powers rivalry c. discuss the implications of the regional military competition on Indonesia and ASEAN. As the background of the discussion, a sense of alarm is rising again throughout the region as the regional military powers are flexing their muscles. The new regimes in a number of countries have brought up new foreign policy and security policy priorities, leading to the changing landscape of alliances in East Asia. If there is one thing in common across the recent developments of the strategic interaction in the region, it is the China factor.

In the long-standing disputes of South China Sea, China is pushing the threshold by laying more facts on the disputed sea. Major construction of military and dual-use infrastructure on the Subi, Mischief, and Fiery Cross reefs is nearly completed. Beijing can now deploy military assets, including its combat aircraft and mobile missile launchers, to

the Spratly Islands at any time. The ASEAN Member States, including the claimant states, meanwhile, continue to take different approaches towards the South China Sea disputes. While Vietnam continues to be the firmest among the ASEAN claimant, other countries like Malaysia and Brunei remain to show their low-profile foreign policy approach. Indonesia, expected to play a stabilizing role in the region, is still also lacking a clear strategy in regard to the maintenance of regional peace and security.

In the meantime, North Korean nuclear weapons programme continues to threaten regional stability. Last month, amidst the annual military exercise conducted by the U.S. and South Korea seen as a provocation by the North, North Korea fired four ballistic missiles towards the Sea of Japan, infuriating Tokyo. North Korea and the U.S. have been exchanging strong rhetorical words since then with Pyongyang threatened to launch a pre-emptive nuclear strike on the U.S. In China's part, there has been a sign of policy change with regards to the North Korean nuclear weapons programme. Following the latest nuclear test, Beijing expressed its "serious concern" with North Korean nuclear and missile development. While defending North Korea as a buffer zone, it is clearly also not in the interest of China to have the crisis escalates as it would justify the presence of U.S. military too close to China's borders. The shift in tone notwithstanding, it remains unclear if China would eventually commit to fully support the denuclearization of North Korea.

Beijing also continues to pressure South Korea economically and protest the ongoing development of a Terminal High Altitude Area Defence (THAAD) system on the South Korean soil.

These recent developments take place in the middle changing alliance pattern in the region. Following a regime change in Manila, Philippines has started to take a softer approach towards China against which it is involved in territorial disputes in the South China Sea. President Duterte also tightens his ties with Russia as both countries are preparing for a joint naval exercise. Russian navy warships have arrived in the Philippines last week. There is no clear sign that U.S.-Philippines alliance relationship will repair to its pre-Duterte level.

THC-CCS Roundtable VI

Friday, June 16, 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 16 June 2017, The Habibie Center in Collaboration with Centre for Chinese Studies Indonesia held its sixth closed roundtable discussion on "Islam and China in Indonesia." This discussion featured Saiful Hakam as a resource person and involved 15 active participants. The objectives of this discussion were to: a. understand the nature and history of the role that Chinese Muslims played in the dissemination of Islam in Indonesia, b. understand the nature of Indonesian Chinese Muslims identity formation and development, c. discuss the role that Indonesian Chinese Muslims can play to foster

Sino-Indonesia relations at the state and people-to-people levels. As the background of discussion, the friction between the so-called Islamic communities and Chinese ethnicities Indonesia has currently reached its highest tension. Recent political and social developments, to the upheaval between Chinese and Muslim identities, where several key events—from DKI Jakarta governor election to Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's blasphemy trials—highlight the contemporary conflict between Chinese and Muslim identities in Indonesia. The historical precedents between Chinese and Muslim identities in Indonesia also prove that the two identities are often seen as an arena for certain groups to exploit the conflicts and use them for political gains. It was apparent during Indonesian Mass Killing on 1965 to 1966 where Chinese ethnicities were targeted and blamed for communism participation, and May 1998 riots of Indonesia that escalated to hate crime against Chinese ethnicities.

On the other side, contrary to the growing narrative of conflict above, Chinese and Muslim identities in Indonesia have always been closely intertwined. In the early 15th century, Chinese Muslim migrants from Guangdong and Fujian have settled in Indonesia and disseminated Islam to the local communities around them. Fleet Admiral Cheng Ho from Ming Dynasty also contributed to the spread of Islam in Indonesia on his trading routes in Sumatera and Java. As for now, Chinese Muslim communities in Indonesia have played their roles in the society

by representing themselves among Indonesian Muslims throughout its political membership and affiliation with Islamic organizations. Furthermore, the transnational connection between Indonesian Chinese Muslims and their counterpart in Mainland China shares their mutual identity as a minority. This relationship between Chinese identities and Muslim identities reflects how minority and majority in Indonesia interact with each other and how such interaction has resulted in developing either both conflict and tolerance. Therefore, it is crucial to see how this relationship unfolded, to identify its role to bridge both Chinese identities and Muslim identities in order to help to address the challenges in Indonesian pluralism.



THC-CCS Roundtable VII

Friday, 28 July 2017

“JAKARTA - On Friday, 28 July 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Centre for Chinese Studies Indonesia held its seventh discussion on “Geopolitical Imperatives and Implications of Belt and Road Initiative.” This discussion featured Rocky Intan as our resource and 15 active participants. The objectives of this dialogue were to: a. understand the geopolitical imperatives of the Belt and Road Initiative, b. understand the geopolitical implications of the Belt and Road Initiative, c. explore the geopolitical opportunities and challenges of the Belt and Road initiative for Indonesia. As the background of the discussion, we departed from the four-year period of China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) -previously known as “One Belt, One Road” policy.

As the manifestation of Xi Jinping’s foreign policy vision ‘striving for achievement’, BRI attempts to build a cross-continental web of connectivity linked to China on a new scale. So far, BRI involves 65 countries whose people amount to 4.4 billion, comprising 29% of the world’s total GDP. In addition, this project is backed up by more than \$1 trillion of funds. As projected by the Chinese government, the funds will mostly finance infrastructure projects such as ports, highways, railways, and pipelines. Complimentary soft infrastructures such as free trade agreements and investment agreements, along with the physical infrastructure are being prepared. This China’s initiative is

hoped to expand Chinese markets that can absorb the excess in its capacity.

The Chinese officials and Media concerted to promote the economic imperatives and potentials of this mega project. The change of its name also illustrates a narrative to win more receptions from the targeted countries and the international community in general. Many argue that China is being assertive and aggressive under Xi Jinping administration to rejuvenate its national glory as ‘the Middle Kingdom’. Thus, the revision of its name to is also hoped to eradicate the ‘China Threat’, paving its way to materialize Xi’s Chinese Dream.

Despite the heavy emphasis on the economic dimension, it is also crucial to explore the strategic dimension of the BRI. The aforementioned economic potentials of the BRI would certainly expand the canvas of China’s political influence, either intentionally or not. The interconnected infrastructures across Asia and Europe, for instance, would broaden the sphere of Chinese influence over Eurasia as the economic and trading area to contain the U.S. domination over the TransAtlantic region. In the context of strategic rivalry between the rising power and the status quo power, each with its own vision of world order, a successful BRI would certainly provide China with enormous strategic advantage.

In addition to that, this initiative is hoped to accommodate China’s ‘peaceful rise’ as a ‘responsible great power’. By investing in volatile

countries in South Asia, for instance, China can create a more stable neighborhood for its own unruly western provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet. And by encouraging more Chinese projects in the South China Sea, the initiative could open up the way to exert its territorial claims and its advancement of its maritime power. If successfully materialized, the BRI would certainly have the potential to transform the contemporary geopolitical landscape.

In Indonesia, the BRI has been welcomed with many suspicions. The country is also aware of the potential benefits of this initiative, particularly to help exert the country’s regional leadership through its Global Maritime Fulcrum foreign policy vision. In that regards, the offers from China is awaited. An understanding of the strategic dimension of BRI is principal to the Indonesian foreign policy-making.

THC - CCS Roundtable VIII

Friday, 25 August 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 25 August 2017, The Habibie Center in cooperation with Centre for Chinese Studies held a closed roundtable discussion entitled “Disciplining Tionghoa: Preventing Potential Social Conflict.” This dialogue featured Roy Thaniago (Lund University) to kick-off the discussion. There is a premise that Chinese citizens, amounting about 3% of the total Indonesian population, control 70% of private economies involving conglomerates. But, this is a mere assumption

without a strong academic reasoning. A comprehensive academic review of this matter is, thus, required. The ethnic tensions between the Chinese and the native does not only happen in Indonesia but also in Southeast Asia in general, which could be dated back far before the Western colonization era.

The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs envisions that an economic policy should be based on a democratic system which favors the market with the aim to protect the national economy and prevent social conflict. However, what is going on in Indonesia right now resembles how certain ethnic can be said as outperforming the other ethnics in the country. The essence of democracy in Indonesia is being questioned by the common wisdom that the system in Indonesia is run by the tyrannical majority who misuses the system only to serve their sole interest. With all these concerns, it is, thus, necessary to think about the solution to keep the system intact.

