APPENDIX

DATA 1

SPEECH BY H.E. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

PRESIDENT REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AT THE ASEAN FORUM: RETHINKING ASEAN TOWARDS THE ASEAN COMMUNITY 2015

Bismillah ir-Rahman ir-Rahim
Assalaamu’alaikum wa-Rahmatullahi wa-Barakatuh

Excellencies,
Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

[1] It is a great pleasure for me to be here today to attend this ASEAN Forum. [2] This is one of the most meaningful ways by which we can observe the fortieth anniversary of ASEAN.

[3] Let me therefore thank the ASEAN Foundation and the ASEAN Secretariat for organizing this Forum, which has given me a unique opportunity to share my thoughts with you on how ASEAN and its ongoing transformation.


[6] For the world today is vastly different from what it was when ASEAN was founded in 1967. [7] The Cold War was then at its height and the world had been carved into two hostile camps, with an “iron curtain” standing between them. [8] “Proxy wars” were being fought between these two camps all over the world, including in Southeast Asia.

[9] Not that we had no disputes of our own: we had plenty. [10] That is why we could not unite in spite of several earlier attempts at forming a regional organization.

[11] SEATO was there, but it was just an anti-communist alliance that included non-regional powers among its members. [12] Founded in 1971, the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA), which would bring together the Malaysia and Thailand, died in its infancy.

[13] Next came Maphilindo, which would bring together three Malay nations—Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. [14] But it could not work either, since it was formed on the very eve of konfrontasi. [15] Moreover, an open dispute was about to break out between Malaysia and the Philippines on the issue of Sabah.
Meanwhile, the economies of the region were languishing in backwardness.

The formation of ASEAN was regarded as the last chance for the nations of Southeast Asia to achieve some kind of unity. The Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore had to go on retreat on a beach resort in Thailand to carry out the seemingly impossible task: devising an organization that had any chance of staying together in the midst of such turbulence.

But they managed it. And forty years ago almost to the day, ASEAN was born by virtue of the Bangkok Declaration. It was, of course, born for a purpose—that was for the member nations and their regional neighbours to survive in the harsh geopolitical and economic environment of the time.

The ASEAN members knew what they had to do to survive in that environment: they had to help one another enhance their respective national resilience. And they had to acquire collective regional resilience by cultivating the habits of consultation, consensus and cooperation. Moreover they had to engage non-regional powers and other regions in mutually beneficial cooperation.

ASEAN pursued all of these activities with faith and determination in all of four decades, during which Southeast Asia and the rest of the world underwent profound change. ASEAN also changed but not in a passive way. Through intensive internal cooperation and engagement with other countries and regions, ASEAN changed its environment as much as it was changed by that environment.

Today the Cold War is a fading memory. The Cambodia conflict has been peacefully resolved through a process in which ASEAN played a key role. All the countries of Southeast Asia are at peace with one another and with the world. Moreover, the ASEAN region is now a free trade area—where intra-regional trade has been growing by leaps and bounds since AFTA was established in 2002.

As early as 1976, ASEAN adopted the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia, which serves as a code of conduct governing relations among ASEAN members and between ASEAN and external powers. Most of ASEAN’s Dialogue Partners, countries with which it has cooperative arrangements, have either acceded or decided to accede to the Treaty.

In 1994, we established the ASEAN Regional Forum for consultation and dialogue on security matters, and for the promotion of confidence building measures, preventive diplomacy and, eventually, conflict resolution.

In 1997 the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty came into force. All ten ASEAN members have signed it, with China being the first nuclear power to express intention to accede to it.

Apart from the ARF, two other vital processes in this part of the world are driven by ASEAN: the ASEAN plus Three process and the East Asia Summit (EAS).
[38] ASEAN plus Three brings together ten Southeast Asian nations with their more economically mature Northeast Asian partners in broadly gauged cooperation that has been gathering momentum since it was launched on the eve of the ASEAN Crisis.

[39] The East Asia Summit (EAS), launched in 2005, brings together 16 countries of an East Asia that has been redefined no longer as a strictly geographic entity but as a group of countries on this side of the world, with long-established habits of consultation and cooperation, and a sense of common destiny.

[40] These three processes need ASEAN to be in the driver’s seat because, in the first place, it is ASEAN that gives them political cohesion. [41] Without that cohesion it would be difficult for them to function on a collective basis.

[42] In the second place, ASEAN needs to be in the driver’s seat because these engagements must contribute to the success of ASEAN integration even while ASEAN itself contributes to the eventual integration of East Asia and even the Asia-Pacific region.

[43] In 2003 ASEAN Leaders, at the ninth summit in Bali, adopted the second Declaration of ASEAN Concord that mandated the establishment of an ASEAN Community, which would rest on three pillars: an ASEAN Security Community, an ASEAN Economic Community and an ASEAN Sociocultural Community. [44] This decision was a watershed in the process of ASEAN transformation.

