

The Indonesian Update

Monthly Review on Economic, Legal, Security, Political, and Social Affairs



Main Report:
Post-411 Actions: How Does the Law Work?

Politics

The 4/11 Demonstrations in the Context of Relationship
between Islam and Politics ■

Economics

The Potrait of Industries under the Economic Policy Package ■

Social

Indonesia and the Marrakech COP 22 ■

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FOREWORD

On 4 November 2016, Muslims carried out big demonstrations in Jakarta and several major cities in the country. The 411 Actions were the second demonstrations against Ahok that were carried out by Muslims, after the first actions on October 14, 2016 at the Jakarta City Hall. Both of these actions essentially demanded the same thing; that is, demanding that the legal proceedings against Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) over allegations of blasphemy (Article 156 a of the Criminal Code) be continued.

After the 411 Actions, the public will oversee the development of the legal process against Ahok. Whatever the result is, the citizens must accept it. If he is found guilty, then Ahok should be ready to serve a prison term. Conversely, if he is not guilty, then the legal processes must be stopped, and we all have to respect the outcome of the legal processes.

This November 2016 edition of the Indonesian Update will raise important themes on several fields. The main report for this edition is “Post-411 Actions: How Does the Law Work?”. On political affairs, it talks about “The 4/11 Demonstrations in the Context of Relationship between Islam and Politics”. On economic affairs, it talks about “The Potrait of Industry under the Economic Policy Package”. On the social affairs, it will talk about “Indonesia and the Marrakech COP 22”.

The regular publication of the Indonesian Update with its actual themes is expected to help policy makers in government and business environment – as well as academics, think tanks, and other element of civil society, both within and outside the country, to get actual information and contextual analysis of economic, legal, political, cultural, and social developments in Indonesia, as well as to understand the public policy in Indonesia.

Happy Reading.

Post-411 Actions: How Does the Law Work?

On 4 November 2016, Muslims carried out big demonstrations in Jakarta and several major cities in the country. The demonstrations are then referred to or better known as the 411 Actions. The 411 Actions are considered the second largest demonstrations in Indonesia, with the 1998 demonstrations being the biggest ones.

The 411 Actions were the second demonstrations against Ahok that were carried out by Muslims, after the first actions on October 14, 2016 at the Jakarta City Hall. Both of these actions essentially demanded the same thing; that is, demanding that the legal proceedings against Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) over allegations of blasphemy (Article 156 a of the Criminal Code) be continued. The case had been reported by several parties to the Criminal Investigation Department of the Indonesian National Police (Bareskrim Mabes Polri).

The 411 Actions involved a large number of protesters who came from various regions in Indonesia. Even though it involved a large number of demonstrators, they could be controlled and the actions went peacefully. As it was reported by the media, the situation heated up after 18.00 pm. Some incidents transpired. In the following hours, there were many provocations in the real world and the virtual world (social media), which exacerbated the situation. Looting occurred at a minimarket in North Jakarta. The perpetrators were not the 411 Action protesters (Kompas.com, 05/11/16).

However, in the end, the unrest could be controlled. The 411 Actions

ended peacefully. We hope that a quiet and peaceful situation will not be undermined by various parties who deliberately exploit the situation. Netizens are also expected not to carelessly spread news that is not true.

The Negotiation Process and the People's Demands

The 411 Actions heated up due to the prolonged negotiations between the representatives of demonstrators and the government. According to Kapolri Tito Karnavian on the Indonesian Lawyers Club TV program (08/11/16), the representatives of demonstrators turned down an offer to meet with the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, who would be accompanied also by the Cabinet Secretary, the Secretary of State, the Minister for Religious Affairs, the Kapolri, and TNI Commander, as the representative of the Government. They demanded to meet directly with President Joko Widodo (Jokowi).

But unfortunately at the time of the 411 Actions took place, President Jokowi was outside the Freedom Palace. At that time, before the Friday prayer worship time, Jokowi left the Palace to inspect an infrastructure project at the Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. President Jokowi returned to the Freedom Palace in the evening.