One can look back at the affirmative action in the country by examining the governor election of Jakarta, which places Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) as a controversial figure in the modern history of Indonesia and the Chinese in particular since the 1998 Reformation. Ahok is a political figure respected by his friends and opponents, mainly due to his style of leadership. Besides, the clashes between the people unsatisfied with his leadership also jeopardize the tensions between the “pribumi” and the Chinese in Indonesia. The result of the recent governor election of Jakarta leaves many people an assumption whether

his defeat was due to Ahok’s social status as being the part of minority group of people in Indonesia (both as a Chinese and as a non-Moslem). In addition to that, many also assume that his defeat could be accounted to the anxiety of oligarchs who are anti-Chinese fearing that the Chinese would monopolize the economy of the country, thus, affecting the lives of ‘pribumi’.

Through this closed roundtable discussion, The Habibie Center and the Centre for Chinese Studies discussed about the social phenomenon regarding the ethnic tensions in the country between the Chinese and native. In addition, this event also tried to shed a light on the discussion about the identity formation in Indonesia with the influence of Chinese identity.

THC - CCS Roundtable IX Friday, 29 September 2017

JAKARTA- Friday, 29 September 2017, The Habibie Center in cooperation with the Center for Chinese Studies held a closed roundtable discussion entitled “Natuna and China’s Sovereignty Claim in the South China Sea” at The Habibie Center building. This closed roundtable discussion featured Diana Liudin (Tsinghua University) to kick off the discussion. After refraining from using the “nine-dash line” narrative in its dispute in the South China Sea post the unfavorable arbitral tribunal ruling in 2016, China has finally found a new way to diplomatically assert its claim in the disputed waters. The new

narrative, revealed by one of the officials from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs last month after a closed-door meeting with the United States State Department, is dubbed as “Four Sha”.

The Four Sha (Four Sands) refers to four groups of islands or maritime features in the South China Sea claimed as parts of China’s territory. These four island groups are the Paracels Islands (Xisha) in the northwestern parts of its territory, Spratly Islands (Nansha) in the Southern part, Pratas Islands (Dongsha) in the northern part, and Macclesfield Bank (Zhongsha), a series of underwater reefs and shoals in the middle part of the area. The release of the new narrative marks the first significant shift in China’s legal and diplomatic approach in the South China Sea disputes after quite a while. Critics dub it as China’s “lawfare” or legal warfare in the South China Sea. It is still unclear how Beijing would carry on with its new narrative in the South China Sea. The statement by the aforementioned Chinese official does not help to clarify the nature of China’s claims in the South China Sea. During the Eminent Experts Meeting for Peace, Stability, and Prosperity in the East Asian Seas conducted by The Habibie Center and Sasakawa Peace Foundation in 2016, Chinese delegation’s position paper suggests that Beijing maintains territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests over the South China Sea islands (Nanhai Zhudao) as well as the claimed internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, EEZ, and the continental shelf

derived from the South China Sea islands.

In short, it is still unclear how Beijing would devise a new interpretation of the principles contained in the law of the Sea in its new narrative. As far as the Indonesian position in the South China Sea disputes is concerned, therefore, it is imperative to explore the possible scenarios in light of this new development. This scenario-based analysis is important in order to formulate an accurate and effective strategy to secure Indonesian national interests in the South China Sea. Moreover, ASEAN foreign ministers and their Chinese counterpart agreed in August to endorse the Framework of the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea document in an important development in the decades-long negotiation over the codes. The agreement was preceded by Indonesian government's decision to rename its portion of the South China Sea to become 'North Natuna Sea'. China later sent a note complaining the decision.

THC-CCS Roundtable X

Friday, 27 October 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday 27 October 2017, The Habibie Center in cooperation with the Centre for Chinese Studies held its tenth Closed Roundtable Discussion on "Patterns and Socio-Economic Implications of China's Property Sector Investment in Indonesia" at the Habibie Center building. This discussion featured the most promising urban planning expert in the country, Dr. Hendricus Andy Simarmata as a resource person. The objectives of this

dialogue were to: a. identify the emerging patterns of the Chinese investment in Indonesia's property sector; b. explore its potential socio-economic implications on Indonesians and on Sino-Indonesian relations. As of now, China continues to be one of the largest foreign investors in Indonesia.

The Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board recently reported that as of the second quarter of 2017, China took up 16,4% of total foreign investment in Indonesia, which made it the third largest foreign investors in Indonesia after Singapore and Japan. Whilst China's investment in Indonesia has traditionally mainly concerned in power plants, cement factories, and smelters, Chinese investors are also tightening their grips on the property sector in Indonesia. Two major Chinese state-owned construction and property companies, furthermore, have also invested IDR 4 trillion and IDR 2 trillion respectively on property development projects in West Jakarta and Tangerang. Chinese investment is reportedly also going to be one of the most ambitious property development projects in Indonesia to date, which is popularly known as the 'Meikarta' project.

Notwithstanding, the Chinese developers' growing interest to invest, particularly in Indonesia's property sector, is related to the ongoing project of Xi Jinping: the Belt and Road Initiative. In spite of this, the economic ties between Indonesia and China has not always been running smoothly.

Chinese investors have always complained about the difficulties of doing business in this boisterous, decentralized, and democratic Indonesia. Oftentimes, they have also expressed their concerns over issues ranging from the business-related requirements to the rising anti-Chinese sentiment in the country. Likewise, the presence of the Chinese commercial interest in Indonesia has often been accompanied with controversies, including the swirling conspiracy theory about an influx of illegal Chinese workers, as well as speculations that Chinese investment in Indonesian property sector propels the creation of a 'state within a state'.

Putting these controversies aside, the Chinese has a lot to offer when it comes to the field of city building. This could serve as a tool for Indonesia to benefit from the Chinese investments. Moreover, Indonesia is also facing its increasing the pressure of urbanization echoed by the citizens of the country. This ambitious city building helps Beijing's ambition to be a visible powerhouse in the global economy. It is also going to be very interesting to see that China is emerging as a country successfully garnered a global reputation from its initiatives ranging from its ecological wasteland and its eco-cities project in the country. Although developing new cities in Indonesia is probably not as easily done as it is in China, the latter's experience in building many sustainable and resilient cities can certainly serve as an inspiration for the Southeast Asian emerging economies, including Indonesia.



Tech Talk

TechTalk #2: Menuju Media Sosial yang Memberdayakan. Mungkinkah?

Tuesday, January 21, 2017

JAKARTA - On 31 January 2017, Institute Democratization through Science and Technology of The Habibie Center held its second TechTalk on “Towards Empowering Social Media” at The Habibie Center Building. The use of social media for political purposes has been persistently evident from the victory of Barrack Obama on as well as the British Exit from the European Union. In Indonesia itself, the power of social media was apparently present during the gubernatorial election in 2012 as well as the presidential election in 2014. Social media became both a platform and a political means to utilize to get them elected. Through social media, candidates could better campaign for their visions and missions with the hope to gain supporters. Come what may, despite all these regards, social media is a double-edged sword. In spite of its function to better raise the awareness of people to a certain socio-political issue, the spread of fake news and hoax is inevitably mounting too.

Once this issue cannot be addressed properly, the spread of fake news poses a serious threat to our democracy. As of now, the government has started to take some necessary attempts to prevent fake news from flourishing, including blocking several provocative social media accounts. However, this government’s initiative faced numerous criticisms from some civil societies who contend that



such action rather hinders the democratization in Indonesia. They also hold firm that such government action will not alleviate the problem as people can still reregister themselves with different accounts.

In relevance to the threat and challenge mentioned, the discussion focused on several aims such as: a. to resurrect cultural dialogue as part of democratization process; b. to optimize the use of social media as a suitable platform for democratization process, and; c. to discuss the role of an effective government and community in realizing the proper use of social media.

This dialogue featured Dr.-Ing Ilham Habibie, Dr. Ismail Fahmi, Herry Sufehmi, and Ferry Koto as resource person and moderated by Estananto.

TechTalk #3: National Data Security

Thursday, May 4, 2017

JAKARTA - Indonesia is a country with a remarkable digital development. According to the research conducted by a marketing agency, We Are Social, it has been found that the active internet user in Indonesia grew by 21% since March 2015 to 2016. Whilst according to International Data Corporation (IDC) report, since 2014, the growth of data doubled in every two years. In estimation, in a period of 2013 to 2020, 60% of resulted digital data from developed countries will swap places with data from developing countries. It means that the populations of developing countries including Indonesia will produce more digital data in the next 4-5 years.