[45] The attainment of the envisioned ASEAN Community would constitute the ultimate integration of ASEAN and the firmest guarantee that in a world of deepening globalization, ASEAN would never be marginalized. [46] ASEAN would be a more effective player and contribute more to the cause of security, prosperity and social harmony at the regional and global levels.

[47] But such an intensive process of integration would be extremely difficult and slow if ASEAN remained the loose and largely informal regional organization that it is today. [48] That is why at the ASEAN Summit of 2005 we decided to write and adopt what will serve as a constitution—an ASEAN Charter.

[49] That Charter will confer on ASEAN a legal personality. [50] It will also imbue ASEAN with a new sense of purpose, reaffirm and codify the key objectives and principles of ASEAN, strengthen its organization and its institutions, and enable the less developed members to catch up with the others. [51] It will be a brief, visionary and inspiring document.

[52] It will also have to be the result of a rethinking of ASEAN. [53] And indeed there has been a lot of rethinking in ASEAN since that historic Ninth Summit in Bali.

[54] One way to rethink ASEAN is to consider that for most of the time since ASEAN was founded forty years ago, the glue that held ASEAN together was our economic cooperation, and to some degree, also our social and cultural exchanges.

[55] In the beginning there was a very good reason for this: ASEAN was born in the midst of political turmoil: there was a shooting war raging in Indochina at that time. [56] In their statements after the signing of the Bangkok Declaration, the founding document of ASEAN, the
signatory Foreign Ministers emphasized that they did not want the newly born organization to be mistaken for a military alliance.

[57] The founding document itself repeatedly stressed economic and social forms of cooperation and mentioned the promotion of regional peace and stability only as something to be carried out “through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law.”

[58] And that was how it was for quite a few years, during which our official circles carefully avoided the S word: security. [59] Another word that was shunned like the plague was “political.” [60] When they were not grappling with the intricacies of economic cooperation, they directed their attention to social welfare and cultural activities, which, since 1987, they placed under the rubric “Functional Cooperation.”

[61] That term has an interesting history behind it—which reveals something about the early days of ASEAN: functional cooperation was a term invented by the regional associations that cropped up soon after the Second World War. [62] It was their way of presenting themselves as non-threatening. [63] When an activity was described as “functional,” it was understood as having nothing to do with politics or the military, and therefore no cause for anxiety.

[64] And so by concentrating on economic cooperation and functional cooperation, we achieved a certain degree of cohesion and nurtured a sense of common destiny.

[65] It also made it easy for the communist nations of Southeast Asia to join the ASEAN family, as this happened while they were shifting from central planning to a free market system.

[66] And instead of striving for autarky, they were opening up their economies to foreign investments. [67] But they maintained their ideology.

[68] The result was that the market blurred our ideological division. [69] It also stunted our political development as a regional organization.

[70] This might have been an appropriate state of affairs forty years ago, but times have changed, and so have our regional and global environments. [71] We are under a different set of pressures now.

[72] It is true that we are still under tremendous economic pressure: a large part of our population live in abject poverty, hence we are struggling to meet our MDG commitments. [73] We must continue to be seized with the challenge of socioeconomic development.

[74] But there are other pressures bearing upon us: all over the world people want to take their destiny in their own hands, to take part in the making of decisions that affect their lives—this is the pressure of democracy.

[75] Not only that: people also want to assert the essential worth of their humanity. [76] They demand the respect that is their due by virtue of the fact that they are human beings. [77] This is the pressure of human rights.
And, of course, there is still the need for security. But even the concept of security today has greatly broadened. It is no longer just a matter of defending the state against an army marching across the border.

Today the concept of security extends to what is called “human security.” This means that we have a common obligation to protect the physical integrity and the dignity of the human being, whether alone or part of a group, against all attackers—be they terrorists, common criminals, the Avian Flu virus or a tsunami.

The human being must be protected even when—perhaps especially when—the assailant is the state, which is supposed to protect him.

These are the new realities—the pressures and challenges of our time. And if we are going to have an ASEAN that is a “community of caring societies,” then it must care not only about the livelihood and the social amenities but also about the fundamental rights of the human being.

Moreover, if an ASEAN Security Community is to be one of the pillars of the ASEAN Community, then it must be a pillar that the human being can lean on when her formally mandated protector becomes her attacker.

Today we have to rethink ASEAN in that new light. We have to think in terms of the need for political cohesiveness among the members of the ASEAN family. Such political cohesiveness should stem from a shared commitment to the fundamental values of democracy, human rights and the free market. Hence, it is an essential part of our transition to a Security Community that we should cultivate these common values.

And it should be an essential aspect of the ASEAN Charter, which is now being formulated by a High-level Task Force, that it make that transition feasible. It is vitally important, for instance, that it should have an enabling provision for the establishment of a regional human rights body.

Otherwise the ASEAN Charter cannot be regarded as the affirmation of a vision and a set of values and ideals that are the hallmark of a caring community.

We expect the Charter not only to have legal efficacy. It must also inspire. Therefore it should not be the relic of a time that is past, of the realities and modes of thinking of four decades ago. It should be the reflection of our responses to the challenges and opportunities today and in the perceivable future.