Cabinet Secretary Pramono Agung said that President Jokowi actually wanted to go back to the Freedom Palace, but the traffic situation did not allow. Another reason mentioned was the security procedures (Kompas.com, 10/11/16).

President Jokowi's decision has been criticized by several parties. Many people lamented President Jokowi for not wanting to meet people directly and instead appointing representatives. Moreover, the number of people was very large. Hundreds of thousands of people packed Jalan Medan Merdeka and the Hotel Indonesia roundabout. They expected their representatives could meet with the President to express their aspirations.

The parties who were disappointed with President Jokowi's decision felt that it was more important for President Jokowi to meet with the representatives of the 411 Actions than inspecting a railway project at Soekarno-Hatta Airport. In fact, the inspection of the project should have been delegated to the assistants to the President; namely, ministers.

Finally, after further negotiations, the representatives of protesters agreed to meet with Vice President Jusuf Kalla. According to Kapolri Tito Karnavian, the representatives of protesters met with the Vice President to express the demand that Ahok be arrested and detained on the spot.

These demands were difficult to meet because our state is a state that is based on a rule of law. That is why we need to respect the processes and legal procedures to be followed in the handling of a case. As a result of the negotiations between the representatives of protesters and the Vice President, the Kapolri promised that an investigation to be carried out strictly fast and transparent within 2 (two) weeks.

Post-411 Actions: Guarding the Ahok Legal Processes

After the 411 Actions, the public will oversee the development of the legal process against Ahok. Whatever the result is the citizens must accept it. If he is found guilty, then Ahok should be ready to serve a prison term. Conversely, if he is not guilty, then the legal processes must be stopped, and we all have to respect the outcome of the legal processes.

So far, there have been a few cases of blasphemy that culminated in the courts: (1) The Fajar Nusantara Movement (Gafatar); (2) The blasphemy by Arswendo Atmowiloto through Tabloid Monitor; (3) The blasphemy by Nando Irwansyah M'ali against Hinduism (4) The defamation of Hinduism by Rusgiani; (5) The blasphemy against Christianity by Heidi Euginie; (6) The defamation of Islam by Ki Panji Kusmin in 1968, (www.republika.co.id, 18/10/16).

Within the Code of Criminal Procedures (the Criminal Procedures Code), there are several stages to be followed in handling a criminal case. These stages include: (1) the first phase on the inquiry; (2) The second phase on the investigation; (3) The third phase on the prosecution; (4) The fourth phase on the trial; (5) the fifth phase on court rulings.

Those are the five stages in the process of the settlement of criminal law. Regarding the Ahok case, the current stage being done is the stage of the inquiry. The inquiry stage is a series of actions of investigators to search for and find event alleged criminal acts in order to determine whether or not there should be an investigation (Article 1 point 5 KUHAP).

The inquiry stage will reveal whether Ahok's speech quoting Surah Al Maidah verse 51 was a criminal act or not. The criminal act in question is a criminal act that meets the elements of a criminal offense in Article 156 a of the Criminal Code

If the elements of a criminal are met, then the legal processes will be upgraded to the stage of the investigation to find sufficient evidence and the suspect (Article 1 paragraph 2 KUHAP). At this stage of the investigation, the investigators can arrest the suspect (Article 16 of the KUHAP).

In the inquiry stage, the police would conduct a case exposure session openly. The Police's decision was widely criticized by the House of Representatives (DPR). The Vice Chairman of the Commission III, Benny K Harman, stated that the inquiry stage was a series of closed inquiries conducted by the police alone. Therefore, the open processes are contrary to the principles of due process of law, which is the legal process that is good, true and fair.