On the other hand, some experts stated that data center and the server of crucial data of the Indonesian Government, such as electronic ID card or e-KTP, is in the United States. If the data center is in the territory

of another country, it is impossible for our country to possess its rights over data because the access to the digital data is regulated by the laws where it is located. Therefore, Indonesia needs to ensure that the data center to keep its strategic data has to be located under the Indonesian jurisdiction. The country should possess its sovereignty to regulate, to access and to control the data. This should also include the protection of data so that it is inaccessible to unauthorized parties. In addition to that, it is also important to provide a data protection system, such as encryption systems and password systems.

Currently, many local and multinational companies store their data abroad because of their distrust over the credibility of Indonesian technology. What becomes the problem is that the access to servers abroad requires an outgoing connection via satellite. In comparison to this, the access to the data center in Indonesia only requires a local connection (IIX). In this case, a local connection is

certainly superior in terms of speed and data security.

The government is expected to provide a full support for the provision of data centers in Indonesia through regulations that favor the national data center industry on the ease of investment of tax incentives as well as the obligation to store data domestically for companies operating in Indonesia. At the same time, the data center industry in Indonesia must also improve its capabilities in order to strengthen the country's safety to store data.

Institute for Democracy through Science and Technology - The Habibie Center (IDST-THC) respectively concerned to find solutions for Sovereignty and Security National Data problems with the hope to make Indonesia independent from other countries. In addition, it hopes to contribute to the making of Indonesia as a country with the strongest security data store in Asia.

Further discussion of these issues had been conducted on Thursday, 4 May 2017 at The Habibie Center building 3rd floor in a public discussion "TechTalk #3 : Maintaining the Security of National Data". The discussion featured Ilham A. Habibie (Head of IDST – The Habibie Center, National Information and Communication Technology board), Intan Rahayu (Head of Research and Development Information Security and Culture Subdivision – Ministry of Communication and Informatics), Ari Barmawi (Telkom University) and Kalamullah Ramli (Association of Data Center Indonesia) with Estananto (Secretary of IDST- The Habibie Center) moderating.



Tech Talk #4: E-Commerce

Tuesday, May 30, 2017

JAKARTA - Government of Indonesia aspires to make Indonesia as “The Digital Energy of Asia.” This is motivated by Indonesia fast digital economy development especially in the e-commerce realm. According to data from global research cooperation, McKinsey, Indonesia is one of the e-commerce markets that grow fastest in the world. In 2025, Indonesia’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will increase at least Rp 2.000 trillion from the digital economy sector.

The Minister of Communication and Informatics, Rudiantara, grabbed the potential and gave his referrals so that Indonesia digital economy development can reach to 11% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) total in 2020 or approximately US\$ 130 billion. This target is divided into three main focuses. They are economy sharing, empowerment of micro, small and medium enterprises (UMKM) as well as financial inclusion. Rudiantara stated that in the future Indonesia economy will no longer focus on its natural resources and

switch into the service sector. In light of that, businesses that still use conventional ways are expected to begin to adopt a digital base in order to not be eroded by technological developments.

However, there are some problems that potentially hamper the e-commerce development in Indonesia such as payment problems. Indonesian people insofar have not been accustomed to non-cash financial transactions, except bank transfer via ATM. Indonesia is also considered not able to produce locally-made products that are competitive enough and to increase the number of logistics services. That makes Indonesia will only end up as non-producer e-commerce marketplace. Unfortunately, the growing e-commerce business nowadays is dominated and enjoyed by the foreign businesses. This is indicated by the number of e-commerce companies in Indonesia whose ownership changed hands to foreign investors.

In regards to all these concerns, Institute for Democracy through Science and Technology -The Habibie Center (IDST-THC) respectively concerned to find solutions for

Indonesia e-commerce business issues, so hopefully in the future, various opportunities that Indonesia has in e-commerce business are able to be utilized maximally by the people of Indonesia. Therefore the aim to be “The Digital Energy of Asia” is achieved and benefits the people of nation and state.

Further discussion of these issues had been conducted on Thursday, 4 May 2017 at The Habibie Center building 3rd floor in a public discussion “TechTalk #4: E-Commerce, Maintaining Our Own Market”. The discussion featured Ilham A. Habibie (Head of IDST – The Habibie Center, National Information and Communication Technology board), Mira Tayyiba (Deputy Assistant of Improved Regional Economic Competitiveness, Ministry of Coordinating Economic Affairs), Jonathan Sofian Lusa (Vice Chairman of Research and Standardization Department of Indonesia E-Commerce Association) and Achmad Zaky (CEO Bukalapak.com) with Estananto (Secretary of IDST- The Habibie Center) moderating.



Tech Talk #5: Financial Technology

Friday, June 16, 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 16 June 2017, Institute for Democratization through Science and Technology The Habibie Center together with Teknopreneur held its fifth TechTalk Discussion on “Financial Technology: regulation and Financial Inclusion” at The Habibie Center Building. This dialogue featured Dr.-Ing Ilham Akbar Habibie (Chair of IDST The Habibie Center), Yosamartha (Head of Fintech Office, Bank Indonesia), Karaniya Dharmasaputra (Secretary General, Fintech Indonesia Association), and Andi Taufan Garuda Putra (Founder and CEO of Amarta Mikro Fintek). Financial inclusion terms become popular after 2008 economic crisis. This idea is based on the impact of crisis which hit the bottom of the pyramid group. This certain group is mostly unbanked and reach significant number especially in developing countries. In line with that, G20 Pittsburgh Summit in 2009 agreed to enhance financial access for this group which reaffirmed with Toronto Summit in 2010 and its output, 9 principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion as the guideline for the advancement of financial inclusion. One of the efforts to enhance the financial inclusion is through financial technology application (fintech). These applications are expected to bridge and reach unreachable society. Unfortunately, fintech is not something familiar and trusted for Indonesia. The Indonesian government through OJK tries to respond this situation by issuing its regulation No.77/POJK.01/2015

to give a much easier access to community funding. Unfortunately, fintech sector in Indonesia does not see this regulation as a serious support from the government. Through this discussion, we aimed to: a. mapping the development of fintech in Indonesia; b. discuss the possible solution or suggestion related to fintech regulation in Indonesia; c. discuss the role of government and industry in advancing fintech as suitable financial inclusion effort.

Tech Talk #6: Renewable Energy

Monday, 31 July 2017

JAKARTA - A few days ago Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Arcandra Tahar stated that renewable energy is a necessity and it is no longer an option whether we choose fossil or renewable energy. “The most important thing is the economy. We must not develop something that is very expensive.” said Arcandra on Sunday during halal bihalal occasion of Universitas Pembangunan Nasional (UPN) Veteran Yogyakarta at the Office of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Jakarta.

So far, the portion of New and Renewable Energy (EBT) to the entire national energy mix in mid-2016 has reached 11%. This number will continue to be pursued up to 23% in the year 2025. Mentioned by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources will continue to pursue the lack of EBT portion of 12% or 36 Giga Watt (GW)

until 2025. Development of new renewable energy-based generator also continues to be offered to investors so that the achievement of 23% of the total 35,000 MW can be achieved in 2025.

With the current potential, Indonesia should be able to utilize new renewable energy optimally for the welfare of wider community. In light of that, the Institute for Democracy through Science and Technology - The Habibie Center (IDST-THC) held another discussion forum Tech Talk that this time entitled “New and Renewable Energy and its utilization in Indonesia”. Held in the lobby of The Habibie Center Secretariat, present as speaker Sudjoko Harsono (General Director of Bio Energy and EBTKE Directorial, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources), Paul Butarbutar (Head of Legal Affairs, Policy Advocacy and Regulation of Renewable Energy Society of Indonesia), Sri Endah Agustina (Head of Renewable Energy Technique Division, Dept. Mechanical Engineering & Biosystem, Faculty of Agricultural Technology IPB) and Nicke Widyawati (PLN Planning Director) with Ilham Habibie hosting.

In his presentation, Sudjoko Harsono stated that the condition of new renewable energy development in Indonesia is getting better.

“The business process has become clearer, measurable, simpler and faster. In addition, the use of effective and efficient technology provides a good economy project with the support of increasing

human resource competencies in knowledge, expertise and experience.” said Sudjoko.

Sudjoko also stated that government which refers to Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources through General Director of EBTKE posses some programs in developing renewable energy such as preparation of EBTKE Regulations including the EBT Power Tariff, mandatory of B-20 Vegetable Fuels (80% Diesel, 20% FAME), Forest Energy program, equalization of energy through the Provision of Modern Energy Access with EBT such as PLTP, PLTMH, PLTS, PLTB, PLTBg, PLTSa and Lighting with Solar Energy Saving Lamp (LTSHE) for villages that have not possessed electricity yet, Accelerated Development of PLTP through: (i) Assignment to BUMN / BLU, (ii) Assignment of Preliminary Survey + Exploration; (iii) exploration drilling by the Government, Energy Efficiency Mandatory to Government Buildings, BUMNs and Industries; Campaign Program Cutting 10%.