I am therefore glad that just last week, at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Manila, our Foreign Ministers agreed on the inclusion of a provision in the ASEAN Charter that mandates the establishment of a regional human rights body.

Thus today I am even more optimistic about how the ASEAN Charter will turn out. Its drafting is about to be completed by thoughtful persons aware of the vast and far-reaching significance of the task entrusted to them. And they have been given guidance by an Eminent Persons Group that includes some of the finest and wisest statesmen the ASEAN region has produced.
[102] I have faith in all of them and in their sense of what is important to the ASEAN region.

[103] They know that social cohesiveness is important, because goodwill and a feeling of belonging together, a consciousness of ourselves as history has made us—is an indispensable prelude to effective regional cooperation. [104] That is what the ASEAN Sociocultural Community is for.

[105] Economic cooperation is important—that is why ASEAN must also rest on the pillar of an ASEAN Economic Community. [106] It is one way of ensuring that there is a daily bread on the family table.

[107] But the human being does not live by bread alone. [108] He must also be assured of his human dignity, without which life is not worth living. [109] That is one of the major concerns of the ASEAN Security Community.

[110] When we are sure that all the three pillars are already there in place, then we know that we have become the ASEAN Community that we fervently aspire to be.

[111] I thank you.

DATA 2

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO
AT THE SOCIETY PETROLEUM ENGINEERING ASIA PACIFIC OIL AND GAS
CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION 2007 (APOGCE 2007)
ON “RESOURCES, PROFESSIONALISM, TECHNOLOGY: TIME TO DELIVER”

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.


[2] It is my pleasure and honour to be here this morning to address the oil and gas community at this important conference, the Society Petroleum Engineering (SPE) Asia Pacific Oil and Gas Conference and Exhibition (APOGCE). [3] Let me begin by bidding all of you, especially our friends who have come from overseas, a warm welcome to Indonesia.

[4] We meet today in the midst of a difficult time for the world economy. [5] The oil price is going to the roof again, reaching US $ 92 plus per barrel today and this is higher than the last price-hike in early 2005. [6] For many of you in this room who produce, process, and sell oil, this might be good news. [7] But to the world economy in general, it is certainly not. [8] IMF has predicted a slowdown of the global economy next year, from 5,2 to 4,8 %. [9] Many countries that are dependent on oil will experience a budget crunch, with tangible impacts on social and economic policies.
Our biggest worry is the oil price will reach the US $100 per barrel mark, which has never happened before. But whatever the prospects, it seems clear that the economies of the world must brace themselves for tougher times, which have not been helped by continuing geopolitical uncertainties.

We all therefore face a common challenge, namely the challenge of how to add to the world oil reserves, and also how to increase exploration and production of oil and gas. The fact is, for all the talk about hydrogen cars, clean coal, solar panels, wind turbines, and nuclear plants, fossil based fuel will likely continue to be the highest source of energy worldwide for the short and medium terms.

Against this backdrop, the theme of your conference is very timely: “Resources, Professionalism, Technology: Time to Deliver”. Now is the time to deliver on the many opportunities that the energy sector has to offer. Resources are abundant, professionalism is plenty and technology is there. Combine the three, add the necessary element of conducive government policy, and we will see great delivery.

We in Indonesia wish to see much more investment coming into energy resource projects. We invite all investors, both domestic and overseas, to develop our energy industry. And we will do all we can to make your investment grow.

The Indonesian Government has developed a package of investment incentives and established a prudent fiscal policy. We are finding ways to overcome tax problems in oil and gas resources investment. We have made vigorous efforts to ensure legal certainty and effective regulation.

We have also reformed and restructured the regulatory framework for the energy industry. We expect this regulatory framework to achieve many things, including for the oil and gas sector.

The framework seeks to promote a favourable business climate and efficient oil and gas market, as well as equal opportunity for investment.

The framework seeks to ensure that oil and gas resources are managed properly for the benefit of the nation and investor.

The framework seeks to promote safe, efficient, and environmentally friendly operations as well as ensuring transparent business practices.

And it also seeks to provide access to energy for the poor.

The oil and gas industry has been a key part of Indonesia’s growing economic development, and it will remain so. Oil and gas business activities presently account for one-fourth of the country’s GDP, one-fourth of total merchandise exports, or almost half of total government revenues.

The Indonesian Government intends to enhance our oil and gas production, which also means we must make serious efforts to extend exploration. Indonesia’s oil reserves are now placed at 9.1 billion barrels, a 5.5% increase from 2005. We certainly need to do more explorations and enhance oil recovery in mature areas to avoid the depletion of Indonesia’s oil reserves in 23 years, as some have predicted.

The prospects for gas are more promising. Indonesia’s gas reserves in 2006 were about 187 TCF (trillion cubic feet). On top of this, there are huge natural gas resources waiting to be developed. The Indonesian Government has just announced today that 26 new block areas have been offered to existing and new contractors, and I am sure that more will join the act.

So this is the first challenge for all of us, namely how to increase our oil and gas production and how to invest more in exploration activities.