On the other hand, the public has demanded that the process of handling the Ahok case be done explicitly, fast and transparently. According to the author, the Police's decision to conduct the case exposure session openly was quite wise. Firstly, the issue has become a matter of public concern. Secondly, there are no suspicions from the public towards the Governor of Jakarta. Thirdly,, the open

processes can monitor and assess whether the course on the inquiry process was done properly and fairly or not.

In addition to referring to the Codes in criminal case of blasphemy we need to also look at the rules, especially Presidential Decree No. 1 of 1965 on the Prevention of Abuse and/or Blasphemy (Penpres No.1/1965).

According to Article 2 and Article 3 of the Presidential Edict No. 1/1965, there are two additional requirements for blasphemy criminal elements, namely: (1) the existence of a strong warning to cease certain actions through a joint decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs, the Attorney General and the Minister of the Interior; (2) such warnings are not heeded. Meanwhile, if the creator is an organization or a cult, then before in acts under criminal law as set forth in Article 3, the organization and flows of confidence can be dissolved by the President.

The provision can not be ignored given that there are principles of *lex specialis* in the application of criminal law, which means that more specific rules can disregard the more general ones. Presidential Edict No. 1/1965 has not been revoked, then it will still be a valid positive law in Indonesia.

Another issue related to the offense of blasphemy is often the term blasphemy is indeed very abstract. In practice, this article on blasphemy is a very resilient article that can be understood unilaterally. Therefore, proving a case of blasphemy should be done with care and attention to the aspects of legal certainty for the public.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Actually demonstrations are not tools for exerting pressure. Rather, they are mechanisms for advancing the aspirations of certain groups of people. Demonstrations in Indonesia as a democratic State are certainly legitimate and guaranteed in the legislation. So, should we as a society appreciates the pro-democracy demonstrations were carried out by the people to express their aspirations peacefully.

However, with regard to the legal processes, please keep in mind that the demonstrations should not be used to suppress let alone intervene in the judicial processes. Legal certainty and justice and the rule of law should be independent and free from any intervention and whoever.

The author argues that even though our country recognizes the principles of popular sovereignty, the supreme power belongs to the people. But it should not be forgotten that Indonesia is a state of law. This means that Indonesia also upholds the rule of law so that the implementation of the sovereignty of the people in Indonesia can not be separated from building the rule of law itself.

At this momentum, all eyes are on the process of law enforcement in Indonesia. The challenge is that law enforcement officials must demonstrate how they should work in a professional manner to ensure security and justice as an objective of the law itself. Do not let the laws become a tool to legitimize the right becomes wrong or the wrong into right.

Demonstrations are in fact not pressures. Demonstrations, protests, and so forth are the mechanisms for advancing the aspirations of certain groups of people. It is enshrined in legislation, and we should appreciate. But once again, demonstrations should not be tools to suppress, let alone intervene in the process of law enforcement.

- Zihan Syahayani -

The 4/11 Demonstrations in the Context of Relationship between Islam and Politics

Friday, November 4, 2016, hundreds of thousands of Muslims held protests, urging the government to take a legal action against non-active Governor of Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok).

The demonstrations were a response to the controversial video of Ahok quoting Verse 51 of Surah Al Maidah of the Koran. This event occurred when Ahok conducted a working visit to the Thousand Islands on September 27, 2016.

The video became viral on social media and received great public attention, especially from Muslims in Indonesia. Even the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) issued a fatwa ruling that Ahok's speech in the video footage was a blasphemy (detik.com, 11/10).

The 4/11 Demonstrations

The 4/11 protests, also known as the Defending Koran Actions, have drawn public attention domestically and overseas. The actions that were led by the National Movement Supporting Indonesian Ulema Council Islamic Rulings (GNPF-MUI) were participated by hundreds of thousands of Muslims. Not only did they come from the Greater Jakarta Area, they also came from South Sulawesi, Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, West Java and Central Java.

The representatives of the protesters demanded a meeting with President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) to express their aspirations related to the Ahok legal case. In the end, the representatives of the protesters were met by Vice President Jusuf Kalla.