PLN’s Corporate Planning Director, Nicke Widyawati, said PT PLN Persero targets a 78,000 megawatt power generator for the next 10 years. In her presentation, Nicke Widyawati said that the target is strived to improve the national economic development. “Electricity infrastructure can develop economic growth throughout Indonesia. With limited energy and coal resources, PLN wants to generate electricity from renewable energy alongside the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE) program of the Ministry of Energy and Resources.”

According to Presidential Regulation No. 22 of 2012 on the General Plan of National Energy (RUEN), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources targets the use of EBT as primary energy by 25 percent in 2025. So, besides to increase electricity generation, PLN also targets affordable electricity costs for the people of Indonesia. “If electricity has reached the front of the house yet people can not afford to buy it, that will be very dangerous,” said Nicke.

Regulation becomes an Obstacle

Responding to the regulation, Chairman of Legal, Policy Advocacy, and Regulation of Renewable Energy Society of Indonesia (METI) Paul Butar Butar said, precisely the regulations issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources from year to year have hampered investment for the development of renewable energy.

“Since 2009, the first time when feed in tariff rule established, we have changed the revision of the rules for many times. This is very disturbing for investor because we have no stable and long term rules,” he said. And he is questioning the certainty for rules in the long run, “when do we have stable rules that can be used for such a long-term so that when an investor develops a project he believes the project can be built?”

It seems that the issue of regulation has been a problem for so long, according to Sri Endah Agustina, it has been discussed since several years ago. She said, “We have very many experts, our renewable energy potential is also very abundant, the

idea is a lot, as well as the demand, planning and regulations but conditions like this remain continue. Is this because there are too many regulations?”

Commitment of All Parties

Indonesia as a country that is rich in natural resources including new and renewable energy sources has not run optimally in utilizing new and renewable energy (EBT) because the energy is still unable to compete with fossil energy that has been used for decades like oil and gas. This can be attributed to the production costs and infrequency technology in Indonesia that makes investment in the EBT industry is still considered expensive. During this time, new and renewable energy in Indonesia is utilized merely as a powerhouse.

In addition, the implementation of biofuel or biofuel development program still possesses many obstacles that include competitiveness of selling price which is still inferior to the price of subsidized fuel. The fuel that is used in Indonesia in the form of bioethanol and biodiesel is predicted to be an attractive alternative energy because it includes clean energy. Potential utilization of other EBT such as waste and wind is also constrained as the development of PLTS in which constrained by low technology efficiency and the need for extensive land that is limited in large cities and operated in small capacity. While wind power utilization is constrained by wind speed and low wind continuity. For that reason, all agreed that it takes a firm commitment from all parties to be able to embody the utilization

of new and renewable energy to the maximum. A policy that can be used as a guide of national energy management needs to be established by the government. And involve all parties related such as academics, business and practitioners thus can make synergy between stakeholders.

IDST - Tech Talk is a routine discussion forum hosted by IDST The Habibie Center in collaboration with Teknopreneur Indonesia with the theme of technology. IDST Tech Talk is expected to provide technological solutions to the problems faced by the Indonesian nation. In the implementation, IDST Tech Talk involves academics, practitioners, industry, and government.

Tech Talk #7: Digital Education Monday, 28 August 2017

JAKARTA - On Monday 28 August 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Teknopreneur held its 7th TechTalk on Digital Education for the equity of qualified education at The Habibie Center building. We all agree, education is the key to successful future. It's also mandate of Indonesia constitution. Unfortunately, we still faced inequality of education. Poverty is always stated as its main reason. But we need to remember, good education is government's obligation. One of possible

strategy to achieve this idea is through information technology (IT) in education as response to globalization and digitalization. Unfortunately, Indonesia doesn't have enough infrastructure to achieve this idea. Moreover, digital education could also erase geographical barriers in Indonesia. This dialogue aimed to : a. Discuss equality in education in Indonesia; b. discuss the possibilit of digital education in responding current challenges in Indonesia education; c. discuss role of government and other stakeholders in advancing digital education as strategic effort to achieve equality in educatiojn



**Tech Talk #8:
National Oil & Gas Industry**
Monday, 23 October 2017

JAKARTA – On Monday, 23 October 2017, The Habibie Center held its public discussion TechTalk entitled “National Oil and Gas Industry, Fuel or Raw Materials?” at The Habibie Center building, Jakarta. This particular public discussion featured Ilham A. Habibie (Head of IDST – The Habibie Center, National Information and Communication Technology board), Ego Syahrial (Directorate General of Oil & Gas, Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources), Budi Sadiman (Director for Business Development, Industrial Olefins, Aromatics, and Plastics Association), Herutama Trikoranto (SVP Research and Technology Center PT Pertamina Persero), and Prima Agustini (Executive Director of Center for Energy and Strategic Resource Indonesia) with Estananto (Secretary of IDST- The Habibie Center) moderating.

The objectives of this dialogue were to: (a) map potential of the downstream industry of Indonesian oil and gas and coal minerals; (b) find solution other than oil and gas and coal minerals for energy endurance issues in Indonesia; and (c) discover the role of government and the industry for utilization of energy resources as raw materials to other industries and development of New and Renewable Energy (EBT) as an effort to fulfill national energy needs;

The decline in oil reserves in Indonesia was not accompanied by the discovery of new oil

reserves. The growth of Indonesian population is so rapid, thus increasing the consumption of fuel oil (BBM) every year. This resulted in the imbalance of oil and gas production and consumption, thus Indonesia became officially an importer of oil and gas since 2008. On January 2017, the value of Indonesia oil and gas imports reached to US\$ 1,808.2 million. However, Indonesia can rely on the potential of natural gas, coal, and other renewable energy sources. Another problem arises, most of the output of oil, gas and minerals are still used as export commodities to be pull factors for direct foreign exchange

which eventually resulting in loss of added value because of production activities. In light of those matters, a new paradigm is needed in governance of oil and gas to address aforementioned issues so Indonesia can achieve energy resistance. As revealed by the Head of IDST- The Habibie Center, Ilham A. Habibie, “We would like to invite various parties to seek solutions and innovations from energy issues, oil and gas and minerals in an effort to improve energy security and economic growth in Indonesia. We recognize the importance of energy resource utilization strategies for Indonesia’s energy needs and economic growth”.



A person wearing a white shirt and a necklace is sitting at a desk. On the desk, there is a laptop, a tablet, and a smartphone. The person is looking at the laptop screen. The background is blurred, showing some greenery. The entire image has a blue tint.

**Features Guest
Academics to Speak on
Topical Issues that are
of Particular Concern to
The Habibie Center**

A blue-tinted photograph of a meeting around a table. In the foreground, a person's hands are visible, one holding a pen and the other resting on a tablet. A glass of dark liquid sits on the table. In the background, another person is seated at the table with a white coffee cup. The overall scene suggests a professional or academic discussion.

International Scholar Series

Ambassador Seminar Series on Japan and ASEAN Relations

Tuesday, May 16, 2107

JAKARTA - On Tuesday, May 16, 2017, The Habibie Center held its Ambassador Seminar Series on Strengthening Japan and ASEAN Relations on the Occasion of ASEAN's 50th Anniversary: Can Japan Remain Relevant to ASEAN? At The Habibie Center Building Jakarta. This particular Talking ASEAN featured H.E. Amb. Kazuo Sunaga (Ambassador of Japan to ASEAN) as keynote speaker, Prof. Dr. Dewi FORTuna Anwar (Chair of the Institute for Democracy and Human Rights The Habibie Center) as discussant and Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director of The Habibie Center) moderating. The objectives of this Ambassador Seminar Series were to: (a) take stock of past achievements between Japan and ASEAN over the past 50 years, (b) discuss how to move forward Japan and ASEAN cooperation on the occasion of ASEAN's 50th anniversary, (c) analyze the recent global challenges that will affect Japan and ASEAN cooperation, (d) give recommendation for policymakers to strengthen economic, political-security, and socio-cultural cooperation between ASEAN and Japan. This year ASEAN celebrates its 50th anniversary. One area which deserves examination is ASEAN achievements in terms of fostering greater cooperation with its external partners, one of which is Japan. The cooperation covers a wide range of issues, from economic, political-security, to socio-cultural issue. While Japan and ASEAN have done

a lot of things, cooperation between them can still be further enhanced. Moreover, future cooperation shall also take into account the recent global challenges such as anti-globalization, the rise of nationalism and protectionism, terrorism, illegal migration, etc. Addressing these issues will not only be beneficial for Japan and ASEAN but also for the broader region as well. In light of this, The Habibie Center opened for an in-depth discussion through this ambassador seminar series.

