

HOW TO BE A DIPLOMAT

DUTA BESAR LUTFI RAUF, M.A

Universitas Muhamadiyah Yogyakarta

16 Mei 2016

ASEAN SEKILAS

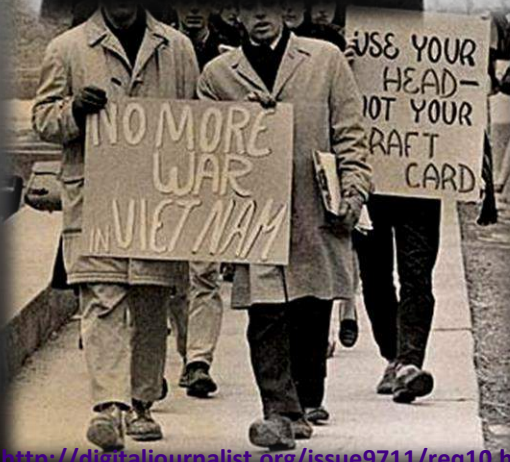
- ▣ **ASEAN didirikan tahun 1967,**
- ▣ **Terdiri dari 10 negara dengan total penduduk mencapai 600 juta (8.8% penduduk dunia) mendiami wilayah sekitar 4.5 juta kilometer persegi.**
- ▣ **Total GDP sekitar USD 7.6 triliun, pendapatan per kapita sekitar USD 4.000. Ekonomi ke-7 terbesar dunia setelah AS, RRT, Jepang, Jerman, Perancis dan Inggris.**
- ▣ **Bertahan dalam krisis ekonomi global 2008.**
- ▣ **Sangat Mejemuk, dengan beragam sistim politik dan pemerintahan (sosialis-komunis, demokrasi, monarkia), seluruh aliran agama-agama besar dunia, namun mampu menjaga stabilitas dan keamanan kawasan.**
- ▣ **(240 million Moslem, 150 million Budhist, 7 million Hindus, 125 million Christians, 50 million of animism/folk religion)**



THE PEOPLE OF ASEAN



Conflict AND
Confrontation in
South East Asia
1961-1965



Some highlights

- Konflik internal
- Konflik bilateral (conflicts related to territorial claims) etc
e.g. Indonesia - Malaysia, Malaysia - the Philippines etc
- Perang Dingin (Cold War) - zone of proxy wars
- Perang Indochina
- Saling curiga, kurang saling percaya di kawasan,
Organisasi kawasan yg tidak berfungsi SEATO, ASA (Association of Southeast Asia) ---Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, MAPHILINDO (Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia)
- Proses 'nations building' -
- úmumnya negara baru merdeka

Instabilitas, kemiskinan, keterbelakangan....

Bangkok Declaration

- Established ASEAN on 8th August 1967 as an Association in Bangkok, Thailand
- Five Founding Member States: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
- Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999



Indonesia took the lead.....



- ▣ **The first ASEAN Summit in Bali (1976)** started discussing *political-security issues* and the agreement on the TAC (Treaty of Amity and Cooperation)

‘Bali Concord I’ : ASEAN’s objectives and principles in the pursuit of political stability

1. The stability of each member state and of the ASEAN region is an essential contribution to international peace and stability.

Menjaga Stabilitas Negara Anggota

2. Member states, individually and collectively, shall take active steps for the early establishment of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality.

Kawasan Damai, Bebas dan Netral

3. The elimination of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy is a primary concern of member states. They shall therefore intensify cooperation in economic and social development, with particular emphasis on the

promotion of their people's well-being.

Meningkatkan Kerjasama dibidang pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial

4. **Natural disasters and other major calamities** can retard the pace of development of member states. They shall extend, within their capabilities, assistance for relief of member states in distress.

Meningkatkan kapabilitas disaster relief

5. Member states shall take cooperative action in their national and regional development programmes, utilizing as far as possible the resources available in the ASEAN region to broaden the comp

Penyelesaian masalah intra-kawasan dengan cara damai

6. Member states, in the spirit of ASEAN solidarity, shall rely exclusively on peaceful processes in the settlement of intra-regional differences.

7. Member states shall strive, individually and collectively, to create conditions for closer cooperation, mutual confidence, and mutual benefit.

Membentuk Kondisi Kondusif untuk mendorong kerja sama

8. Member states shall vigorously develop an awareness of regional identity and exert all efforts to create a strong ASEAN community, respected by all and respecting all nations on the basis of mutually advancing self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of nations.