The demonstrations were conducted not far from the Freedom Palace. They began after the Friday Prayers and lasted until the evening. During that time, the actions were considered conducive. But, after 18:00 pm, the time that the actions should have been

ended, the peaceful protests turned violent. Violent conflicts erupted between the police and the demonstrators. There were casualties from both sides.

Post-4/11 Demonstrations

After the riots, the President Jokowi held a press conference. Jokowi stated the Ahok legal process would be conducted firmly, quickly and transparently. Jokowi expressed his appreciation to scholars, clerics and Habibs, who led the actions. However Jokowi also said that the riots had been masterminded by political actors. There was fear that the riots would trigger larger conflicts, which could divide the unity of the nation.

The day after the actions, Jokowi conducted a tour, visiting a number of Islamic Organizations. On Monday and Tuesday (7-8 / 11), Jokowi visited the two largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia, the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and Muhammadiyah. In addition to meeting with NU and Muhammadiyah, on Wednesday (9/11) President Jokowi also invited 17 representatives of Islamic organizations. Then on Thursday (10/11) he invited a number of Kiai (Islamic leaders) from Banten and West Java.

At each meeting, Jokowi always expressed his appreciation to Islamic mass organizations that kept a peaceful atmosphere during the actions. The President assured them that the legal proceedings against Ahok are still running. These meetings were attempts to reduce political tensions.

The 4/11 Demonstrations and the Political Identity of Indonesian Muslims

The writer offers a perspective of Indonesian Muslims in light of the 4/11 demonstrations and President Jokowi's tour to meet Islamic organizations after the demonstrations.

Conceptually, "politics of identity" is different from political identity. Political identity is a construction that determines the positions of the political actors in political ties, while politics of identity means the political mechanisms of an organization's identity (both political identity and social identity) as a resource and political means (Setyaningrum, 2005: 19).

Hungarian political scientist Agnes Heller defines politics as a political identity that focuses on the distinction as a major category that promises freedom, tolerance, and freedom to play (free play), although it also raises patterns such as intolerance, violence and ethnic opposition. Identity politics may include racism, bio-feminism, environmentalism, and ethnic strife (Ubed Abdillah, 2002).

Meanwhile, according to Cressida Heyes (2007), politics of identity is a political action to promote the interests of the members of a group who have a similar identity or characteristics, whether based on race, ethnicity, gender, or religion. Rather than organizing independently within the scope of ideology or party affiliation, politics of identity is concerned with the situation of marginalization, which specifically covers the constituency in a broader context. In this case, Cressida Heyes assumes that politics of identity is more directed to the interests of individuals or groups who are marginalized.

The Failure of Islamic political parties in Indonesia

Agreeing to the above opinions, the author noticed that the events of 4/11 were a form of politics of identity amongst Indonesian Muslims today. This is a result of Indonesia's Muslim population becoming marginalized politically. The Muslim communities have also been used during political contestations, such as the legislative elections, the regional head elections and the presidential elections.

This opinion is in line with the views of Professor Bachtiar Effendi of the Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) Jakarta. He says that Muslim-based political parties have only been complementary in nature, and their presence tends to be used to garner votes in elections. Even though their combined number of electoral votes was sufficient to meet the demands for presidential electoral threshold, these Islamic parties did not dare to nominate their own presidential candidate? Instead, they endorsed presidential candidates nominated by other parties. The large Muslim population is only used once every five years (voaindonesia.com, 02.12.2015).

If we notice the journey of Islam and Politics in the post-New Order era in Indonesia, we still remember that in 1999, one of the Muslim community expectations at the time was the emergence of a coalition of Islamic political parties. It was then called the Coalition of Central Axis political parties. The Central Axis Coalition was hoping that the Islamic group would be a major player. It was marked by

the appointment of Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) as the Indonesian President. Meanwhile, in the Parliament, Amien Rais become the Speaker of the People's Consultative Assembly.

