



ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
THE 7th AIPA CAUCUS
SIEM REAP, KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
26 – 30 JULY 2015

SUMMARY REPORT ON
THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AT THE 35th AIPA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

I. POLITICAL MATTER

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Res. 35GA/2014/POL/01 Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the Sixth AIPA Caucus in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 18 – 19 June 2014	-
2.	Res.35GA/2014/POL/02 Resolution on Parliamentary Cooperation in the ASEAN Political-Security Community	Indonesia is committed to maintain peace, security and stability in the region, among others, through the ratification of relevant international law and agreements as well as enacting the relevant legislations, such as:



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) on December 2011, through Law No 1 year 2012.➤ Ratification of the 8 of 16 international legal instruments on counter terrorism within the framework of the United Nations. In 2014, Indonesia has ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Act of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT), as our contribution to protect the society from the misuse of nuclear technology and nuclear materials.➤ Ratification of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) through Law No. 5/2012.➤ Ratification of the United Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) through Law No. 5 year 2009.➤ Ratification of several relevant international instruments on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, Convention against the illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children supplementing UNTOC and UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).➤ Ratification of the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty through Law No. 9 year 1997. <p>Furthermore, Indonesia has also undertaken the following measures, inter-alia:</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Active role in maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea, especially in fostering the process of the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the early conclusion of a code of conduct (COC). In 2012, Indonesia helped restore ASEAN unity on the issue of the South China Sea through the 'shuttle diplomacy' and the adoption of the so-called 'Six Point Principles'.➤ Active role in addressing the issue of irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia. Based on the spirit of ASEAN solidarity and in the principles of burden-sharing and shared responsibility, Indonesia has received more than 1,800 migrants that have been hosted in various temporary shelters in our provinces of Aceh and North Sumatera.➤ Active participation in peacekeeping operations to contribute to the shaping of a better world and to encourage social justice as well as equitable prosperity. To date, 2692 Indonesian peacekeepers are deployed in ten UN peacekeeping operations in nine countries. Indonesia ranks eleventh among Troops/Police Contributing Countries.➤ Continuous commitment in securing the busiest sea passage in the region, the Malacca Strait. Along with Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, Indonesia has regularly conducted coordinated sea patrols and combined maritime-air patrols, called the Malacca Straits Patrol (MSP), in order to maintain sea security within the area of operations in the related waters.➤ Regular involvement in the International Monitoring Team (IMT) that
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		<p>oversees the peace process in Southern Philippines.</p> <p>➤ Active role in addressing traditional and non-traditional security issues in the region through the participation in various ASEAN-led mechanism, and other regional and multilateral mechanisms.</p>
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II. ECONOMIC MATTER

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/ECO/01 Resolution on Fostering Green Growth Development Strategy in ASEAN</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Indonesia is committed to implement green economy, among others by ratifying various international instruments and incorporating green economy program into its sustainable development strategy that is pro-growth, pro-job, pro-poor and pro-environment. 2) Indonesia has developed the long-term development strategy for the period 2005-2025 aiming at achieving “green and everlasting Indonesia”. 3) Indonesia has also developed a low-carbon economic development strategies as an integral part of national long term development strategy (2010-2025). 4) Indonesia has voluntarily committed to reduce green-house gas emission (GHG) to 26% with national resources and 41% with international support in 2020 from a business as usual. 5) Indonesia has introduced the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap with the objective to mainstream climate change in the mid-term national development plan of Indonesia.