International Scholar Series on MIKTA

Tuesday, August 1, 2017

JAKARTA - On Wednesday, August 2, 2017, The Habibie Center held an International Scholar Series entitled "Searching for a Strategic Rationale and Middle Power Possibilities: the Case of MIKTA." This International Scholar Series featured Mr. Wirya Adiwena (Head of International Relations, The Habibie Center) and Mr. Gordon Flake (CEO of the Perth US-ASIA Centre) as speakers and Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director of The Habibie Center) as moderator. The aims of this international scholar series were to:

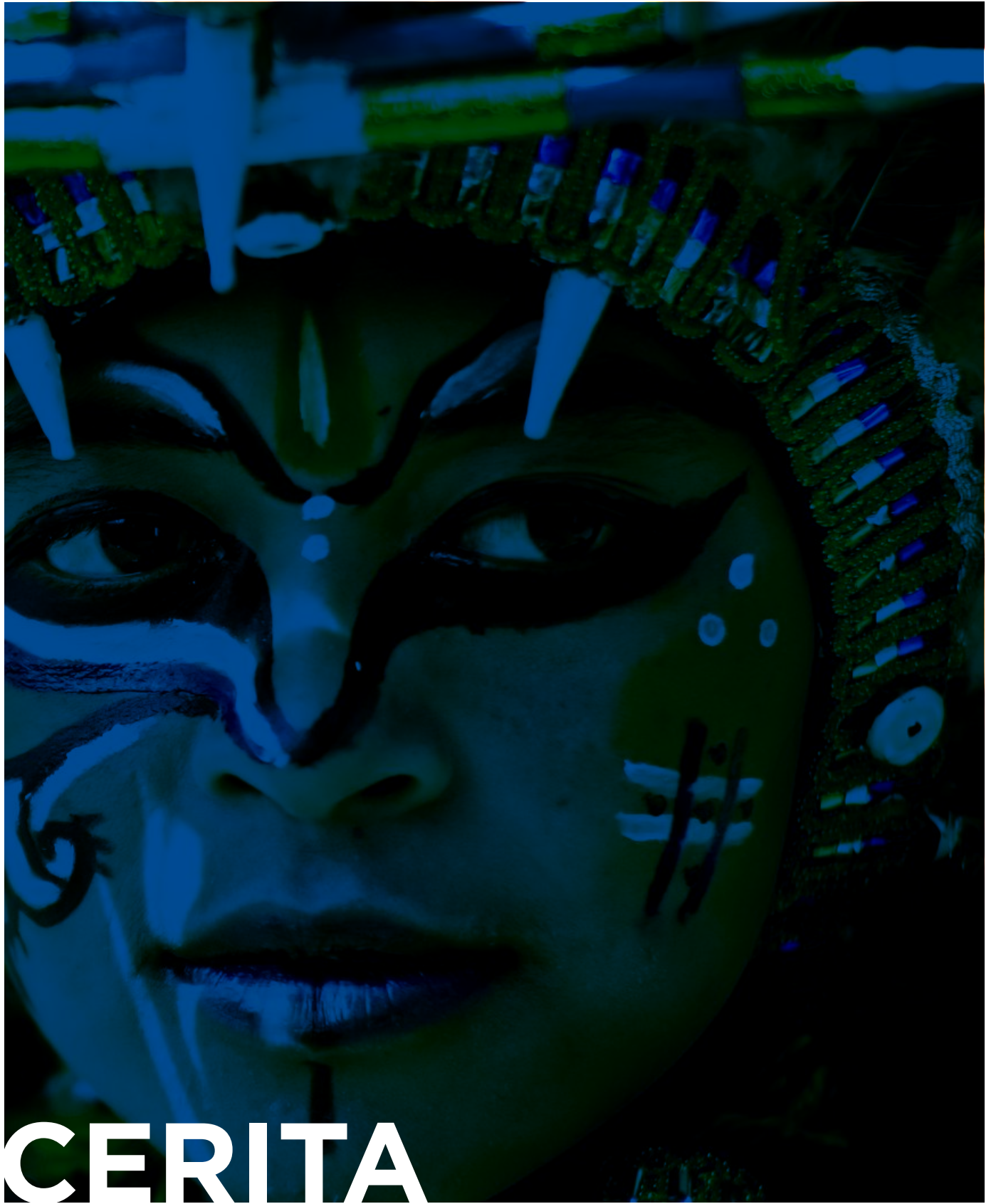
(a) understand what middle powers are and whether states such as MIKTA countries qualify as middle powers (b) explore the challenges and limitations of MIKTA and how these can be overcome (c) provide concrete policy recommendations concerning Indonesian foreign policy direction in regards to MIKTA. In addition to that, MIKTA has its own objectives to "provide pragmatic and constructive solutions to challenges affecting global prosperity and security". This ambitious vision has brought this group to address wide-ranging issues, from the refugee and humanitarian crisis, terrorism, nuclear weaponry, sustainable development goals, to climate change. The vision of MIKTA is supported by the prominent 'middle power' status of its Member States in their respective region.

This 'middle power' status enables this group to have significant roles of utilizing its "entrepreneurial capacities and initiative-oriented sources of leadership", especially through some coalition-building activities of issues with their specific contexts. In the light of that ambition, ways and methods to realize its goal is worth examining.





To strengthen social cohesion (Unity in Diversity) and counter social tension based on attitudes towards cultural and religious differences.



CERITA



The What

Community Empowerment for Raising Inclusivity and Trust through Technology Application, or Cerita (which means “story” in Bahasa Indonesia), uses the art of storytelling to fight discrimination, promote inclusivity and build trust. The pilot phase reached 150 young influencers in five Indonesian cities, training them to act as facilitators and storytellers in their own communities. A project from The Habibie Center, and supported by the Google and Tides Foundations, CERITA launched in April of 2017 in five major cities: Jakarta, Bandung, Malang, Solo, and Yogyakarta.

The Why

Rising mistrust, intolerance and radicalism, directly and indirectly caused by the rapid spread of false information (and often through social media) threatens unity in Indonesia. Conflicts of opinions and thoughts on social media platforms are intensifying, dividing people into opposing clusters and sparking strong tensions and acts of violence.





The How

Kafe CERITA workshops in each city will include facilitated dialogues, training in storytelling and conflict transformation skills, learning how to use the CERITA application, and putting the acquired skills to practice in an interactive and fun setting. CERITA Ambassadors will then go on to replicate the workshops and create similar follow-up events within their own networks and communities, enabling more people to connect and digitally share their own stories and experiences. Through CERITA, we're providing open, safe, and diverse spaces for more people to know and understand each other better. We're looking to build empathy, compassion and trust towards each other and in turn, each other's communities.

The Process

Cerita connects young and active Indonesians from different religious, cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds, encouraging them to share their own stories of interfaith and intercultural experiences. In creating a space for young people to learn and understand others journeys, we hope to strengthen and renew the Indonesian tradition of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* or Unity in Diversity. The positive content created during Cerita storytelling sessions will be shared in multimedia form via a mobile web application.



The Elements **Kafe CERITA**

A series of training sessions for selected young influencers in five cities, to teach storytelling and interfaith/intercultural dialogue facilitation skills.

Duta CERITA, or CERITA Ambassadors

The agents of change. Cerita ambassadors will be empowered with training and resources to replicate workshops, spreading CERITA to more people in more communities.

Peta CERITA

An online platform/app for sharing CERITA stories and mapping memories through videos.

The Schedule

Recruitment Process

Soft Launch CERITA: Feb 10, 2017 Phase I
(Bandung & Jakarta): March 2017

Phase II
(Malang, Yogyakarta & Solo): July 2017

Kafe CERITA Workshops

Bandung: 16-18 April 2017

Jakarta: 21-23 April 2017

Malang: 17-19 July 2017

Yogyakarta: 22-24 July 2017

Solo: 28-30 July 2017



CSAVE

CSAVE Roundtable Discussion

Thursday, Feb 16, 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday, 16 February 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, UNCRI and CSAVE (Civil Society Against Violent Extremism) held a closed roundtable discussion on “Options for Cooperation Between Civil Society and the Directorate-General of Corrections’ Grand Design for Managing High-Risk Offenders in Prison”. The discussion took place at Hotel Aryaduta and lasted for four hours. The aims of this discussion were to: a. provide a platform for DG Corrections to brief the members of the C-SAVE Corrections Working Group on the Grand Design for High-Risk Prisoners; b. enable the members of the C-SAVE Corrections Working Group, in cooperation with DGC, to develop a plan to support the Grand Design for Managing High-Risk Offenders in Prison. The discussion was opened by the introduction of CSAVE facilitated by Mira Kusumarini (Executive Director of CSAVE) followed by the briefing on the grand design for managing high-risk offenders in prison, as well as additional comments from the UNICRI representative. The forum also discussed several possible options to improve the implementation of the grand design of the CSAVE Corrections Working Group, particularly: Role in Research; Role in Monitoring and Evaluation; Role in Training and Capacity Building.