But, the honeymoon did not last long. Through a Special Session on July 23, 2001, Gus Dur had to step down as the President because of the tensions between the legislative and executive branches of the government at the time. Assembly Speaker Amien Rais, as well as some other figures of the Central Axis Coalition, became those who were responsible for toppling down Gus Dur. The Central Axis Coalition finally dissolved, and the Muslim people's expectation of having a major Muslim player eventually disappeared.

This eventually led to antipathy amongst the Muslim communities towards Islamic and Muslim-based political parties. They failed to build political channels for the Muslim communities in a democratic system in Indonesia today. Their aspirations are not embodied in the forms of policies.

The absence of political channels eventually makes Muslims feel marginalized. So, it is not surprising that many Muslim communities are even more tied to mass organizations that in fact are forces outside the Parliament. The aspiration of the Muslim community is to get room in the mass organizations. That is the situation of Muslim communities in Indonesia today.

Conclusions

The 4/11 demonstrations are a reflection of the conditions of the Muslim communities in Indonesia today. Regardless of the Ahok legal case, the demonstrations are the way the Muslim communities are voicing their aspirations. They are the majority but have been marginalized in the country's politics.

This is because the failures of the Islamic political parties and the Muslim-based political parties to provide aspiration channels for Muslim communities in Indonesia.

- Arfianto Purbolaksono -

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The Potrait of Industry under the Economic Policy Package

The anomaly in the performance of the global economy has brought an impact on the national economy. Since the end of 2015, Indonesia has been dealing with a potential crisis due to the plunge of Rupiah's exchange rate. The people of Indonesia were panicking when it started. They asked the government to soon implement actions so that things do not become catastrophic.

To answer the challenge and also to achieve conducive economic climate, the government as the fiscal authority and Bank Indonesia as the monetary body have agreed to launch a series of stabilization policies. These policies are then known as Economic Policy Packages. Up to November 2016, there have been 13 series of policy packages launched. These packages are not only targeted at particular sectors but at almost all economic sectors in Indonesia.

As the main policies in stimulating economy, the launch of all economic policy packages is expected to give a positive impact on the performance of national economy. Today, the packages have been in place for more than one year. However, like other policies applied, the implementations of the packages sadly still need much improvement.

One of the many factors in the national economy that have been affected by the packages is the industry. Amidst all the efforts by the government to boost performance of domestic industry, global situation has seen not so able to promote national interests since last year. Regarding this, many argue and conclude that Indonesia today is under the problem of deindustrialization.

2016 should be a year of economic recovery after global dynamics hit domestic economy. The resurrection of the industry is able to

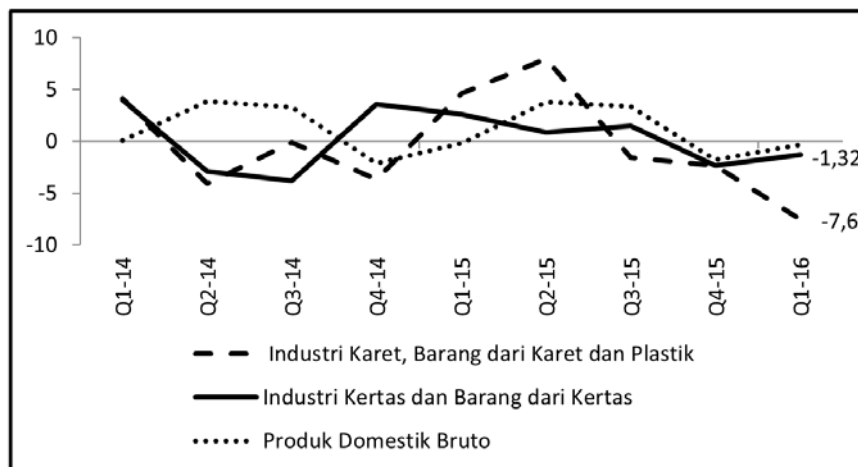
be one of the many key points to recover the situation. Nonetheless, global dynamics are still continuing and domestic. The industry should be more patient to wait and see until global conditions are back to wake up.