There is a second challenge which is equally, if not more, important. That is the challenge of how we all can work together to produce cleaner energy for our clean green future.
We are now entering into a new era of the politics of climate change. The Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC has made it scientifically clear that human activities in the past 200 years, since the industrial era began, have been responsible for global warming. It is clear, unless humankind change how we use energy in the way we live, work, travel, and play, our planet will be more much warmer with average world temperature rising between two to five degree Celsius. A rise of two degree Celsius will be significant but probably still tolerable. But a rise of five degree Celsius will be catastrophic for mother earth and for the human race.

So now individuals, communities, companies, and nations around the world have become common stakeholders in the same cause: namely, the imperative of how to slow, stop, and reverse global greenhouse gas emissions. In no other time in the history of humankind has there been an enterprise similar to what we are trying to achieve now through global action on climate change.

The energy industry is a key part of this great big project of humankind to save our planet. We all know this, but what we are still trying to figure out, is how to effectively achieve this goal and, more specifically, how the energy industry can adapt and transform itself in the grand scheme of such global efforts.

Indonesia, as well as the rest of the world, is already taking steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, by protecting our forests which serve as the world’s great carbon sinks, and also by developing a more sustainable and clean source of energy.

Under Indonesia’s new energy policy, we aim to reduce oil share in the national energy mix from 52% to about 20% in 2025. Meanwhile, we will increase the percentage of gas, coal, and renewable energy for domestic consumption. The share for gas is projected to reach 30%, coal 33%, and renewable energy 17% by 2025. Bio-fuels will account for 5% of renewable energy share, while geo-thermals will share 5%, liquefied coal 2%, and other renewables up to 5%.

We currently have eleven Clean Development Mechanism projects underway that deal with waste management and renewable energy, and we aim for many more.

We also recently introduced a program encouraging people to quit using kerosene, and instead use LPG, a cleaner fuel. With this kerosene - LPG conversion program, it is expected that 52 million households, or 70% of total households in Indonesia, will consume LPG. This program will shift Indonesia’s natural gas consumption and trade. Recently, 46% of natural gas was consumed domestically. With the new energy policy and the kerosene - LPG conversion program, domestic gas consumption will reach 70% of Indonesia’s total gas production.

To meet increasing demand, Indonesia is also developing Coal-Bed Methane (CBM) to produce more gas. Indonesia’s CBM resources total 450 TCF (Trillion Cubic Feet) and are located in 12 basins. Investors will play a very important role in CBM extraction, and I hope you will seize this opportunity.

I am glad to see that many energy companies are already playing an important role in the race towards cleaner energy.

For example, Norwegian Statoil and Indonesia’s Pertamina are exploring ways to cooperate on carbon capture and storage, and as of now there is a group of Pertamina officials in Norway studying Norwegian know-how and innovation of this subject.

I am encouraged also that big oil companies such as BP has launched BP Alternative Energy, and is now developing wind farms, solar power, hydrogen power, and carbon capture and storage technology. And I commend BP for setting emission reductions targets to 10% below 1990 levels by 2010.

Mitsubishi has also set up a target of reducing emissions based on net sales by 25% below 1990 levels by 2010. Meanwhile, Shell has pledged to cut carbon emissions to 5 per cent below 1990 levels by also 2010.
[71] We need more companies to do the same, **and** we need them to reach more ambitious carbon emission targets. [72] There is still an abundance of opportunities left to explore.

[73] The potential for geothermal energy is as much as 27 Giga Watts, **and** currently only 817 Mega Watts have been exploited, very small.

[74] Solar power is a huge **and** untapped potential for energy in Indonesia, with 1 square meter of solar panel capable of generating 4500 Watts per hour. [75] Indonesia also produces a potential 404 million cubic meters of methane a year from waste, which could generate 79 Mega Watts of electricity.

[76] The wind that passes through several potential regions in Indonesia can be harnessed to generate an estimated 9.29 Giga Watts of electricity.

[77] The potential for micro-hydro is also promising.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

[78] We have plenty of room to explore other technologies to convert emissions, such as the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) that is now being used in some developed countries. [79] With the right technology, small gas flares can also be converted to generate electricity and for city gas.

[80] There is therefore an urgent need to cooperate together, governments **and** companies, in exploiting these potentials. [81] There is a more compelling case today for companies to invest more in Research and Development for clean energy, **and** also to share their technology with others. When the world runs on clean energy, we all win.

[82] We can no longer afford to be trapped in our old ways **and** our old sources of energy or ignore the emissions that we create. [83] The climate is changing for the worse. [84] Once again, the climate is changing for the worse and therefore we must also change. [85] The difference is, if we can spot **and** take advantage of the huge investment opportunities that climate change brings upon us, our change will be a change for the better.

[86] So our great test lies in whether we can successfully answer the difficult challenges of both increasing fossil fuel energy supply **and** developing cleaner energy at the same time. [87] I say it can be done. [88] I trust that this audience feels the same, **and** will discuss these important issues during the deliberations of this conference.