Membentuk Masyarakat ASEAN dengan prinsip non-interference

1967 Bangkok Declaration
1971
1976
1995 SEANFWZ
1997 Hanoi Plan of Action
1998
2003

Bali Concord I
TAC, ZOPFAN

ASEAN
Vision 2020

ASEAN COMMUNITY 2015

- ✓ ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)
- ✓ ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)
- ✓ ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

Bali Concord III

ASEAN Summit 2011
“ASEAN Community in a
Global Community of
Nations”

Cha-am Hua Hin
Declaration
on the Road Map for
the ASEAN
Community
2009

Entry into force
of ASEAN Charter
15 December 2008

Summit 2007
In Cebu - acceleration
ASEAN Community in
2015, AE-Blue Print
The Signing of
the ASEAN Charter
2007

Vientiane Action
Program
2004

Bali Concord II
AC-2020 :
APSC, AEC, ASCC

ASEAN Community

- ASEAN Political Community

- Enhancing **peace, stability, democracy and prosperity** in the region through comprehensive political and security community

- ASEAN Economic Community

- Enhancing **competitiveness for economic growth and development** through closer economic integration

- ASEAN Socio-cultural Community

- Nurturing human, cultural and natural resources for **sustained development** in a harmonious and **people-centered ASEAN**

ASEAN Community Characteristics

- Strengthen relationship and increase interaction in the field of political and security.
- **The existence of a single market and production base with free flow of goods, services, investment, skilled labor and the free flow of capital .**
- A caring and sharing society that focuses on social development, education and human resource development, public health, culture and information, and environment protection.

Ekonomi ASEAN yang beragam

- ▣ Kawasan yang dengan pasar bervariasi, perkembangan ekonomi yang beragam, menjadikan kawasan yang sangat kompetitif di dunia saat ini

Pilar Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN

Empat tujuan yang hendak dicapai :

- **ASEAN sebagai pasar tunggal dan basis produksi (bebas arus barang, jasa, modal, tenaga kerja terampil : insinyur, arsitek, dokter, dokter gigi, perawat, *surveyors*, akuntan,, tenaga profesional pariwisata.).**
- **Terciptanya kawasan ekonomi yang berdaya saing tinggi,**
- **Terciptanya pertumbuhan ekonomi yang merata di seluruh negara anggota ASEAN,**
- **Terintegrasinya ekonomi ASEAN dengan ekonomi global.**

Kenapa MEA dinilai menjadi penting?

- ▣ 10 anggota ASEAN (600M) menciptakan “economic powerhouse” : CGDP 2.4 triliun USD, proyeksi ranking 4 ekonomi terbesar dunia 2050, peningkatan lapangan kerja dan produktifitas mendorong pertumbuhan yang konstan (sektor manufaktur, retail, telekomunikasi, transportasi), penduduk usia produktif yg tinggi. Tantangan : SDM harus terus ditingkatkan. Myanmar dan Indonesia diperkirakan akan kekurangan 9 juta tenaga terampil dan 12 juta semi terampil 2030.

- ▣ Makro ekonomi yang relatif stabil menjadi dasar pertumbuhan : ASEAN telah membuktikan ketahanan ekonomi saat krisis keuangan global 2008 dan bahkan saat ini semakin menguat, utang pemerintah dibawah 50% dari GDP, sangat rendah dibanding Inggris (90%), AS (105%), tingkat volatilitas pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih rendah sejak tahun 2000 dibanding UE, tingkat tabungan terus membaik mencapai sepertiga dari GDP (meskipun terdapat perbedaan antara high-saving economy dan low saving economy di ASEAN)

- ▣ ASEAN tumbuh menjadi 'hub of consumer demand': tingkat pendapatan tetap kuat sejak 2000, tingkat pertumbuhan tahunan melampaui 5% (GDP Vietnadari 1300-2600 USD dlm satu dekade), tingkat kemiskinan menurun dibawah garis kemiskinan internasional (14% 2000 - 3%2013), 67 juta 'consuming class' dan diperkirakan mencapai 125 juta 2025 yg menjadi segmen pasar bagi leisure, modern retail, meningkatnya brand awareness. Meningkatnya pertumbuhan kota-kota besar di ASEAN (diperkirakan sekitar 40% pertumbuhan ASEAN sampai 2025 berasal dari 142 kota dengan jumlah penduduk 200.000-5 juta jiwa), penetrasi internet 25 % dan 110% penetrasi mobile mendorong meningkatnya online transaction. (Indonesia, tercatat 282 juta pengguna mbile dan diperkirakan pengguna internet mencapai 100 juta akhir 2016.

