

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL REVIEW



Picture 2.1

2.1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Development

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (MoFA), commonly referred to as the “Foreign Affairs Ministry” (Indonesian: Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia), is a government ministry responsible for the country's foreign politics. The ministry was formerly known as the Department of Foreign Affairs (Department Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, better known as Deplu). The name changed due to the new law about State Ministry of 2008 (UU 39/2008).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was founded in 1945 following the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence from the Netherlands. The headquarters was initially located in the garage of the country's first Foreign Minister, Achmad Soebardjo, at Jl. Cikini 80-82 in Jakarta. The Ministry started with just six employees, including Hadi Thayeb. Since October 2014, Retno Marsudi has served as Foreign Minister, succeeding Marty Natalegawa.

2.2 The History

Ministry of Foreign Affairs main diplomatic tasks:

- a. Attracting sympathies and supports from international society, promoting solidarity among friends and partners of any fields and scopes, and gaining recognition of Indonesian independence by any means necessary.
- b. Conducting negotiations and agreements:
 - Linggarjati Agreement – recognition of the Republic of Indonesia's territory including Java and Madura.
 - Renville Agreement 1948 – recognition of the Republic of Indonesia's territory including Java and Sumatra.
 - Round Table Conference (KMB) Agreement 1949 – recognition of Indonesia as a federal state > In 1950 Indonesian diplomacy managed to reclaim the territorial integrity of Republic of Indonesia by annulling the Round Table Conference (KMB) Agreement.

The first five years of Indonesian Independence was a determining period in the struggle to preserve independence. This was undeniably part of history that defined the characteristics of Indonesia's foreign policy.

With the spirit of diplomatic struggle, Indonesia eventually gain supports from international society through the UN in 1950.

1966–1998:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs most prominent diplomatic tasks include:

1. Recognition of West Irian.
2. Recognition of Indonesia as an island country following diplomatic struggle within the framework of UNCLOS (United Nation Convention on Law of the Sea).
3. Improving cooperation with ASEAN countries.
4. Attaining international recognition of East Timor.
5. Serving as the chairman of Non-Aligned Movement to fight for the interest of developing countries.
6. Serving as the chairman of APEC and G-15.
7. Increasing cooperation in development.

1998–Present:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs main tasks are redirected to:

1. Preventing the country's potential disintegration.
2. Contributing to the economic recovery efforts.
3. Bolstering Indonesia's image.
4. Improving the quality of service and protection for Indonesian citizens.

2.3 Vision and Mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2.3.1 A Vision of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

'Realization of the Authority of Diplomacy to Strengthen the Nation's Identity as a Maritime Country in the Interest of the People '

The realization of the Diplomacy Authority is the implementation of Indonesia's relations with other respected and respected countries internationally because of Indonesia's active role and leadership in various international cooperation. Strengthening the National Identity is the strengthening of identity / characteristic that marks the existence of the Indonesian nation that distinguishes it from other nations in the world.

The Maritime State is a country where most of its territory is water and manages its sea area to maintain sovereignty and increase prosperity and develop an integrated marine economy by optimizing the utilization of marine resources in a sustainable manner and building maritime defense and connectivity.

For the benefit of the people is the fulfillment of the needs and livelihoods of the people in order to bring prosperity to the wider community, nation and country. The vision statement above illustrates the commitment that will be fought for and realized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, especially through the implementation of its duties and functions (core competency) as a relationship management agency and foreign policy implementer with the determination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' performance "Diplomacy for the People, Grounded

Diplomacy", which means the performance of diplomacy carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must be felt by the people.

2.3.2 The mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In an effort to achieve this vision, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has established 3 (three) missions to be carried out by all Organizational Units and Work Units during the 2015-2019 period, as follows:

- 1) Strengthening the role and leadership of Indonesia as a maritime country in international cooperation to advance national interests.

Strengthening is making it stronger than before.

Roles are active participation and participation.

Leadership is the value of authority that is a consideration and international trust in the position of Indonesia, so that it has a value influence on policy in international forums. Leadership can be shown including through the role of mediator and stabilizer.