[89] Finally, it is therefore with great delight, by saying “Bismillahirrahmanirrahim”, I declare this SPE Asia Pacific Oil and Gas Conference and Exhibition 2007 officially open. Wassalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

**DATA 3**

**SPEECH BY PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR SCIENCE OLYMPIAD (IJSO)**

Good afternoon everybody,

[1] My name is Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, **and** I am the President of Indonesia.

[2] I am so happy to welcome all of you to Istana Negara **or** “State Palace”, which is a very historic building **and** a very special place for the Indonesian People.

[3] So much of the history of Indonesia, so many important things has happened in this building. [4] This is where I swear-in my Cabinet Ministers, where I receive foreign ambassadors, **and** have meetings with world leaders.
[5] And because all of you are so special, so very talented, we decided to have the opening ceremony of the First International Junior Science Olympiad here in this palace. [6] You can tell your parents that you are sitting in the room where Presidents and Kings and Prime Ministers usually sit. That is how special you are.

[7] This is the First International Junior Science Olympiad, an international science competition for junior high students. [8] I cannot begin to express how much my heart is filled with pride and joy to find myself here today with the best and the brightest students from all over the world. [9] As President, my job is simply to open this ceremony, but the real star of this event is you.

[10] I know many of you have traveled far from your home country to compete at this Science Olympiad. [11] Your parents must be so proud of you. [12] Your teachers must be so proud of you. [13] Your country must be so proud of you.

[14] You know, even though I am older than you, I am also a student. [15] A few months ago, after several years of hard studying, I was fortunate enough to finally complete my Doctorate degree at the Bogor Institute of Agriculture. [16] So you see, I too have a great love for science. [17] And perhaps because of this, my Education Minister has asked me to give you a few words of advice, from one scientist to another scientist. [18] So here it is.

[19] I think the most important thing I want to tell you is to be thankful for the special gift of learning that God has given you.

[20] As a life-long student, I have learned a powerful lesson: no matter whom you are, no matter where you come from, no matter how rich or poor, city-boy or village-girl, no matter your skin color or family background, each and everyone of us has the same capacity for learning. We all have the same brain cells. [21] It is up to each and every one of us how we use this gift from God. [22] You can choose to use your mind to become a smarter person, or you can simply waste it by closing your mind. [23] It is all up to you. [24] But I know from experience that those who are able to reach their dreams, and those who change the world, are always the one who can take advantage of this gift of learning.


[31] This is the only way by which you will know more, and understand better, not just about science, but about life in general, and also about your own self. [32] No wonder that the most important inventions of the world, the ones who change the fate of mankind, always come from curious mind that never stop asking “why” and “how”. [33] This is we must always remember what Albert Einstein once said: “imagination is more important than knowledge”. [34] So open up your mind wide open, because you have no idea how creative you can be once you pump the power of knowledge into your brain cells. [35] The fact that you are here, competing in a prestigious international junior science Olympiad, means that you have used the power of your mind more effectively than the average student to master science.

[36] Finally, while it is obvious that all of you are talented in the field of science, it is even more important for you to know how to apply your knowledge, so that you can use that knowledge to make life better, to help others, for the good of society. [37] Remember what Spiderman said in that movie: “with great power, comes great responsibility”. [38] Well, whether you are Spiderman, or President, or science student, that is very true: “with great power, with great knowledge, comes great responsibility”.

[39] You are all here because you are so talented, so gifted, so smart. [40] I am amazed to think of what you will know in the next 5 years or the next 10 or 20 years. [41] Do not get tired of gaining more knowledge and always use your knowledge wisely. [42] I want to share with you a saying that I think you will find useful in the years ahead. [43] The saying goes: “20 years from now, it will not matter how your hair looked, how well you danced and what brand of
jeans you wear. [44] What will matter is the knowledge you gained and how you apply it in your life”. [45] As you move on in life, I hope you will remember this.

[46] In the next few days, all of you will be part of something very special. [47] Your knowledge and skills in science will be tested. [48] You will be competing with the best and the brightest in the field of science. [49] And by competing with the best, you will only get better. [50] I know that all of you will come out from this Olympiad a better scientist.

[51] This junior science Olympiad will end on December 14, but I hope that the friends that you will make during this exciting international event will last a life time and will change your life. [52] And that is another thing that I have learned in my life: knowledge will bring you far, but friendships even farther. [53] If you come away from this conference with better knowledge and better friends, you will go far in life.

[54] I trust that all local Olympiad Committee members are working very hard to make your stay in Indonesia as enjoyable as possible. [55] I must tell you, Indonesia is a wonderful country: we are a people who love life, who love peace, who love progress and who love science. [56] We are now in the middle of the rain season but that will not stop you from seeing and feeling warm hearts everywhere you go.

[57] I am therefore pleased to declare the International Junior Science Olympiad open. [58] My very best wishes to all of you and please also convey my respect to your parents and your teachers, along with our thanks for sending you to this important Olympiad. [59] Tell them something they already know, that we are all so very proud of you.

Good luck, everyone!