- ▣ ASEAN menempati posisi penting dalam arus perdagangan dunia : kawasan ke empat terbesar dalam bidang ekspor dunia, (mencapai 7%), kemampuan manufaktur semakin canggih dan diversifikasi ekspor (tekstil oleh Vietnam, Malaysia dan Singapura bdg elektronik, Thailand sektor otomotif, Indonesia dibidang komoditas, Myanmar sudah mulai terbuka).
- ▣ Kecendrungan perdagangan intra kawasan akan meningkat yg selama ini sekitar 25% dg berlakunya MEA meskipun peningkatan tsb diperkirakan berjalan lambat dg keberadaan NTBs
- ▣ Lokasi “globally competitive companies” dan cenderung meningkat (49 HQ tahun 2006 – 74 tahun 2013, termasuk 227 perusahaan dunia dg pendapatan mencapai USD 1M..

(McKinsey&Co)

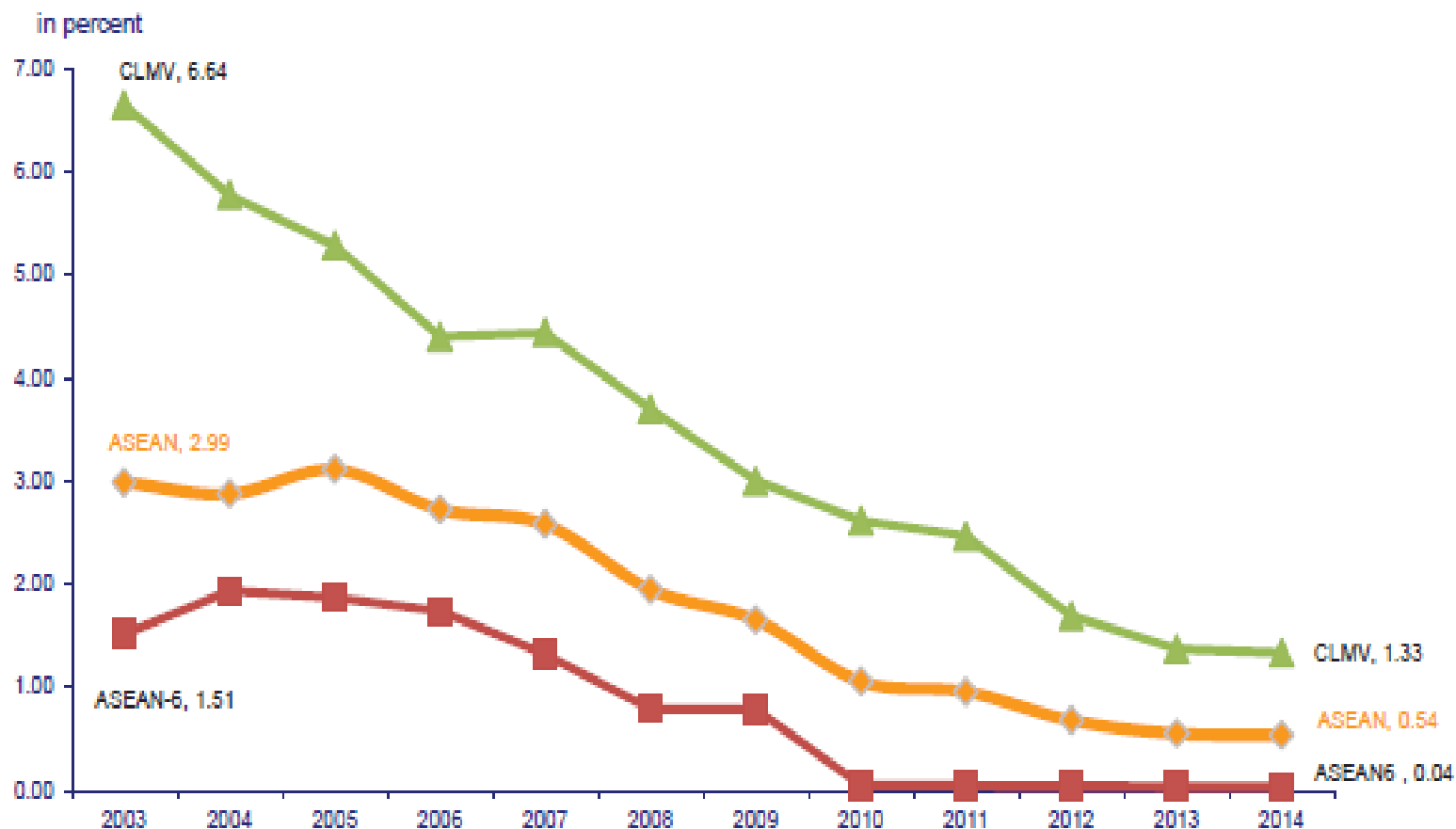
Beberapa tantangan dalam MEA

- ▣ **Ekonomi Global yang mempenaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi ASEAN**
- ▣ **Liberalisasi Perdagangan namun perdagangan intra kawasan masih rendah**
- ▣ **Liberalisasi investasi yang melahirkan kompetisis daam menarik FDI**
- ▣ **Liberalisasi Jasa namun pererakan tenaga kerja migran dalam ASEAN mash didominasi tenaga kerja kurang terampil**

On Trade - ASEAN Trade Liberalization

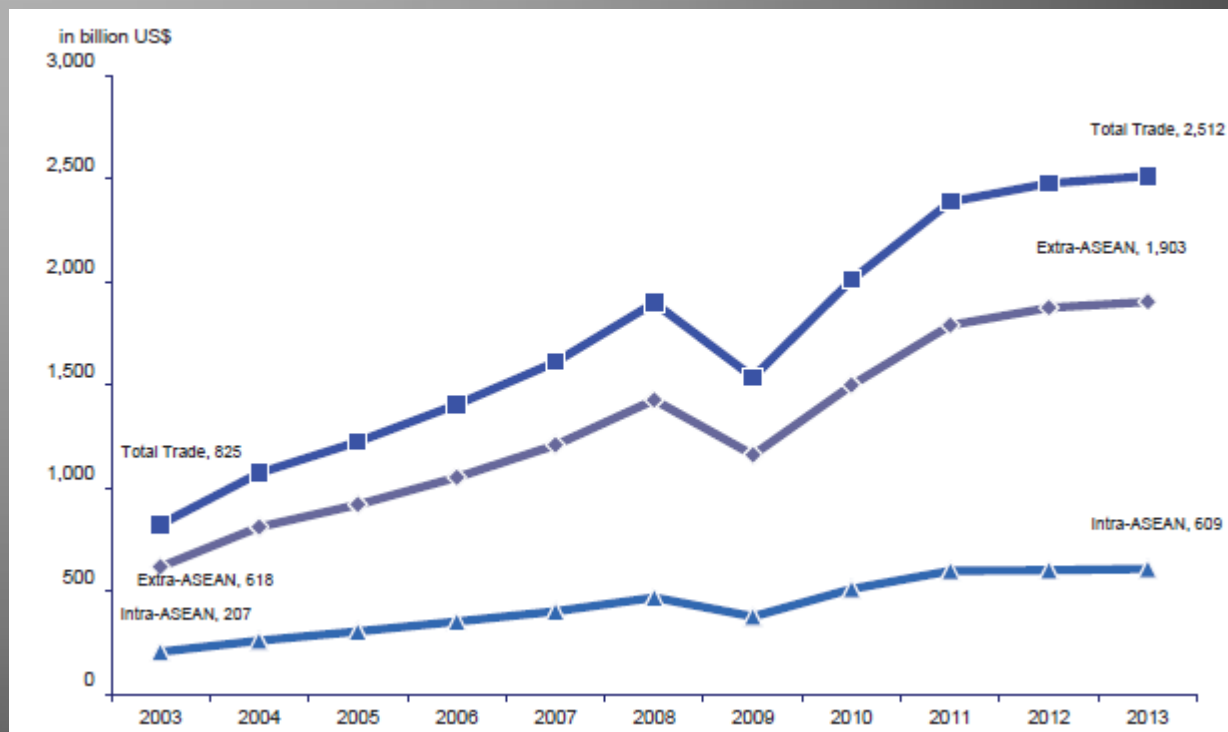
- Average Tariff rates on Intra-ASEAN Imports

(AEC Chartbook 2014, ASEAN Secretariat)



Trend of ASEAN Trade in Goods

(AEC Chartbook 2014, ASEAN Secretariat)