Economic Policy Packages in the Industrial Sector

To solve the existing problems then the government launched economic policy packages. One of the agendas is to improve industrial competitiveness. Therefore, how is the current conditions of industry? According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the processing industry, particularly foods and beverages increased to a level of 7,55% (YoY) in the first quarter of 2016.

The existing growth seems under the achievement of growth in the last two years; which is amounted to a level of 8.49%. This is also happening in rubber and plastic industry, which is decreasing to a level of 7.60% (QtoQ) in the first quarter of 2016. The paper industry is also dropping by 1.32% (QtoQ) in the same period.

Growth of National Rubber and Paper Industry



Source: BPS, 2016.

Another important agenda in the economic policy packages is to boost industries to contribute more to economic growth. However, if it is calculated against the current trend of growth, the economy is not yet able to be boosted effectively through this kind of policy package.

According to the sectoral approach, BPS shows that today's share of the industries to GDP is decreasing. This indicates deindustrialization that is happening. This decrease is in the first quarter of 2016 is at a level of only 20.8%, while in the fourth quarter of 2015 it was at a level of 21.18%.

This deindustrialization has been generated by the decrease in the production scale in major and middle industries. Another thing is by the weakening of other supporting factors, such as unfinished infrastructure development, complicated bureaucracy regime, unaffordable logistic cost, and limited energy sources for industry (INDEF, 2016).

Policy Recommendations.

Eventhough several key policies have been conducted by the government to boost national industries, there are still things needed to be concerned. It is understandable that infrastructure is the most important component for the success of industries. Better infrastructure will definitely develop industries to their highest points.

The first package of policies on the acceleration of infrastructure project is still in a form of a presidential instruction. There are no pressure for the related institutions to acceleraerate their performance as if they were written under a Law (UU). Theroefore, changing the policy from a presidential instruction to a Law at the soonest will benefit industrial actors for the sake of legal certainty.

Logistic cost is also important to be concerned. The dwelling time today is commendable enough at Tanjung Priok. Unlike at Priok, other ports in the country do not have similar levels of good dwelling time. This implies that operational standarts in Indonesia are different from one another. Therefore, it needs an improvement in order to reduce gaps among regions.

The need for energy is also important. The ambitious dream of President Joko Widodo to have 35,000 MW of power plant is not a joke. The seventh package regulates that the government wants the process of making oil refinery to be easier, making the industry no longer depend on imports. However, land acquisition is important. This acquisition tends to consume much time and create conflicts among grass roots.

Then, it is important to take into account the redesigning of eco-

conomic policy packages. The problems of industries are not only about external matters. Domestic issues, such as land acquisition, the availability of energy, and operational standards are also important to be deal with. Moreover, other issues of the fourth industrial revolution are also coming to the surface.

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Today, the packages have been launched by the government for more than a year.. However, like other polices applied, the implementations of these packages sadly still need much improvement.

- Muhammad Reza Hermanto -

Indonesia and the Marrakech COP 22

On 4 November 2016, the Paris Agreement entered into force once it was ratified by 100 of the 197 state parties. Indonesia, one of the countries that ratified, is on the list per October 31, 2016 (Mongabay.co.id).

Then, on 7-18 November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or referred to as COP 22, was held. The COP was important because it translated the normative standards in the Paris Agreement into implementation strategies. The important note about these strategies are the collaboration between nations, even if it involves a principle, approved by the state parties.

Indonesia in the Post Paris-Agreement period

In the context of Indonesia, on October 19, 2016, the House of Representatives (DPR) has passed a Bill on the Ratification of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Approval of Paris on Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change) into Law (UU).