DATA 4

“THE CHALLENGE OF SECURITY FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY”

ADDRESS BY

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AT THE APEC CEO-SUMMIT

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

[1] Let me begin by expressing how grateful I am to be here today to share my thoughts in a distinguished forum attended by world leaders in government and business.

[2] I have been asked to speak in this session about “the challenge of security for the world economy”.

[3] It goes without saying that security and prosperity are two sides of the same coin. [4] But since 9/11, the dynamics between them are changing. [5] The demands for greater security are affecting economic activities and business costs like never before. [6] The world economy, particularly APEC economies, must now strive to find the right balance between security concerns and open trade.

[7] I think all of us here today concur on the basic objectives that we seek for the world economy. [8] The bottom line is that we want a stable, safe environment conducive for the international economy.
A conducive environment means the maintenance of security at all levels-national, regional and international.

A conducive environment demands a healthy climate for investment and trade. We all want our productive forces to inter-connect, grow and expand, so that incomes of our citizens can also grow.

And a conducive environment requires a secure and efficient flow of goods, people and services within and across borders.

The problem is that, for now and the foreseeable future, our economies must function in an international system which is fraught with threats and turbulences.

Terrorist groups continue to prey on our economies, seeking to strike a damaging blow to us with minimal resources.

Non-traditional security threats are becoming prominent.

Trans-national crimes are growing all its aspects, from narcotics trafficking to money laundering, people smuggling to illegal logging.

This is compounded by the increasing disparity between the haves and the have-nots, between developed and developing countries.

And the specter of conflicts, both old and new conflicts, inter-state conflicts or intra-state conflicts, continue to cast a worrying shadow over us.

The sum of all this is an unsettling sense of global insecurity. Yes, some of us can talk proudly of successful elections, or of great military victories, or about phenomenal rises in GDP, or about export growth, or about expanding and integrating markets, or about outstanding human development index. Still, these things do not erase an uneasy feeling which many of us feel about the present and future state of international and national security.

We see this unsettling sense of global insecurity in many developing countries, which are falling farther behind the developed countries. We detect this jitteriness in many developed countries, which are becoming increasingly worried about public security and terrorist threats. We notice it in the restlessness felt throughout the Islamic world. We see it being reflected in the travel warnings to many nations across the globe. We see it in the rising flow of illegal migrants between borders. And we feel it in the phenomenal rise in the price of oil recently.

This situation of presents great challenges for the world economy in a variety of ways. Allow me to highlight at least 6 security challenges for the world economy which in my view require the attention of policy makers and business leaders.

First, is the challenge of striking a satisfactory balance between security concerns and open trade? Our economic infrastructure needs to be guarded well-protected against terrorist attacks but not at a cost or burden to business in such a way that trade flows will cease to exist. It is not an easy matter to balance the need for increased security and our goals to reduce transaction cost in the APEC region by 5% by the year 2006.

Second, is the challenge of building a greater resilience? We notice it in the restlessness felt throughout the Islamic world. We see it being reflected in the travel warnings to many nations across the globe. We see it in the rising flow of illegal migrants between borders. And we feel it in the phenomenal rise in the price of oil recently.

Ultimately, resilience is the responsibility of each Government. But any country experiencing distress will still need a helping hand from its international friends. Gestures of support and solidarity can go a long way in strengthening resilience.
Indonesians in the service industry have complained that the travel warnings on Indonesia badly hurt their livelihood, and many of them think they are being unfairly, though unintentionally, punished for what the terrorist are doing. [45] But we were also touched by the sympathetic gesture of a number of foreign residents who decided to stay in my country no matter what. [46] That display of solidarity is not only appreciated by Indonesians, it also sends a strong signal to terrorist that they will not scare us into changing our way of life.

[47] The third challenge is evolving the right kind of security cooperation.

[48] While terrorism has been around for a long time, fighting modern-day terrorists today is a new experience for all of us. [49] To deal with it, we need to change the way we think about national and international security. [50] During the Cold War, governments ensured their national security by keeping intelligence from each other. [51] In the post-911, post-Bali, post-Riyadh, post-Madrid world, we can ensure our security only by sharing our intelligence with one another. [52] To fight terrorists who ignore borders, Governments must evolve a different security culture. [53] Our police, intelligence, immigrant officials must be able to work together extensively. [54] The community of nations must evolve a new global security culture where the norm is for all law enforcement agencies to cooperate with one another. [55] This is what Indonesia and Australia did when we co-sponsored a number of regional conferences on people’s smuggling, money laundering and counterterrorism.

[56] Forth, is the challenge of promoting security for all?

[57] Security can sometimes be a zero sum game, but it does not always have to be that way. [58] Governments must take care to ensure that its quest for security does not lead to the insecurity of others. [59] On the contrary, we must strive to achieve an international condition where the enhancement of one’s security also leads to the security of others.

[60] No one country can achieve security by locking itself and insulating others. [61] Just like we cannot have a world where prosperity is segregated, nor can we have a community of nations where security is enjoyed only by some. [62] The world economy must spread prosperity and security for all.