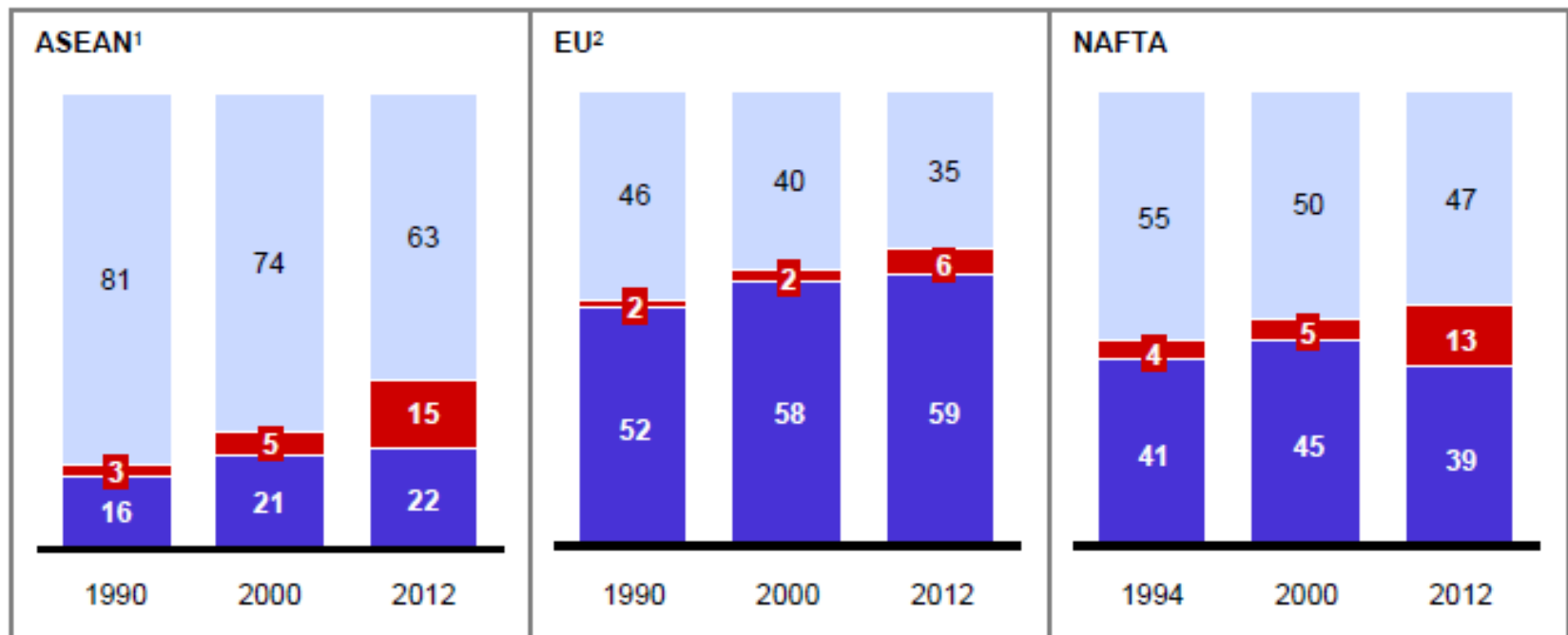


On Trade

The level of intraregional trade varies across the three major trading blocs

Trade within and outside of trading blocs
Share of total goods trade (%)