The subject matters contained in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, among others are (1) The purpose of the Paris Agreement is to limit the global temperature rise to a level of below 2° C from pre-industrial levels and to make efforts to limit it to below 1.5°

Celsius; (2) The obligation of each State to submit Designated National Contributions (Nationally Determined Contributions). The contributions shall be increased each period, and developing countries need support to increase the ambitions; (3) The commitment of the Parties to reach a peak in greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and undertake efforts to reduce emissions rapidly through mitigation actions; (4) Policy approaches and positive incentives for actions for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and sustainable forest management, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks including through outcome-based payments; (5) The development of voluntary cooperation between countries in order to reduce emissions, including through market and non-market mechanisms.

In the context of the UNFCCC, the law has become the part of the National Adaptation Plans for Indonesia. It is important to be actively involved in various efforts to control climate change. Indonesia, as a country that is concerned about geography and the history of the treatment of the environment, falls into the category of countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change.

The Important points for Indonesia at the Marrakech COP 22

Moving on from the notes above, at the Marrakech COP 22, Indonesia actively spoke about the strategies for tackling climate change.

According to the author, one of the points that should have been considered and then voiced at this meeting by the delegation of Indonesia was forestry issues. The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change (cited Saloh, 2012) says that 75 percent of the emissions from the forestry sector come from deforestation and forest degradation in tropical countries; namely, Brazil, Congo and Indonesia. Re Indonesia, the results of a study of the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) in 2010 show that 85 percent of the total national emissions of Indonesia came from land use change and forestry.

On the other hand, Indonesia is a country that has the 3rd biggest rain forest in the world after Brazil and Congo, so Indonesia has great potential for global solution to climate change.

Until now, this sector remains a concern not only for the government of Indonesia, but also for the communities, including neighboring countries affected by the Indonesian forestry issues.

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- Lola Amelia -

THE NDONESIAN INSTITUTE CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

The Indonesian Institute (TII) is a Center for Public Policy Research that was established on 21 October 2004 by a group of young, dynamic activists and intellectuals. **TII** is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit institution, whose main funding stems from grants and contributions from foundations, companies, and individuals.

TII has the aim of becoming a main research centre in Indonesia for public policy matters and has committed to giving contribution to the debates over public policies and to improving the quality of the planning and results of public policy in the new era of democracy in Indonesia.

TII's missions are to conduct reliable research that is independent and non-partisan and to channel the research to the policy-makers, the private sector, and academia in order to improve the quality of Indonesian policy-makers.

TII also assumes the role of disseminating ideas to the society so that they are well informed about the policies that will have a good impact on the people's lives. In other words, **TII** has a position to support the democratization process and the public policy reform, as it will be involved in the process.

The scope of the research and review on public policies undertaken by **TII** includes economic, social, and political factors. The main activities have been conducted in order to achieve vision and mission based on research, surveys, training, public discussions, working group, weekly editorial articles ("Wacana TII"), monthly analysis ("Update Indonesia" and "The Indonesian Update"), annual analysis ("Indonesian Report"), and monthly discussion forum ("The Indonesian Forum").

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RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The economy tends to be used as an indicator of the success of the government as a policy-maker. Limited resources have often caused the government to face obstacles in implementing economic policies that will optimally benefit the people. The increase in the quality of the people's critical thinking has forced the government to conduct comprehensive studies in every decision-making process. In fact, the studies will not be stopped when the policy is already in place. Studies will be continued until the policy evaluation process.

The TII Economic Research Division is present for those who are interested in the conditions of the economy. The results of the research are intended to assist policy-makers, regulators, and donor agencies in making decisions. The research that TII offers: **(1) Economic Policy Analysis; (2) Regional and Sectoral Prospects; and (3) Program Evaluation.**

RESEARCH ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

According to stipulations in Law No. 12 Year 2011 on the Formulation of Laws and Regulations, every bill which will be discussed by the legislative and the executive must be complemented with academic paper. Therefore, comprehensive research is very important and needed in making a qualified academic paper. With qualified academic papers, the bills will have strong academic foundation.