CSAVE Joint Discussion

Friday, 3 November 2017

JAKARTA - On Friday, 3 November 2017, The Habibie Center in cooperation with CSAVE held a media discussion on “Children in Countering Terrorism.” This discussion featured Mr. Bobby Adhityorizaldi (member of working committee on revision of countering terrorism law) and Mira Kusumarini (Executive Director, CSAVE) as speakers. The event took place at Press Room, Nusantara 3 DPR RI Building. This discussion aimed to: a. discuss the role of children in radicalism, violence, or terrorism; b. discuss the importance of the revision of UU No.15/2003 which is expected to be more children-friendly and could accommodate the perspective of children as victim of terrorism; c. to discuss the possibility of rule of law that can accommodate perspective of children both as victims and actors; d. to ensure Indonesian judicial system including

the perspective on children as the victims and actors. The Indonesian government official stated that there were more than 1,000 Indonesian citizens who fled to Syria and Iraq to join ISIS. Some of them went back to their home in Indonesia and were assumed as the main factors of the mushrooming of ISIS in Indonesia. Most of the deportee and returnee are children under 18 years old. They have experienced psychological trauma and has been exposed to the insecure and fragile environment. They did not get formal education and tend to have aggressive and impulsive personality. Most of them have the idea to become syuhada. The vulnerability of these children to being used for ISIS recruitment is likely as they tend to be more loyal and easier to be influenced. Unfortunately, we haven’t had the suitable rule of law to respond that crisis. Our current rule of law has yet included the perspective that children are the victims and actors in radicalism, violence, and terrorism.



CTCBP

FGD CTCBP (Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program)

Thursday, 24 August 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday, 24 August 2017, The Habibie Center held its first closed focus group discussion on terrorism database in Indonesia. In the recent years, there are some changes in radicalism and terrorism landscape in Indonesia. The upper middle class usually projected as more educated people become the new voices of intolerance. The advancement of communication technology catalyzes the spread of radicalism.

A shift in the conduct of terrorism also occurs, with the traditionally organized by a group of terrorist into self-radicalized lone wolves with unorganized attacks. The awareness of people regarding the importance of data and suitable policy formulation is indeed crucial for maintaining the security of the nations, which we admit is still not yet present in Indonesia. This indicates that the current approaches to countering terrorism are still inadequate and weak. Besides, we should admit that the state-centric approach in countering terrorism is ineffective. The existing legal framework of the matter could not overcome the problem from always happening as it has not yet put several provisions that comprehensively cover the complexity of the issue.

The Habibie Center was the representative of Indonesian NGOs that concerned in this

matter is committed to engaging all stakeholders including government and civil society in order to better formulate an inclusive policy on preventing and countering terrorism. The Habibie Center also holds the view that the policy on preventing and countering terrorism should be based on data that can be verified based on academic research. Hence, The Habibie Center initiated “Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Indonesia: Towards Inclusive and Databased Framework” program. The goal of this project is to enhance the resistance of Indonesian society towards the threat of radicalism and violence triggered by extremism and terrorism. The utilization of database could support a more strategic decision-making process in countering terrorism in Indonesia. The first Forum Group Discussion that we held aimed to formulate the definition, concepts, and limitation of the matter that will be used in the database.

FGD Monograf CTCBP

Wednesday, 11 October 2017

JAKARTA - On Wednesday, 11 October 2017, The Habibie Center held its second closed Focus Group Discussion on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Indonesia: Towards Inclusive and Data-based Framework. This second FGD discussed the preventive action against terrorism and violent extremism and deradicalization. This discussion also invited wide-ranging stakeholders from BNPT, Densus 88, TNI, legislative special staff, NU, Muhammadiyah, Ministry of Religion,

researchers, scholars, as well as other civil society. Revision process on Countering Terrorism law requires academic inputs which can be summarized as a monograph. This monograph will be an effective input as it has no political interest and more academics. This monograph was expected to support the improvement of the legal framework in counter-terrorism. As part of the monograph making process, this second FGD discussed the definition of terrorism including terrorism and deradicalization; detention including duration, prosecution, and investigation; sentence including death penalty and revocation of citizenship; institutional issue including role of TNI and BNPT in preventing and countering terrorism; hate speech including the spread of intolerance; victims and criminal acts of child and female terrorism; and tapping.



Visits and Cooperations

**A Center for
Open Dialogue
and Expanding
International
Networks**



Structured Discussion with Myanmar Delegation

January 23-25, 2017

On January 23-25, 2017, The Habibie Center proudly hosted the delegation of nine Myanmar prominent political figures. The delegation comprised of 2 military generals, 5 NLD (National League for Democracy) leader, 1 USDP (Union Solidarity and Development Party) leader, 1 ethnic armed group leader, 2 ethnic political party leaders, 2 civil society leaders, and 1 independent leader. The Myanmar leaders had a series of structured discussions co-organized by Harvard Kennedy School, Proximity Designs, the Wahid Institute and the Habibie Center. The Myanmar leaders learned Indonesia's experiences in dealing with the rise of ethnic and religious intolerance and harshening identity politics during the democratic transition era

following the downfall of President Suharto's authoritarian regime and the end of military "dual function." Furthermore, the Myanmar leaders learned about how Indonesia as a plural society managed to bind its diverse ethnic and religious groups as well as various political cleavages through Pancasila as the state ideology and common denominator for all Indonesians. Decentralization and regional autonomy beginning in 2001 is another factor that prevents the Indonesian Unitary State from falling apart. Having experienced more than five decades of military rule, the Myanmar delegation was very much enthusiastic in learning about the Indonesian military reform, constitutional amendment and new political designs after the

three decades of authoritarian rule under President Suharto. Indonesian democratic transition, despite its weaknesses and flaws, managed to bring political stability and economic growth in the last eighteen years. Prominent Indonesian speakers – Ms. Yenny Wahid, Mr. Wimar Witoelar, Dr. Syafiq Hasyim, Prof. Franz Magnis-Suseno, Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar, Dr. Made Suwandi, Dr. Wahyu Prasetyawan, Maj.-Gen. (retired) Sudrajat, Mr. Solahudin, Mr. Atmadji Sumarkidjo, Mr. Jakob Tobing – gave an enlightening presentation on Indonesia's path toward a democratic transition that might not be similar to Myanmar's path, but it should be a relevant lesson learned to Myanmar.



ASEAN Korea Centre Visit

Wednesday, Feb 1, 2017

On Wednesday, February 1, 2017, The Habibie Center hosted the visit of the winners of the 1st ASEAN-Korea Academic Essay Contest from Korea. This contest was organized by the ASEAN-Korea Center together with Korean Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. This visit was aimed to provide youths from ASEAN and Korea the opportunity to study some issues concerning the ASEAN Community and ASEAN-Korea relations and to encourage these youths to have a particular eagerness to conduct an academic research revolving the matter.

Ms. Hwang Jiseon (Public Relations Officer of the ASEAN Korea Centre) and the winners of this contest were welcomed by Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim (Executive Director, The Habibie Center), Mr. A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi (Head of ASEAN Studies Program, The Habibie Center), and Mr. Wirya Adiwena (Head of International Relations, The Habibie Center).

The representative of ASEAN Korea Center mentioned that this visit was a great opportunity for the Korean young scholars, particularly to

acquire some insightful knowledge on the contemporary and future ASEAN Community and ASEAN-Korea Partnership. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia was also present in the discussion panel, to gain a better understanding of the ASEAN-Korea relations. The winners of the contest delivered their unique and different perspectives they wrote in their essays in a form of discussion that lasted for nearly two hours.

Site Visit from KPI Thailand

Tuesday, Feb 7, 2017

On Tuesday, 7 February, 2017, The Habibie Center hosted the visit of King Prajadhipok Institute Thailand (KPI). The KPI delegation was warmly welcomed by our Head of ASEAN Studies Program, Mr. A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi, and the ASEAN Studies Program researcher.

KPI is an academic institute under the supervision of Thailand's National Assembly that works to provide an academic support, research, and training courses for national and local politicians, civil servants, government officials, private sector executives, as well as civil society. This visit agreed to discuss the "Thailand and ASEAN Community in Global Political Economy."

As the primary objectives of this visit were to analyze the effects of the ASEAN Community on Thailand and to prepare both the government and the private sectors to face the changing regional landscape as well as to develop the knowledge about the people-centered community networks.