The Maritime State is a country where most of its territory is water and manages its sea area to maintain sovereignty and increase prosperity and develop an integrated marine economy by optimizing the utilization of marine resources in a sustainable manner and building maritime defense and connectivity.

International Cooperation is an activity or business carried out by the state that concerns bilateral, regional and international aspects to achieve a common goal.

Advancing is achieving or bringing to a better condition.

National Interest is a mandate that has been stated in the 1945 Constitution and in the period 2015-2019 focused on achieving a prosperous, democratic and just Indonesia.

2. Strengthening the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the cornerstone of implementing foreign relations with the support and active role of all national stakeholders.

Stabilizing is improving; confirm.

Roles are active participation and participation.

Corners is as the front guard and locomotive and coordinator role.

The Executor of Foreign Relations is the executor of every activity that involves bilateral, regional and international aspects carried out by the Government at the central and regional levels, or its institutions, state institutions, business entities, organizations, non-governmental organizations, or Indonesian citizens.

Active Support and Roles are support, assistance, positive participation and active participation.

National Stakeholders are all domestic parties who have interests and are related to the issue of foreign relations.

3. Realizing the capacity of a qualified Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Representatives.

Realizing is implementing and organizing.

The capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the ability of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to create value where these capabilities are obtained from various types of resources owned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Qualified is capable of carrying out tasks well; master high skills (skills, skills).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has compiled a strategic framework aimed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs based on Trisakti, Nawa Cita, and the vision and mission of the President of Indonesia, as well as the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2015-2019, with the determination of "Diplomacy for the People". Based on the 2015-2019 vision and mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also outlines strategic objectives and targets based on three perspectives, namely stakeholder's perspective, internal business process perspective, and learning & growth perspective, which illustrate causal relationships.

2.4 Related Regulations

There are 5 regulations related to the main tasks and functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, namely:

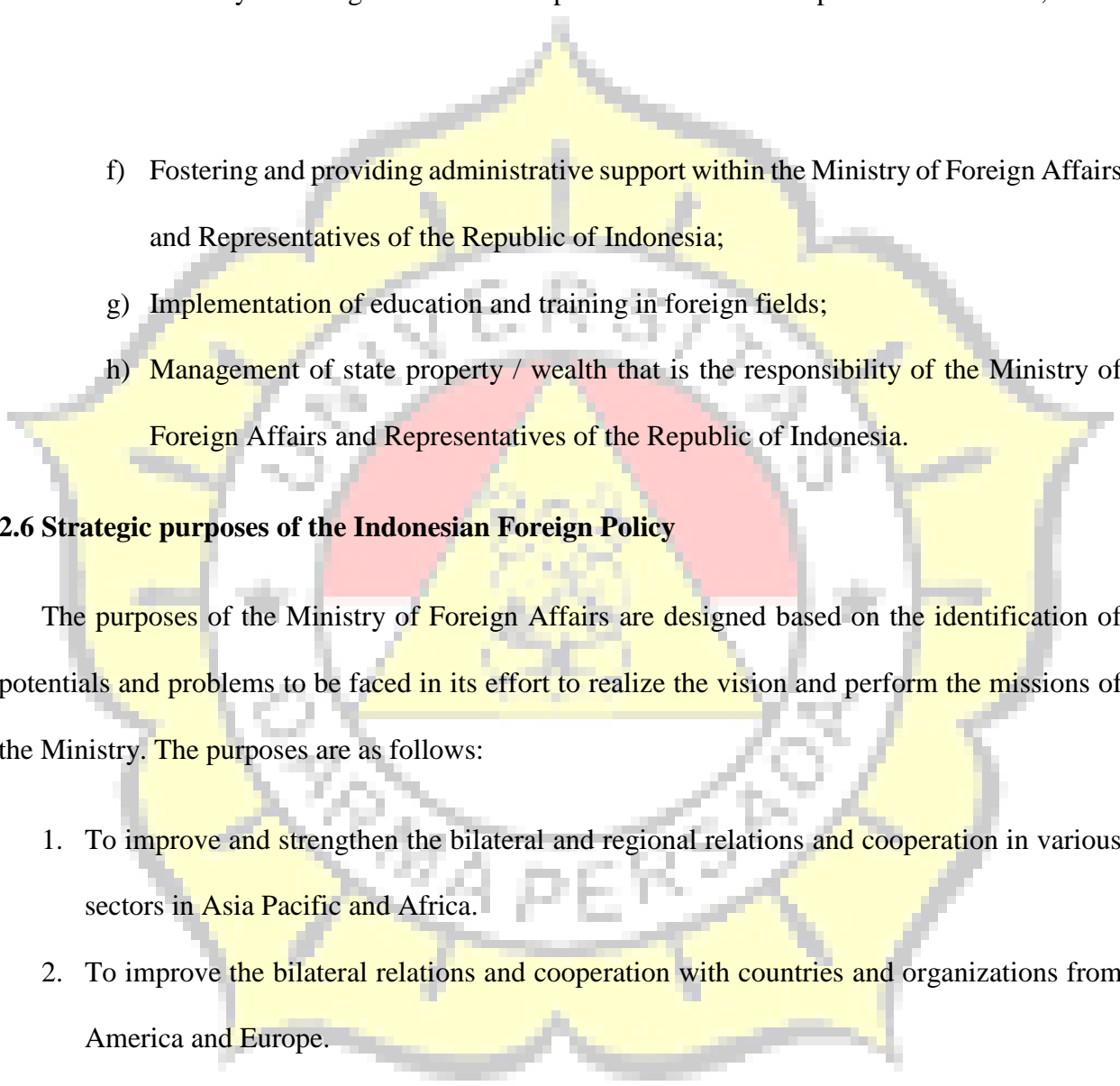
- a) UU no. 1 of 1982 concerning ratification of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations along with its Optional Protocol concerning the Obtaining Citizenship (Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, 1961) and Ratification of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations along with its Optional Protocol on Matters to Obtaining Citizenship (Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, 1963).
- b) UU no. 2 of 1982 concerning Endorsement of Special Missions (Convention on Special Missions, New York 1969).

- c) UU no. 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations.
- d) UU no. 24 of 2000 concerning International Agreements.
- e) Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation number 56 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Chapter I concerning Position, Task and Function, article 5, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries out its functions.

2.5 Function and Responsibilities

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (also known as the Department of Foreign Affairs) have statutory responsibilities for Indonesian foreign policy. The head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The Ministry advances Indonesian objectives and interests in the world through its primary role in developing and implementing the President's foreign policy. It also provides important services to Indonesian citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit Indonesia. All activities—bilateral programs, consular affairs, Indonesian representation abroad—are paid for by the budget, which represents a little more than 0.30% of the total government budget. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall carry out the following functions:

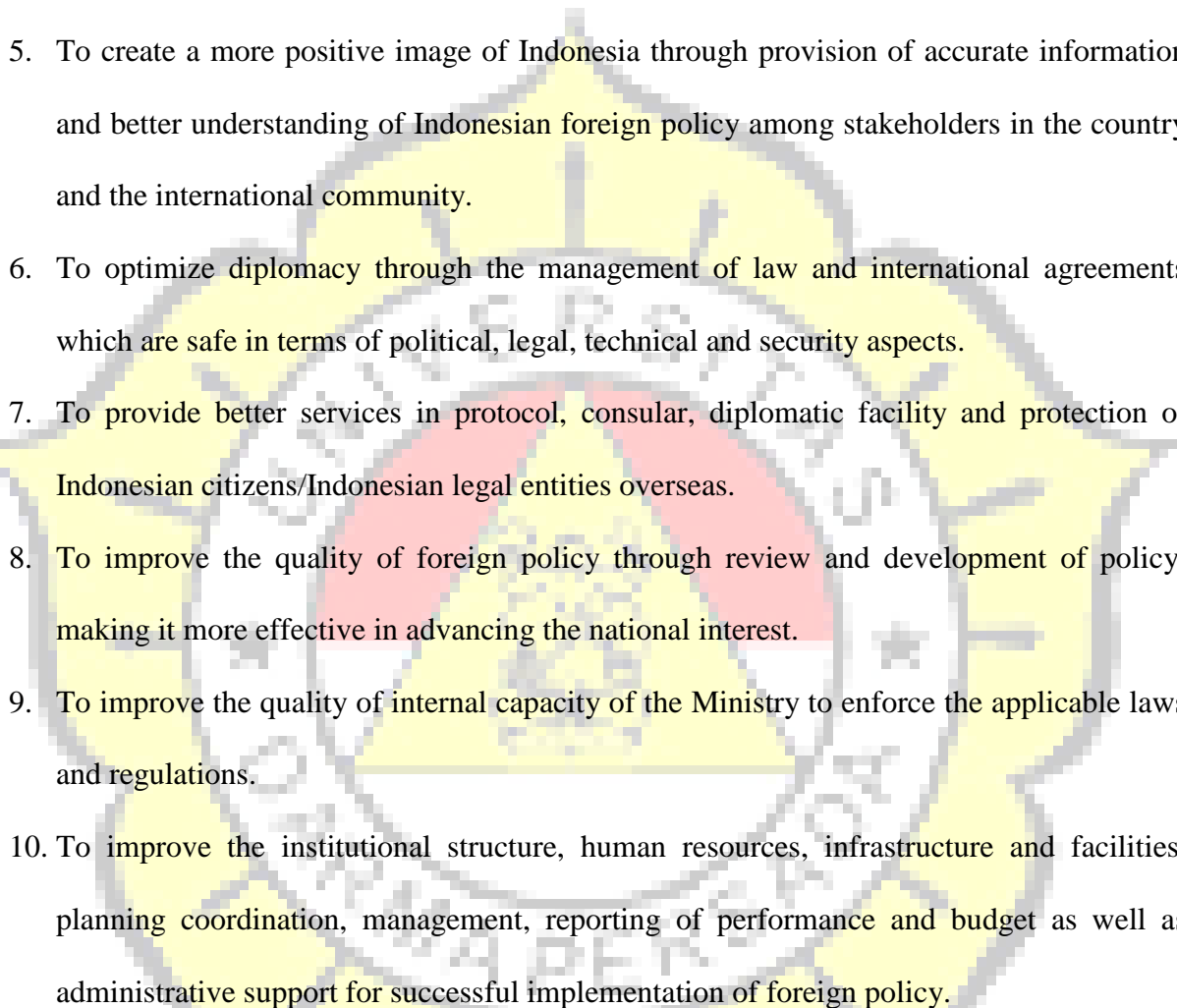
- a) Formulation and stipulation of policies in the field of implementing foreign relations and foreign policy;
- b) Implementation of policies in the field of implementing foreign relations and foreign policy;
- c) Implementation of technical guidance and supervision of the implementation of policies in the field of the implementation of foreign relations and foreign policy;

- 
- d) Implementation of assessment and development in the field of the implementation of foreign relations and foreign policy;
 - e) Substantive implementation of support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - f) Fostering and providing administrative support within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - g) Implementation of education and training in foreign fields;
 - h) Management of state property / wealth that is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

2.6 Strategic purposes of the Indonesian Foreign Policy

The purposes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are designed based on the identification of potentials and problems to be faced in its effort to realize the vision and perform the missions of the Ministry. The purposes are as follows:

1. To improve and strengthen the bilateral and regional relations and cooperation in various sectors in Asia Pacific and Africa.
2. To improve the bilateral relations and cooperation with countries and organizations from America and Europe.
3. To demonstrate Indonesia's role and leadership of in ASEAN cooperation, to participate in the process of integration of ASEAN Community 2015 which benefits Indonesia which is independent, advanced, united, democratic, safe, just, and prosperous.