Extraregional (excluding China)
China
Intraregional



1 ASEAN has ten member countries and does not include China.

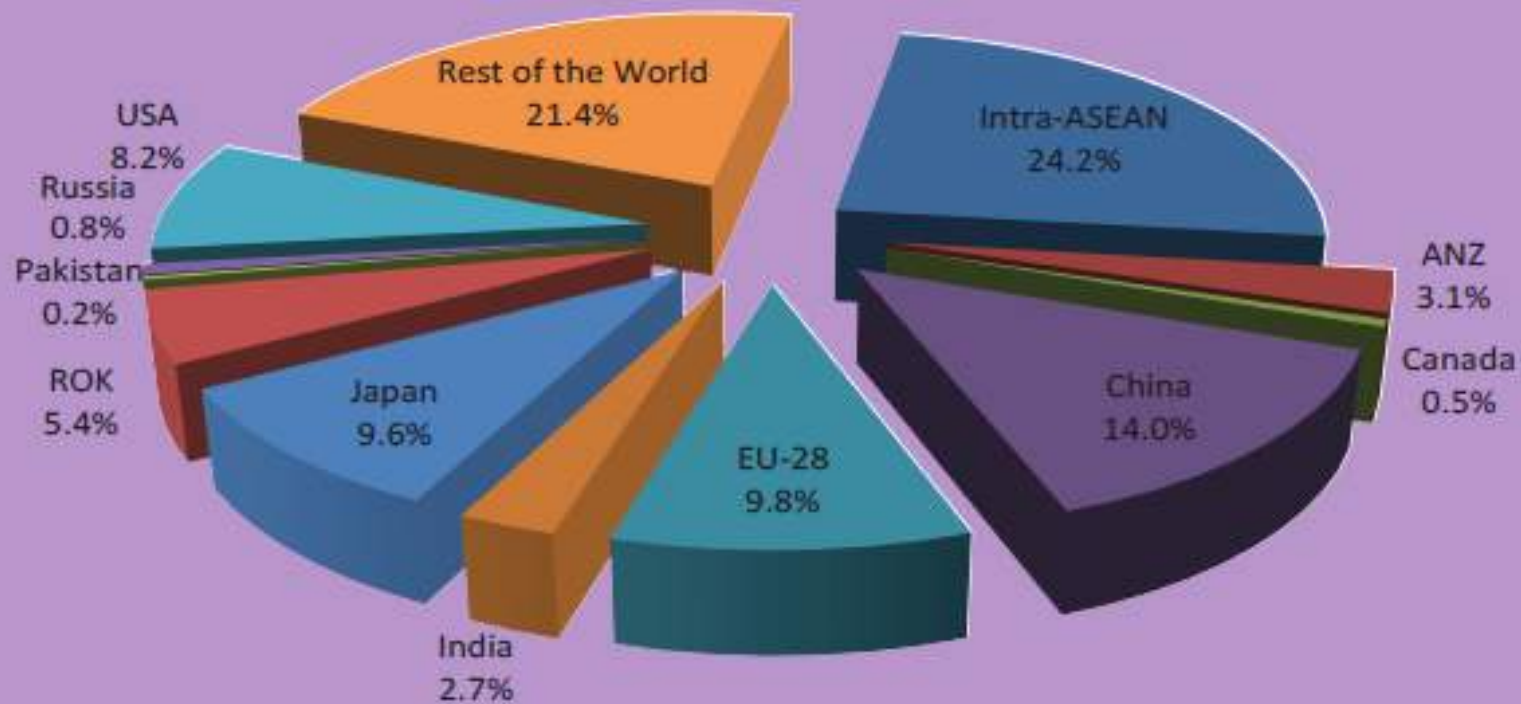
2 EU includes EU-15 countries in 2000, and EU-27 countries in 2012.

NOTE: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Comtrade; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