TII can offer and undertake normative and legal research related to harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, especially in making academic papers and bills. In addition, the research will be conducted with sociological, anthropological, and political approaches in order to produce a more comprehensive academic papers and bills. It is expected that with such a process, the laws and regulations will be produced through such a participatory process, which involves the making of academic papers and bills to also go through process, such as focus group discussion (FGD) which will involve stakeholders related to the laws and regulations that will be discussed.

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Social Research

Social development needs policy foundations that come from independent and accurate research. Social analysis is a need for the government, the businesspeople, academia, professionals, NGOs, and civil society to improve social development. The Social Research Division is present to offer recommendations to produce efficient and effective policies, steps, and programs on education, health, population, environment, women and children.

Social research that TII offers: **(1) Social Policy Analysis; (2) Explorative Research; (3) Mapping & Positioning Research; (4) Need Assessment Research; (5) Program Evaluation Research; and (5) Indicator Survey.**

POLITICAL SURVEY AND TRAINING

Direct General Election Survey

One of the activities that TII offers is the pre-direct election surveys. There are sundry reasons why these surveys are important (1) Regional direct elections are democratic processes that can be measured, calculated, and predicted. (2) Surveys are used to measure, calculate, and predict the processes and results of elections and the chances of candidates. (3) It is time to win the elections using strategies based on empirical data.

As one of the important aspects in the strategies to win the elections, surveys can be used to prepare political mapping. Therefore, campaign teams need to conduct surveys: (1) to map the popularity of candidates in the society (2) to map the voters' demands (3) to determine the most effective political machinery that will act as a vote getter; and (4) to find out about the most effective media to do the campaign.

THE INDONESIAN FORUM

The Indonesian Forum is a monthly discussion activity on actual issues in the political, economic, social, legal, cultural, defense, and environmental fields. TII organizes these forums as media for competent resource persons, stakeholders, policymakers, civil society activists, academicians, and the media to meet and have discussion.

Themes that have been raised were the ones that have caught public attention, such as migrant workers, social conflicts, domestic politics, and local direct elections. The main consideration in picking a theme is sociological and political reality and the context of the relevant public policy at the time that the Indonesian Forum is delivered.

It is expected that the public can get the big picture of a particular event as the Indonesian Forum also presents relevant resource persons.

Since its inception, the Indonesian Institute is very aware of the passion of the public to get discussions that are not only rich in substance but also well formatted, which support balanced ideas exchanges ideas and the equal involvement of the different elements of the society.

The discussions, which are designed to only invite a limited number of participants, do not only feature idea exchanges but also regularly offer policy briefs (policy recommendations) to relevant policymakers and also summaries to the participants, especially the media people and the resource persons at the end of each discussion. Therefore, the discussions will not end without solutions.

LOCAL COUNCIL TRAINING

The roles and functions of local councils in monitoring local governments are very important. They need to ensure that participative and democratic policies will be espoused. Members of provincial and regent local councils are required to have strong capacity to understand democratization matters, regional autonomy, legislative techniques, budgeting, local Politics, and political marketing. Thus, it is important to empower members of local councils.

In order for local councils to be able to response every problem that will come out as a result of any policy implemented by the central government or local governments, the Indonesian Institute invites the leaderships and members of local councils to undergo training to improve their capacity.

WORKING GROUP

The Indonesian Institute believes that a good public policy process can be held with some engagement and empowerment of the stakeholders. The Indonesian Institute takes a role as one of mediator agencies to facilitate some forums in which the Government, Council Members, Private Sectors, NGOs and Academicians can meet in interactive forums. The Indonesian Institute provides facilitation on working groups and public advocacy.

The Indonesian Institute takes the role of mediator and facilitator in order to encourage the synergy of public policy work between the stakeholders and policy makers and also to have a synergy with funding agencies (donors).

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