[63] Promoting “security for all” has a deeper dimension: that is, security for individuals. [64] Government must ensure not just security of the state but also human security, that is, the safety of individuals within the state. [65] It is not sufficient that the state is secure if some of its citizens insecure, unsafe, and unprotected.

[66] Fifth, is the challenge of promoting greater inter-changes and openness. [67] Of course, in this uncertain and dangerous world, there is a definite need to control access into one’s borders. [68] But if we seriously intend to unite the world in peace and progress, we will need more, not less, inter-changes across borders and oceans. [69] We need to exchange our students, our teachers, our business actors, our artist, our religious figures, our politicians, our NGOs, our tourists, our citizens. [70] We need to keep the gates closed for criminals and terrorists, but we need to keep it wide open for the creative and productive forces of society.

[71] The world economy must therefore ensure, for its own good, that measures to promote greater security also produce greater inter-changes between the people of the world.

[72] The sixth challenge is promoting tolerance building. [73] In this restless world where the factors of ethnicity and religion are becoming more prominent, we have to redefine the concept of “security” and the concept of “development” so as to include tolerance and building.

[74] Yes, it is important to promote and defend freedom. [75] But in my view it is even more important to promote tolerance, for without it freedom can become twisted and warped. [76] Many problems of security can be traced to ignorance and a lack of tolerance. [77] A more tolerant society is often more secure, and thereby more free and able to pursue their development goals. [78] This is why Indonesia and Australia are jointly sponsoring an inter-faith dialogue next month in Yogyakarta, Indonesia to facilitate a constructive discourse between religious leaders from various countries.
I have explained what I think are the security challenges for the world economy. Yet, at this CEO Summit, what I am really interested in is the question of what business leader—that is, all of you—can do to promote a more peaceful world.

Here is how I believe the movers and shakers of the business world can do their part to help our mutual goal of strengthening security and prosperity.

First, you can help the world deal with globalization better. As the engine of this globalized world, the business community can help us better understand, accept and embrace globalization.

You can help us preventing globalization from becoming something that divides, marginalizes and de-humanizes.

You can help see to it that globalization does not pit us into conflict, but instead can become a tool for empowerment: empowerment of the poor, empowerment of local communities, empowerment of minority groups.

You can help turn globalization into a positive force, one that can bring governments and business to join hands rather than to confront one another.

By doing this, you will help the world tackle the root causes of terrorism, which often take the forms of poverty, alienation, ignorance and injustice.

How do you do this? Well, you can start, as the saying goes, by “walking the talk.” That means developing good corporate social responsibility. For trust to develop between business and local, if not global, communities, there must be a mutually reciprocal relationship. The community must feel that commercial entities give back as much as they take, and help them in their time of need. This can mean lending a hand to educational programs or making sure that your enterprise does not endanger the environmental health of the community. Paying attention to your community’s well-being can simply mean the difference between conflict and harmony.

Corporations can also be more generous in sharing their technology. Part of the discontent with globalization stems from a sense of inequity, exploitation, and a growing social gap. Almost half of the world’s population lives on less than $2 a day. Amongst many of these communities, almost half of all their children are malnourished.

Let’s reverse this deplorable statistic. Let’s help the UN accomplish its mission of halving the numbers of people struggling on less than a dollar a day.

Companies can do their part by closing the gap, in concrete terms, sharing some of the knowledge that has led them to good fortune. Much of this technology—be it hardware or software—does eventually become common knowledge anyway, adopted by the mainstream. Bringing about this learning curve earlier to local communities can prompt a reserve of goodwill that is immeasurable in terms of numbers.

If you want your investment to serve you well, you must also invest in people. You must help communities boost their human resources, providing training programs, scholarships and other educational opportunities. You must address the public’s perception that globalization is turning societies into unskilled labor forces. You must convince them that a more educated and skilled workforce is as much your objective as it is theirs.

Corporations are regarded by most of the population as a wellspring of wealth. Hence it is your responsibility to transform this perceived “plenty” into “opportunity” for those around you. Corporations are in a strategic place to bridge this great divide between poverty and prosperity make the most of that opportunity and you may just see this prosperity become even greater.

So this is my message to all of you: let us join hands, let us partner with one another—governments and hand in hand with the private sector to promote security and prosperity.

Let us do our best to think of and realize solutions that will make our families safer, our economies prosper and our countries secure. Thank you and God bless you.
OPENING REMARKS
BY PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AT A DIALOGUE ON INTERFAITH COOPERATION:
COMMUNITY BUILDING AND HARMONY