On trade

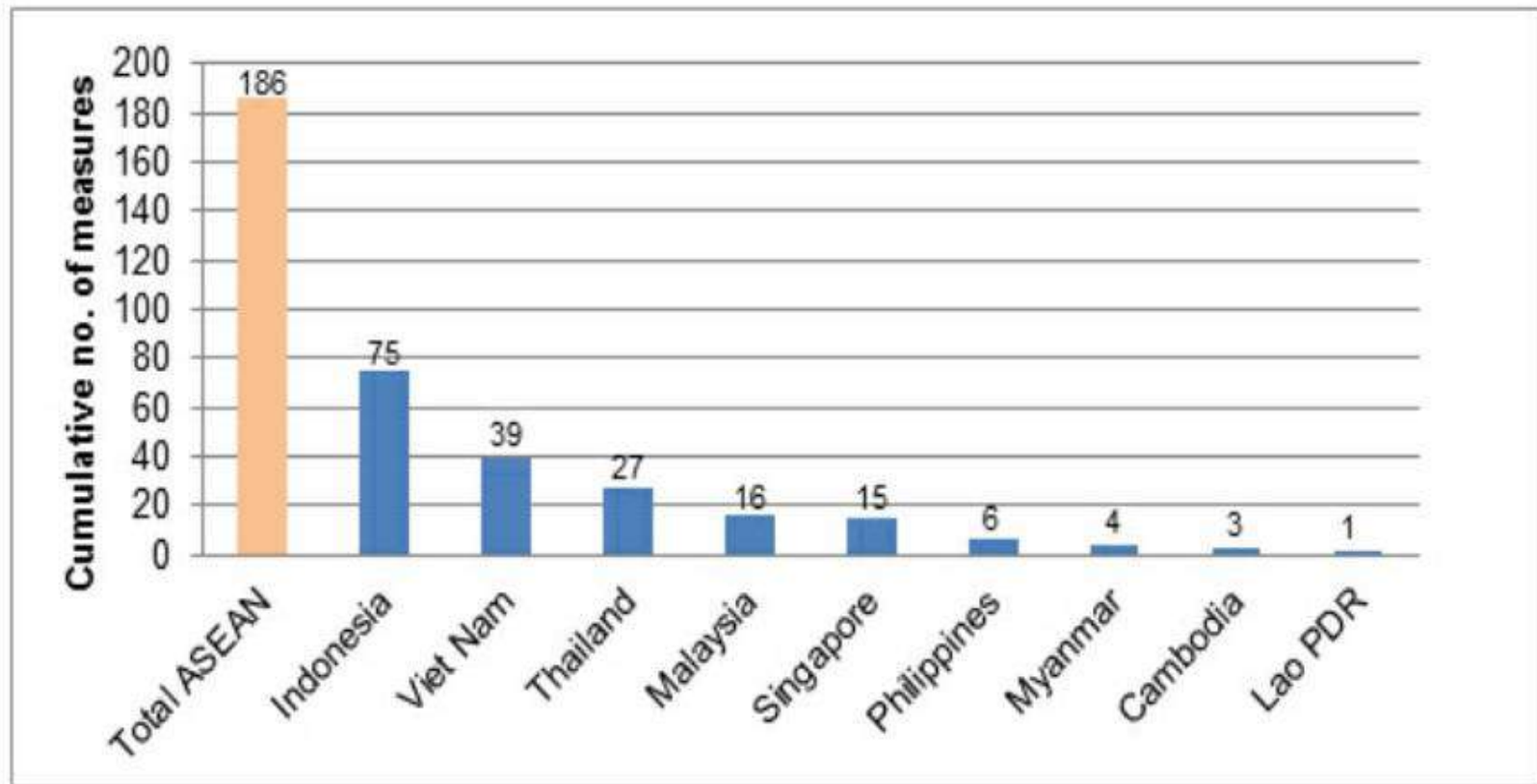
Share of ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partner Countries/Regions, 2013



Source: ASEAN Statistics: Selected Key Indicators, ASEAN Secretariat 2014.

Nontariff Protectionism

Figure 1: Nontariff Protectionist Measures Implemented in ASEAN, 2009–2013



Source: Quoted by Jenny D. Balboa and Ganeshan Wignaraja, 12 December 2014 from Global Trade Alert Database