The KPI delegation consisted of 32 participants of senior civil servants, governments officials, and private sector executives. The delegation was very active and eager to discuss the position of Thailand and Indonesia in the ASEAN Community. The discussion took place for two and a half hours.



Amb 1 Day

Tuesday, Jan 31, 2017

The Habibie Center in cooperation with The Embassy of Denmark in Jakarta offered a unique opportunity for students across the nation to experience how it a day feels like to be the Ambassador of Denmark, entitled "Ambassador 1 Day". Through an essay competition with the title "How Can Indonesia and Denmark Cooperate to Address Challenges in The Energy Sector", hundreds of brilliant applicants enthusiastically competed to get this prestigious event. The selected student to be sent to Denmark was Datu Damarjiwo, an International Relations student from Universitas Gadjah Mada. As the winner of the essay competition, he was granted the opportunity to replace the Ambassador of Casper Klyngne for

Dinner with Bosch Stiftung

Thursday, Mar 16, 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday, March 16, 2017, The Habibie Center together with President B.J. Habibie and family hosted a visit by German Parliament Members at Habibie and Ainun Library. This visit was started with a welcoming dinner by President B.J. Habibie and continued with the discussion on "Indonesia's Leadership Role for Peaceful Cooperation in the Region." The discussion was conducted in Germany and lasted for 3 hours. All of the parliament members from CDU, SPD, CSU, The Left, and The

a full-day event and meeting with Ministers, civil society organizations, and companies. The selected person for Ambassador 1 Day also got the chance to meet the Indonesian former president, B.J. Habibie accompanied by H.E. Casper Klyngne the day after the event was summed up. In the next month, Datu, together with the previous Ambassador 1 Day winner, Syarifah Reikhana, went on a two-week study trip to Denmark. They paid a visit to a wide range of both private and public institutions, namely the Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Danish energy authorities and companies, as well as the Indonesian Embassy in Denmark. This two-week study trip aims to strengthen the partnership between Indonesia and Denmark on the first-hand. After getting back from Denmark, the selected Ambassador 1 Day also run a duty as the Danish Youth Ambassador to Indonesia.

Greens, were accompanied by the CEO of the Robert Bosch Stiftung, Ms. Uta-Micaela Duerig, and her team. All of the delegations were very enthusiastic to have the chance to meet and discuss with President B.J. Habibie, commonly known as an experienced political actor whose role as a decisive leader was important in Indonesian history, as well as a person who at the same time has the expertise in German technology and is knowledgeable about how to run the country.

Refugees Book launch

Thursday, Mar 30, 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday, Mar 30, 2017, The Habibie Center held a conference and book launching entitled "Moving Beyond Charity: ASEAN, Refugee Crisis, Practices, and Policies." The research team briefly presented their research findings related to the topic. This book launch featured Prof. Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar (Chairwoman of Institute for Democracy and Human Rights), Febionesta (The Director of Suaka), Ratchada Jayagupta (The Asian Research Center for Migration, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand); Mohammad Hasan Anshori, Ph.D. (Team Leader of the Humanitarian Refugee Program, The Habibie Center) as speakers and Wirya Adiwena as moderator. The objectives of this international book launch were to : broadly discuss the practices, policies, and challenges, both in the past and present facing ASEAN and its Member States in addressing the issue of refugee crisis in the region; raise the awareness of the people as well as the importance of strategic and durable solutions to refugee crisis in the region; explore the strategic and innovative solutions to comprehensively address the refugee crisis in the region. This issue has captivated the national, regional, and international community's attentions. The issue of refugee crisis is getting more perplexed and complicated. The most severe case of refugee crisis considered by the number of refugee influx to other countries comes from both Syrian

refugees (who seek for shelter in European countries) and Rohingya refugees in the Rakhine State, Myanmar. Challenges and obstacles in dealing with the refugee crisis in ASEAN are still present. The weakness and loopholes of the legal frameworks in dealing with the crisis mostly revolve around the asylum laws and the incoherent national legal frameworks on the matter. The government practices and the poor policies regarding environmental protections also hamper the efforts to alleviate the issue. Altogether, these problems, if not solved soon, will only make the regional harmonization in dealing with this issue nowhere near possible.

In the very recent Rohingya refugee crisis, ASEAN countries only put a considerably ineffectual effort of setting up aid to fund the stranded Rohingya Muslims. Unfortunately, ASEAN and its Member States have not established a strategic instrument to address the refugee crisis. With this growing concern regarding the status quo of refugee crisis in ASEAN, The Habibie Center held its open discussion about the durable solutions to address the problem.

Visit by American University

Monday, July 10, 2017

JAKARTA - On Monday July 10, 2017, The Habibie Center warmly welcomed students from American University lead by Dr. Pek Koon. The delegations were welcomed by Our Head of ASEAN Studies Program, Mr. A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi and team and also our Associate Fellow, Dr. Rudi Sukandar. The aims of this visit was to discuss Indonesia-US-ASEAN relations under the Jokowi Administration as well as the role of Muhammadiyah and Islam in Indonesia. The discussion divided into two session and lasted for a day



Site Visit from China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR)

Tuesday, 25 July 2017

JAKARTA - On Tuesday, July 25, 2017. The Habibie Center hosted a visit by China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR). The delegations were warmly welcomed by Mr. Wirya Adiwena (Head of International Relations) and Muhamad Arif (Researcher). The delegations consisted of five representatives from CICIR and lead by Prof. Hu Jiping (Assistant President of CICIR). This visit aimed to discuss the perspectives of The Habibie center on One Belt One Road Initiative, ASEAN Community, China's foreign policy to ASEAN, and the role of United States in the Asia Pacific. The meeting took place for 3 hours.

The Habibie Festival

Monday-Sunday, 7-13 August 2017

JAKARTA - On 7-13 August 2017, The Habibie Center in collaboration with Orbit Ventura held a week annual festival to honor President B.J. Habibie's dedication in technology, telecommunication, aviation, and strategic industry in Indonesia. B.J. Habibie is popularly known as an icon for science and technology in Indonesia. This festival hopes to inspire youths by learning from B.J. Habibie's hard work and dedications to bring about science and technological advancement in the country.

This year's festival is entitled "Habibie Festival: Technology and Innovation for People." This festival was divided into several phases: an exhibition, national seminar, food fair, talk show, workshop, and makerland. As part of our dedication, The Habibie Center also contributed on the "Workshop on Opinion Writing", "Workshop on Infographics", "Talkshow on CERITA", "Talkshow on Democratization through Technology", and "Countering Terrorism through Social Media.





Study Visit from Chuo University

Tuesday, 12 September 2017

JAKARTA - On Tuesday 12 September 2017, The Habibie Center hosted a study visit from Chuo University. The 60 students were led by Prof. Hisanori Kato and warmly welcomed by Hadi Kuntjara, Ph.D. (Deputy Director for Operational) together with Wirya Adiwena (Head of International Relations). The objectives of this study visit were to discuss the current political situation in Indonesia as one of the biggest democratic countries in the region. The students were very active in exploring the meaning and implementation of Bhineka Tunggal Ika in Indonesia, history of the democratization process in Indonesia, and also its challenges. As a multicultural country, Indonesia is a prominent example in managing those cultural and social differences in society as its power. They were also very curious in how Indonesia-Japan bilateral relationship remains sustainable as a close partner even if both countries experienced the dark times of colonialism. There were also several questions on how Indonesia and Japan could cooperate and support each other in achieving its economic target. The students also appreciate Indonesia progress in promoting gender equality and enhancing women's role in political sector and government as a tangible effort in protecting its democratization process.

Study Visit from KPI Thailand

Wednesday, 23 August 2017

JAKARTA – On Wednesday, 23 August 2017, The Habibie Center proudly hosted an institutional visit from King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI), Thailand. KPI is an academic institution under the supervision of the National Assembly of Thailand.

KPI was conducting a certificate course called "Fundamental Conflict Resolution by Peaceful Means." One of the course series was held with the assistance from The Habibie Center. We held a closed discussion entitled "Multi-cultural management in Indonesia".

The objectives of this course were : (1) to promote democracy

and achieve sustainable peace in ASEAN particularly in Thailand (2) to learn about the background, operation and present strategy currently implemented by the Indonesian government in managing multiculturalism and potential conflict in Indonesia.

In order to enhance the understanding of the participants regarding the conflict resolution in ASEAN, particularly Indonesia, two resource persons were featured: Mr. Imron Rasyid (Head of National Violence Monitoring System Program, The Habibie Center) and Mr. Wirya Adiwena (Head of International Relations, The Habibie Center). The group has altogether 60 participants consisting of local politicians, civil servants, government officials and administrators from the public and private sector.