Excellencies,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

[1] It is an honour and privilege for me to address this unique and special forum.
[2] It is a forum which serves as a communion of people of faith, who are engaged in an important process of dialogue and sharing to chart the way forward to community building and harmony.
[3] Let me commend both the Government of Australia and the Muhammadiyah for working closely with the Government of Indonesia through our Department of Foreign Affairs in bringing to reality this dialogue.
[4] I am particularly delighted that Australia and Indonesia are, once more, working intensively to promote the security and stability of our region.
[5] The Muhammadiyah has for many years now served as a forceful voice of mainstream and moderate, intellectual Islam. [6] As such, it is a very credible advocate of Islam as “Rahmatan al Alamin,” or God’s mercy upon a troubled world. [7] The Muhammadiyah is certainly a natural partner to any endeavour at any dialogue between and among the religions of the world.
[8] I am heartened to see so many faiths and religious traditions represented in this gathering. [9] Through we hold various religious beliefs and live by different faith traditional, we are all united here by a common faith in the power of dialogue and cooperation in an atmosphere of mutual trust and acceptance.
[10] Our coming together here is an affirmation of our common humanity. [11] In a dialogue like this, there is no need for anyone to give up or defend his religious convictions. [12] There is no need for anyone to surrender the uniqueness of his faith. [13] Instead, this dialogue recognizes and affirms the wisdom of casting aside prejudices and enmities.
[14] This inter-faith dialogue that you are embarking on is particularly significant against the backdrop of a volatile world that we live in. [15] It is an unsettling world still punctured in some areas by ethnic and religious tensions, by communal violence, by prejudice, by misunderstanding and miscommunication.
[16] And when ethnic and religious prejudice is compounded by economic and political rivalries as well as by mutual grievances deemed unforgivable, the resulting situation can be explosive.
[17] The solution is not to deny that there are differences between people—nothing can be gained by such denial or reality. [18] Pluralism is a fact of life not only between adherents of different religions, but often also between groups within the same religion.
[19] Instead, the course that we should take is to affirm a deeper, greater and more important reality –and that is our common humanity. [20] We are all children of the same providence on a journey to the same destiny.
Therefore, within the fold of humankind, there is a place for everyone. The things that make us different from one another can be regarded as assets that can be pooled in order to achieve a common purpose.

This idea of variety within a unity is especially meaningful to us Indonesians, who live by our national motto “Bhinneka tunggal ika” -- we are many but we are one.

We are all here today because we believe in tolerance as an imperative to human and social development.

We all know that tolerance does not easily and naturally happen. It has to be deliberately cultivated and nurtured so that it becomes an important part of the framework of society.

Tolerance cannot grow on the soil of ignorance. That makes education equally an imperative. In Indonesia, therefore, students have to take courses in religion from primary to university level. They must have sufficient knowledge not only about their respective religions but also about other religions.

Moreover, our Constitution provides that it is the obligation of the state to promote the religious life of the people. Hence, Indonesia is not a secular state in the Western tradition. For us, a harmonious relationship among religions must be nurtured, as it is one of the most important building blocks in the process of our national development.

We must not look at development as purely economic process. It has a very broad sociocultural and spiritual aspect. We must not be merely concerned with lifting people from their provery. We must also redeem them form narrow-mindedness, from prejudice and intolerance, and from the poverty of their spirit and their ideas. Tolerance-building is very much part of development.

Apart from the issues of prejudice and intolerance, a number of other intractable problems also demand to be addressed by a dialogue like this. These include the tensions, conflicts and acts of violence that all together deprive humankind the peace and security that it longs for.

And there is one exceedingly heinous form of violence that we must grapple with, and that is the scourge of terrorism.

To my mind terrorism today must be regarded as the enemy of all religions. Terrorist are well organized, well funded and are highly skilled in sowing mayhem and fear through the slaughter of innocents. They never operate in a social vacuum; they establish safe havens and bases of operations among the people. There, they fan the flames of real or imagined grievances and pass themselves off as champions of the downtrodden.

On the other hand, people of faith like you are committed to bring enlightenment and the most positive human values like tolerance and compassion to wherever hatred and prejudice rear their ugly heads.

People of faith like you have the responsibility to bring your message of truth, unity and hope deep into grassroots of society. And that message will resonate strongly among peace-loving people at all levels.

In the end, the forces of light, reason and hope must overpower the forces of darkness, despair and violence.

Indeed, a commitment to and a preoccupation with community building can be one of the most effective antidotes to the culture of violence and destruction that terrorists promote and practice.

One of the great attractions of becoming a community is the feeling of security that it generates.

In a community, there are no masks: members communicate frankly and honestly with one another. More than just toleration one another, they rejoice together and grieve together, according to their fortunes and misfortunes. Above all, they are responsible to and for one another. That is what makes the community so effective and progressive.
[56] And the people most qualified to lead in the building of communities are the people of faith, such as yourselves, whose life’s calling is to spread and foster enlightenment and humanitarian values.

[57] You have a wide agenda in this dialogue, but it is my fervent hope that in the course of your discussion, the beginnings of some practical strategies for building true communities at the grassroots level will come to the surface.

[58] It is also my hope that you will be able to move toward the establishment of a permanent forum for the exchange of ideas and insights to help us understand and effectively deal with the fundamental problems of the human condition in our time. [59] At any rate, I trust that this dialogue will be the beginning of a truly meaningful engagement that will include many more nations, apart from the 14 already represented here.

[60] May your discussion be fruitful. [61] I now declare this dialogue open.