- 
4. To take on a more active role in creating international peace and security, advancement and protection of human rights, and development of economy, socio-culture, finance, environment, trade, industry, investment, and protection of intellectual rights by strengthening regional and multilateral cooperation.
 5. To create a more positive image of Indonesia through provision of accurate information and better understanding of Indonesian foreign policy among stakeholders in the country and the international community.
 6. To optimize diplomacy through the management of law and international agreements which are safe in terms of political, legal, technical and security aspects.
 7. To provide better services in protocol, consular, diplomatic facility and protection of Indonesian citizens/Indonesian legal entities overseas.
 8. To improve the quality of foreign policy through review and development of policy, making it more effective in advancing the national interest.
 9. To improve the quality of internal capacity of the Ministry to enforce the applicable laws and regulations.
 10. To improve the institutional structure, human resources, infrastructure and facilities, planning coordination, management, reporting of performance and budget as well as administrative support for successful implementation of foreign policy.

2.7 Ministry of foreign affairs strategic goals

8 (eight) The main Strategic Objectives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be achieved in the 2015-2019 period are as follows:

2.7.1 Strong maritime and border diplomacy

Maritime and border diplomacy are a negotiation or negotiation carried out by two or more countries regarding maritime cooperation and the determination and handling of sea and land border issues.

Strong is to have an advantage / not easily shaken. This strategic target is measured through the maritime and border diplomacy index accompanied by targets every year up to 2019.

2.7.2 Indonesia's leadership in ASEAN is increasing

Leadership is the value of authority which is a consideration and international trust in the position of Indonesia, so that it has an influence on policy in international forums. Leadership can be demonstrated including through the role of initiator, mediator and facilitator.

Increasing is increasing the level / strength of the previous condition. This strategic target is measured by how many Indonesian recommendations and initiatives received from those delivered are accompanied by targets every year up to 2019.

2.7.3 Indonesia's role in the international world is increasing

Roles are active participation and participation. Increasing is increasing the level / strength of the previous condition. This strategic target is measured through Indonesia's role index accompanied by targets every year up to 2019.

2.7.4 Strong economic diplomacy

Economic diplomacy is the use of international political tools to achieve economic goals through various collaborations such as development (including health, education and agriculture), energy, environment, finance, and food.

Strong is to have advantages over other countries. This strategic target is measured through the economic diplomacy index accompanied by targets every year up to 2019.

2.7.5 Service and protection of Indonesian citizens and BHI and excellent diaspora

Services are actions, assistance, preparation, and management of documents and permits in terms of consular, immigration, employment, education and transportation, and others. Protection is assistance, defense, assistance, and provision of legal and social assistance from Indonesian Representatives abroad for Indonesian citizens and BHI affected by cases abroad.

Indonesian citizens are people recognized by law as citizens of the Republic of Indonesia. BHI is a Legal Entity domiciled in Indonesia and established according to Indonesian legislation. Diaspora are Indonesian citizens, their descendants, and people who have Indonesian blood who live abroad. Prima is very good; main. This strategic target is measured through the service index and protection of Indonesian citizens and BHI and empowerment of diaspora accompanied by targets every year up to 2019.

2.7.6 Quality foreign policy

Foreign Policy is the attitude and steps of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia taken in relations with other countries, international organizations, and other international legal subjects in order to face international problems in order to achieve national goals.

Quality is of good quality and is followed up by the Head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This strategic target is measured through how many Indonesian recommendations and initiatives implemented from those delivered are accompanied by targets every year up to 2019.

2.7.7 High national support and commitment to foreign policy and international agreements

Foreign policy is the attitude and steps of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia taken in conducting relations with other countries, international organizations, and other international legal subjects in order to face international problems in order to achieve national goals.

An international agreement is an agreement in any form and designation, which is governed by international law and made in writing by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia with one or more countries, international organizations or other international legal subjects, and creates legal rights and obligations to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia public. This strategic target is measured by the percentage of follow-up / implementation of international agreements by domestic stakeholders accompanied by targets every year up to 2019.