		<p>6) Indonesian House has issued Law Number 21 Year 2014 introducing new legal frameworks for geothermal development in Indonesia which effectively replaces the previous law on Geothermal Number 27 Year 2003. The Law is great important considering that Indonesia has about 40% of the world's potential geothermal resources.</p> <p>7) The Law Number 3 Year 2014 on Industry has also been introduced to promote 'green industry'. The Law regulates industrial activities that should take into account the importance of efficient and effective natural resources consumption and be carefully planned in accordance with sustainability principles.</p> <p>8) Indonesian House has also issued Law Number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management that aims at creating environmentally sustainable development.</p> <p>9) Indonesian House passed Law Number 37 Year 2007 on Energy regulating new renewable energy development and energy efficiency as well as conservation. The Law stipulates that the extraction of energy from natural resources should be executed by using environmentally-friendly technology.</p> <p>10)Indonesia has also issued Presidential Decree Number 61 Year 2011 on the National Action Plan to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Number 71 Year 2011 on the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory System, and Number 62 Year 2013 on Managing Agency for the Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and Degradation of Forest and Peatlands.</p> <p>11)In 2012, Indonesian House established the "Green Economy Caucus" in collaboration with the Global Legislators Organization (GLOBE). The Caucus urges the Government to consistently targeting environmental protection by reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions up to 26 percent. There are 14 Indonesian MPs listed as members of Green Economy</p>
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		Caucus.
2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/ECO/02 Resolution on Promoting the Development of Entrepreneurship in the Process of Narrowing Development Gap in ASEAN</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Indonesia attaches great attention to the promotion of entrepreneurship development. 2) Indonesia has issued Law Number 20 Year 2008 on Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs). 3) Indonesian House has also issued Law Number 1 Year 2013 on Micro Financial Institution with the objective to support the growth of SMEs. This law has also the objectives to develop the economy of the people into a strong, empowered, and independent economy that contributes to the advancement of the national economy. 4) in 2011, Indonesia launched the “Enterprenership National Movement” or <i>Gerakan Kewirahusahaan Nasional</i> to increase numbers of entrepreneurs up to 2% of its total population. In 2014, Indonesia noted the growing number of 4.326 of its new entrepreneurs. 5) Indonesia also support the entrepreneurship education by issuing government implementing regulation Number 41 Year 2011 on the Development of Youth Entrepreneurship and Pioneering. 6) In early this year, Indonesia established the Agency of Creative Economy to support creative entrepreneurship and nurture creative industry at large.



III. SOCIALMATTER

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/01 Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To deal with epidemic disease, Indonesia has set up 100 referral hospitals in all provinces applying international health regulation (IHR), as the key global instrument for protection against the global spread of diseases. Those specific referral hospitals are equipped with quarantine wards for highly contagious infectious diseases, including EVD. 2) Indonesia has been carrying out tight screening and strict inspection in entry points of the country to control the movement of people, especially those coming from three epicenter of Ebola, namely Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. 3) The Indonesian government has alerted its embassies in affected countries to be cautious when issuing visas. This policy was taken to counter and prevent Ebola from entering this country.
2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/02 Resolution on Enhancing Legislative Co-operation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Indonesia's commitment in addressing non-communicable diseases stipulates in the national development plans (RPJMN 2015-2019) 2) Indonesia has developed national policy framework, which included preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative programs, and concrete action plans developed by engaging multi-stakeholders. 3) Access, particularly to health services and coverage, is also of the utmost importance, as were collaboration and partnerships across sectors that involved all stakeholders. 4) Indonesia also stressed the imperative of regulatory and institutional frameworks through cross-sector collaboration.



		<p>5) Framing the non-communicable diseases target in the post-2015 development agenda is crucial to strengthen international commitments and actions in creating enabling environments.</p> <p>6) Besides issuing policies to prevent NCD, Indonesia has developed community-based intervention program by establishing integrated education post (Pos Pembinaan Terpadu).</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Res. 35GA/2014/SOC/03 Resolution on Strengthening Parliamentary Roles in Developing Vocational Education and Skilled Labour for the Integration of ASEAN Labour Market</p>	<p>1) Law Number 20 Year 2003 on National Education System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National education is based on Pancasila and the 1945 National Constitution, established on the noble religious principles, Indonesian cultures, and responsive to development. - National education system interlinks different educational components to achieve national education targets. - Educational process should be implemented based on the principles of democracy, non-discrimination, justice, human rights, religious and cultural values, and national diversity. <p>2) Law Number 20 Year 2003 article 55 on Community-Based Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community has the right to establish community-based education in both formal and informal education by referring to local religious values, social environment, and cultures. - Community-based education is implemented by taking into account the standardization of national education. - Appropriate funding in the establishment of community-based education may come from the institution, the community, government, local/regional government, or any other source deemed legal. - Community-based educational institution may seek technical