Visit by Taiwan Delegation

Thursday, 14 September 2017

JAKARTA - On Thursday, 14 September 2017, The Habibie Center hosted a visit from high-rank Taiwan officials. The delegation was accompanied by our colleague at TETO and warmly welcomed by our Head of ASEAN Studies Program, A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi together with Dr. Alexander C. Chandra (Associate Fellow) and ASEAN researchers. The discussion lasted nearly for two hours and mostly discussed current security issue in the region particularly South China Sea and China's rising power. The delegation was very curious in discussing how Indonesia and ASEAN response to that situation. As the leader of ASEAN, it's important for Indonesia to maintain its role in maintaining peace and stable security in the region. Moreover, ASEAN is geographically strategic and most of ASEAN member states have close relations with China.

Vanuatu Study Visit

Monday, 18 December 2017

JAKARTA - On Monday, 18 December 2017, The Habibie Center represented by Wirya Adiwena (Head of International Relations) together with A. Ibrahim Almuttaqi (Head of ASEAN Studies Program), and ASEAN researcher warmly welcomed the delegation from Vanuatu. The delegation was accompanied by one of the Indonesia diplomats based in Embassy of Republic Indonesia in Australia. The delegates were enthusiastic in discussing and exploring the role of The Habibie Center particularly in the promotion of ASEAN Community. Besides, they also learned about the recent political conditions among ASEAN member states. The delegation of Vanuatu expressed its appreciation on how Indonesia could play its significant role as the biggest country in ASEAN in managing a peaceful and coexistence regional cooperation. The delegation of Vanuatu positioned Indonesia as the key

IAIN Ar-Raniry Study Visit

Wednesday, 22 November 2017

JAKARTA - On Wednesday, 22 November 2017, The Habibie Center hosted a study visit from UIN Ar-raniry Banda Aceh. The delegation was led by Dean Prof. Dr. H. M. Nasir Budiman, MA. Hadi Kuntjara, Ph.D. (Deputy Director for Operational), Ghazali H. Moesa (Deputy Director for Finance), Imron Rasyid (Head of NVMS), Bawono Kumoro (Head of Politics and Government), and Wirya Adiwena (Head of International Relations) warmly welcomed the delegates. The discussion lasted for two and half hours and mostly discussed Habibie Center role and project in Banda Aceh. The Habibie Center team had conducted several types of research and mediation in Aceh on the post-conflict situation and managing refugees. The delegation of UIN Ar-Raniry expected future cooperation between their institution and The Habibie Center, particularly in research training.

member states in ASEAN and looked forward to enhancing more cooperation in the near future. The delegation also actively discussed the latest democratization process and human rights protection in Indonesia. Together we realized that as a big nation, Indonesia still has things to evaluate in regards to its human rights protection which pave our way to achieve a strong human rights regime. The delegation also expressed its hopes to strengthen bilateral ties between Vanuatu and Indonesia.



MIKTA Essay Contest

Tuesday, 19 December 2017

JAKARTA - On Tuesday 19 December 2017, The Habibie Center in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia supported by the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Indonesia organized an international seminar on MIKTA at Aryaduta Hotel, Jakarta. MIKTA is an informal partnership between Mexico, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey, and Australia. It is led by the Foreign Ministers and was created in 2013 on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York City. MIKTA aims to support an effective global governance. We proudly honored to have the representative from all of MIKTA countries who shared their idea, experience, and solution to strengthen the ties between all MIKTA countries. Along with the seminar, we also proud to symbolically hand over the prize for all MIKTA essay contest winners held in November 2017. The first trophy was given to Anastasia from Bina Nusantara University, whereas the second and third awards were given to Rizkyana from Wageningen University and Habibah Hermanadi from Universitas Gadjah Mada respectively.



HUT 18th THC



HUT THC

Le Meridien, 9 November 2017

JAKARTA – On Thursday, 9 November 2017, The Habibie Center held its 18th Anniversary at Le Meridien Ballroom, Jakarta entitled “The Strengthening of Democracy and Science and Technology Towards Nation’s Prosperity.” The Habibie Center (established on November 10, 1999) anniversary consists of three series of activities.

First, National Seminar entitled “Counteract Hoax, Promote Digital Literacy” held at 09.00 – 12.00 am. The event will begin with opening speech from Dr.-Ing Ilham Akbar

Habibie (Chairman of IDST, The Habibie Center) and Dr. Daniel Heilmann (Chairman of Hanns Seidel Foundation Indonesia). This discussion will present Prof. Dr. Drs. Henri Subiakto, SH, MA (Senior Advisor to the Minister of Law of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Republic of Indonesia) as a keynote speaker, Nukman Luthfie (CEO of Jualio and Social Media Activist), Inaya Rakhmani (Lecturer of Communication Sciences, FISIP - Universitas Indonesia), Wahyu Dhyatmika (Chief Editor tempo.co), and Eko Sulisty (Deputy IV for Political Communication and Information Dissemination, Office

of President Staff) as a speaker with Hana Hanifah (researcher at The Habibie Center) moderating. This seminar was motivated by the concern over the rise of opinion wars with hoax in various channels of communication that is increasingly prevalent. Not infrequently, such opinion wars make sensitive issues such as race and religion as ammunition. Therefore, through this national seminar hopefully can provide an understanding to the public about hoax and opinion wars along with the socio-political context that lies in its emergence in social media. In addition, the national seminar was also aimed at raising public awareness to respond

to hoaxes and opinion wars with digital literacy, as well as the steps that need to be done in the future.

Second, TechTalk National Seminar entitled “Indonesian Phytopharmaca: The Mix of Tradition and Technology” at 02.00 – 05.00 pm. TechTalk this time started by a welcome from Ilham A. Habibie (Chairman of IDST - The Habibie Center) and continued with a key speech from Dra. Sadiyah, Apt, M. Kes (Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia). The event continued with presentation from Andri Prazos (Operational Director of PT Kimia Farma Trading and Distribution), Barokah Sri Utami (GP Manufacturing Committee of Indonesia), and Ondri Dwi Sampurno (Deputy of Supervision of Traditional Medicines, Cosmetics and Complementary Products, BPOM) as speakers with Estanto (IDST Secretary, The Habibie Center) moderating. This event hopefully can be a tool for government,

industry, and stakeholders to discuss the potential development of herbal natural resources and Indonesian herbal medicine as a phytopharmaca industry.

Finally, Public Discussion entitled “Strategic Industry Development: Building a Technology-Based Economy” at 07.00 – 09.00 pm. This discussion begin with opening speech from Prof. Dr. Sofian Effendi (Chairman of the Board, The Habibie Center) and will feature Jusman Syafii Djamal (Minister of Transportation of the 26th Republic of Indonesia), Budiman Saleh (President Director of PT. PAL Indonesia Persero), Liana Trisnawati (Secretary General, Association of Indonesian Port Enterprise Entities), and Agung Nugroho (President Director of PT Regio Aviasi Industri) will be present as speakers with Curie Maharani Savitri (Member of the Working Group on Strategic Industry and High Tech, National Economic and Industrial Committee) moderating.

The entire series of events closed with key speeches from Dr. Ing Ilham Akbar Habibie (Chairman of IDST The Habibie Center). The Habibie Center raises the importance of attention to the strategic industry because of its nature relating to the resilience and survival of the country without being based solely on profit-loss considerations. The discussion hopefully can strengthen cooperation and encourage the commitment of stakeholders in supporting the development of technology-based strategic industries, be capable to improve the economy, and strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation.

As stated by the Chairman of the Board of The Habibie Center, Prof. Dr. Sofian Effendi, the whole series of Habibie Center Anniversary are part of The Habibie Center’s work in promoting the nation and guarding the democratization process in Indonesia together with entire community.





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18
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Tech Talk

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PADUAN TRADISI DAN TEKNOLOGI**

JAKARTA, 9 NOVEMBER 2017

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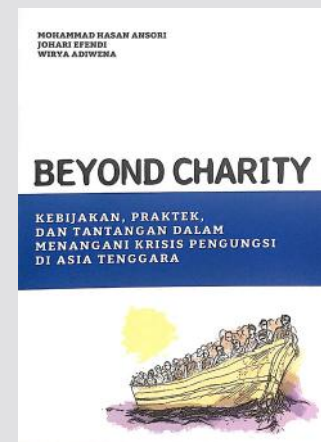
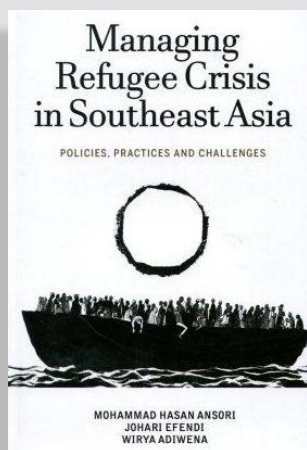
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