2.7.8 Monitoring the results of effective diplomacy

Monitoring is a systematic and periodic step in the framework of ensuring the implementation of a formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

Effective diplomacy is effective diplomacy so that the results of diplomacy can be felt by the people. This strategic target is measured by the percentage deviation of the effectiveness of the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

2.8 Policy Analysis and Development Agency

Policy Assessment and Development Agency as referred to in Article 6 letter j Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 years 2 016 Regarding the Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the task of conducting studies and development in the foreign sector. The Agency for Assessment and Policy Development in carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 842 carries out functions:

- a) preparation of technical policies, plans, and study and development programs in the foreign sector;
- b) implementation of study and development in the field of foreign affairs;
- c) monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of studies and developments in the field of foreign affairs;
- d) implementation of the administration of the Policy Review and Development Agency;
- and
- e) implementation of other functions provided by the Minister.

Organizational Structure of Policy Assessment and Development Agency, consisting of:

- Secretariat of the Agency for Policy Assessment and Development;
- Center for Policy Assessment and Development of the Asia Pacific and Africa Region;
- Center for the Assessment and Development of American and European Regional Policies;
- Center for Multilateral Policy Assessment and Development.

2.8.1 Secretary of Policy Analysis and Development Agency

Secretariat of the Agency for the Assessment and Development of Policy as referred to in Article 844 letter a Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 years 2 016 Regarding the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the task of coordinating the implementation of substance tasks and providing administrative support to all organizational elements within the Policy Assessment and Development Agency.

Secretariat of the Assessment and Policy Development Agency in carrying out the tasks referred to in

Article 845 provides functions:

- a. preparation of coordination and preparation of strategic plans, programs and activities;
- b. management of organizational affairs and management;
- c. preparation of coordination and preparation of plans, management and reporting of budgets;
- d. management of equipment, household affairs, staffing, leadership administration, documentation, correspondence, filing, and libraries;

- e. preparation of coordination of data analysis, preparation of work papers and reporting;
- f. preparation of coordination of the implementation of publication and dissemination of information; and
- g. implementation of monitoring and evaluation of plans, programs and activities.

The Secretariat for Policy Assessment and Development Agency consists of:

- Division of Administration, Planning and Organization;
- General and Civil Service Section;
- Financial department;
- Section of Library, Publication and Information Dissemination; and
- Functional Group.

2.8.2 Center for Policy Analysis and Development for Asia-Pacific and Africa

Center for Assessment and Policy Development of the Asia Pacific and Africa Region as referred to in Article 844 letter b, Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 years 2 016 Regarding the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the task of carrying out technical policy formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of studies and developments in foreign fields for the Asia Pacific and Africa regions.

The Center for Policy Assessment and Development of the Asia Pacific and Africa Region in carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 864 carries out functions:

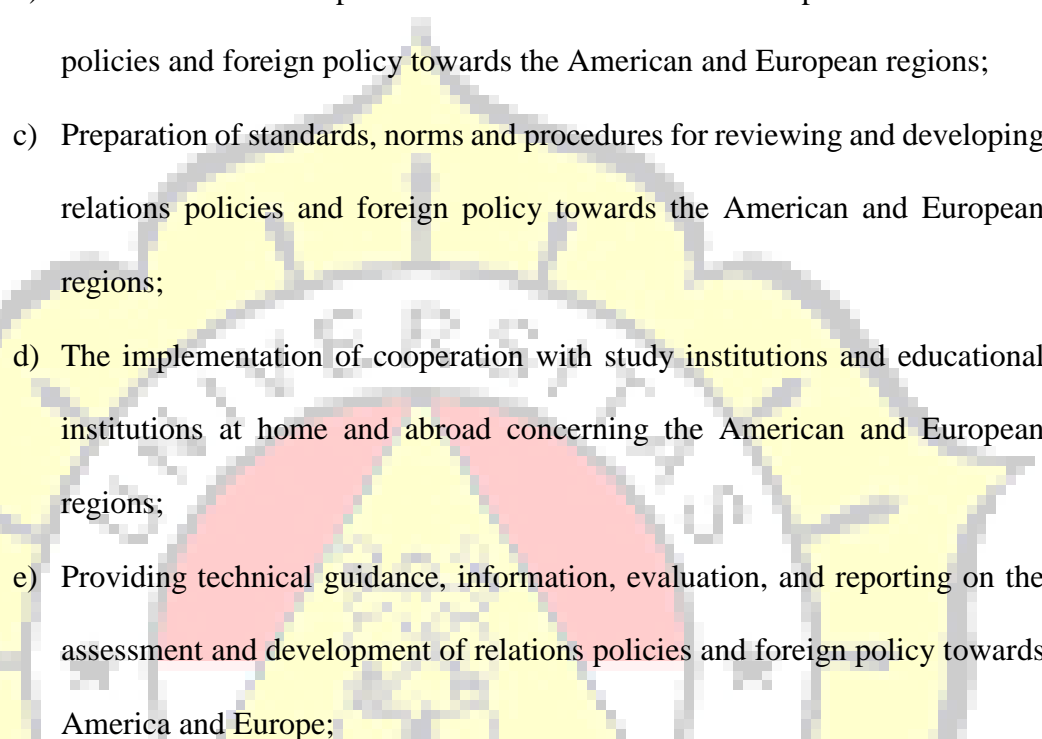
- a. preparing the preparation of technical policies for the study and development in foreign fields for the Asia Pacific and Africa regions;
- b. study and development in foreign fields for the Asia Pacific and Africa regions;
- c. monitoring, evaluating, reviewing and reporting on the development of implementation in foreign fields for the Asia Pacific and Africa regions; and
- d. implementation of Central administrative affairs.

The Center for Policy Assessment and Development of the Asia Pacific and Africa Region consists of:

- a. East Asia and Pacific Field;
- b. South and Central Asia Fields;
- c. Field of Africa and Middle East;
- d. ASEAN Cooperation Sector, Intra-Regional Cooperation and Inter-Cooperation Cooperation;
- e. Administrative Subdivision; and
- f. Functional Group.

2.8.3 Center for the Assessment and Development of American and European Regional Policies

The Center for Policy Assessment and Development in the Americas and Europe Region has the task of carrying out part of the tasks of the Policy Review and Development Agency in the field of study and development of relations policies and foreign policy towards the American and European regions. In carrying out its duties, the Center for Policy Assessment and Development of the American and European Regions organizes functions:

- 
- a) Preparation of the formulation of technical policies for the assessment and development of relations policies and foreign policy towards the American and European regions;
 - b) Coordination and implementation of studies and development of relations policies and foreign policy towards the American and European regions;
 - c) Preparation of standards, norms and procedures for reviewing and developing relations policies and foreign policy towards the American and European regions;
 - d) The implementation of cooperation with study institutions and educational institutions at home and abroad concerning the American and European regions;
 - e) Providing technical guidance, information, evaluation, and reporting on the assessment and development of relations policies and foreign policy towards America and Europe;

2.8.4 Center for Multilateral Policy Assessment and Development.

The Center for Study and Development of Multilateral Policy as referred to in Article 844 letter d, has the task of carrying out the implementation, preparation of monitoring, evaluation policies, and technical, reporting of studies and development in foreign fields in the multilateral scope.

The Center for Multilateral Policy Research and Development in carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 904 carries out functions:

- a. Preparing the preparation of technical policies for the study and development in foreign fields in the multilateral scope;
- b. Study and development in foreign fields in the multilateral scope;
- c. Monitoring, evaluating the assessment and reporting of the development of implementation in foreign fields in the multilateral scope; and
- d. The implementation of administrative affairs of the Center for the Study and Development of Multilateral Policy consists of:

- Politics and Security;
- Field of Economics and Development;
- Socio-Cultural Sector, Current Issues and Other Special Issues;
- Administrative Subdivision; and
- Functional Group.