		<p>assistance, grant, and other necessary resources from the government and local government.</p> <p>3) Law Number 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Higher education as an indispensable part of our national education system has a strategic role in improving science and technology by addressing the values of humanity and sustainable empowerment of the Indonesian community.- In order to increase national competitiveness in globalization, it is necessary to develop a higher educational system that supports the delivery of intellectuals, scientists, and professionals who are creative, tolerant, and democratic.- Demography and geographical aspects should be addressed in the effort to increase access to quality education. <p>4) Government Regulation Number 4 Year 2014 on the Establishment and the Management of Higher Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The responsibility of the Minister of Education and Culture in the administration of higher education: Management, Planning, Oversight, Evaluation, and Coordination.- The Minister of Education and Culture has the authority to adjust the quality of higher education, the rights of students, and accessibility by implementing the following policies: 1) long-term (25-year) development plan; 2) medium-term (5-year) development plan or strategic plan; and 3) annual work plan.- Higher education autonomy (in both academic and non-academic matters) and public accountability.
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4.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/04 Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the 11th AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace	-
5.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/05 Resolution on the Formation of Technical Working Group (TWG)	-



IV. WAIPA

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/01 Resolution on Strengthening Efforts in the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against Women and Children in ASEAN</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women through Law Number 68 Year 1958 and the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) through Law Number 7 Year 1984. The Optional Protocol to the CEDAW which was signed by the Government in 2000. 2) Ratification of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Convention number 100 on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value through Law Number 80 Year 1957 as well as other ILO Core Conventions. 3) The country has also committed itself to take into account the recommendations of the 1994 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, the 1995 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, and the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration. 4) Issuance of relevant rules and regulations, such as Law Number 35 Year 2014 on Child Protection and Law Number 21 Year 2007 on the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons. 5) The establishment of independent commission, called the National Commission on Violence against Women, in 1998 as the first national mechanism to address violence against women, in particular violation of their human rights. 6) Establishment of the <i>Unit Pelayanan Perempuan dan Anak</i> (Women and Children's Service Unit or UPPA) under Indonesian National Police to provide services for women and children related cases.



		7) Establishment of the National Commission for Child Protection (Komnas PA) in October 1998 with the main objective to protect children against violation of their rights and enable families and communities to prevent the violations of children's rights.
2.	Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/02 Resolution on Strengthening Women Parliamentarians Roles in ASEAN Community-Building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In order to increase the representation of women in political parties and on legislative bodies, the Government has passed Law Number 12 Year 2003 on General Election, specifically article 65 which calls for thirty percent of women candidatures in political parties. 2) Women representation is still underlined in Law Number 8 Year 2012 on General Election of the Member of House Representatives, People's Representative Council, and Regional House of Representatives. Article 55 of the said Law explicitly mentions that list of candidates of political parties should fulfill at least 30 percent female representation. 3) The Indonesian House of Representatives has initiated to insert Gender Equality and Equity Bill on 2015-2019 national legislation program (Prolegnas).
3.	Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/03 Resolution on Women Leadership in Southeast Asia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Indonesian Women's Empowerment Program develops women's leadership, strengthens women's organizations, increases women's rights, ensures their personal security, and creates new political and economic opportunities for women across the region. 2) The establishment of the PKK (Family Welfare Movement) throughout Indonesia's region is aimed at achieving the prosperity of the family. PKK's achievements in empowering women have been nationally and internationally recognized.



		<ol style="list-style-type: none">3) The establishment of the <i>Posyandu</i> or Integrated Health Services managed by the PKK to provide health services for pregnant mothers, under-fives and babies (i.e. baby weighing, provision of nutritious food etc).4) the Indonesian House of Representatives has 97 women (17,32% of 560 seats) parliamentarian (2014-2019).5) The establishment of the Women Parliamentarians Caucus, which was initially established in 1999, to promote gender perspective and human rights of women in parliament. It will reinstate in the Indonesian House of Representatives.
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