ASEAN Services Trade Restriction

Table 1: ASEAN Services Trade Restrictiveness

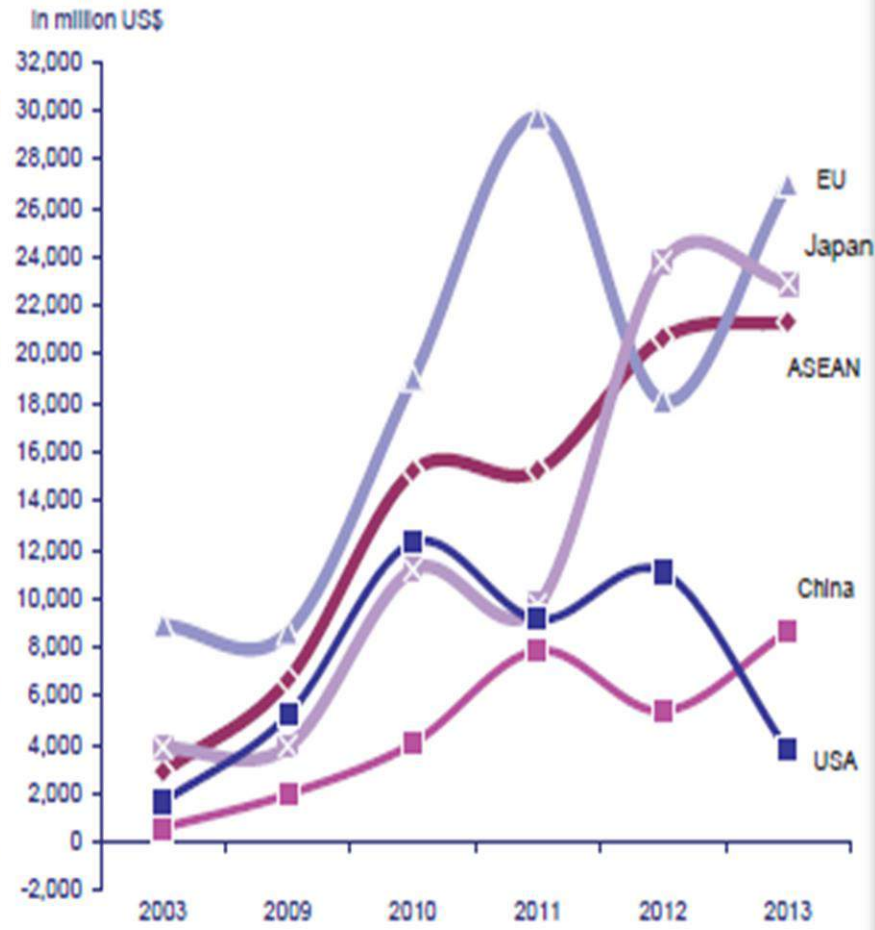
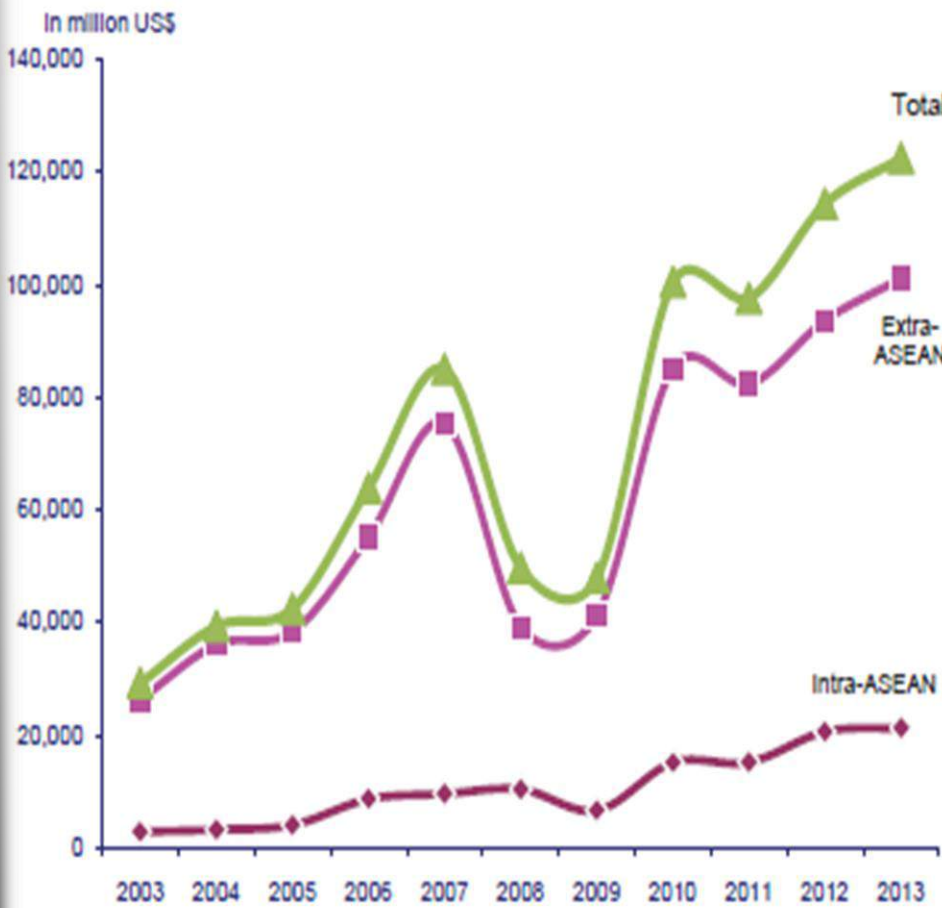
Country	Overall	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
Cambodia	24	43	19	75
Indonesia	50	11	56	70
Malaysia	46	32	47	90
Philippines	54	28	58	80
Thailand	48	66	44	100
Viet Nam	42	23	38	60

*Model 1: Financial Services, Model 3: all subsectors, Model 4: Professional Services.
0: completely open, 25: virtually open with minor restrictions, 50: major restrictions, 75: virtually closed with limited opportunities to enter, 100: completely closed.*

Source: Quoted by Jenny D. Balboa and Ganeshan Wignaraja, 12 December 2014 from Service Trade Restrictions Database

On investment

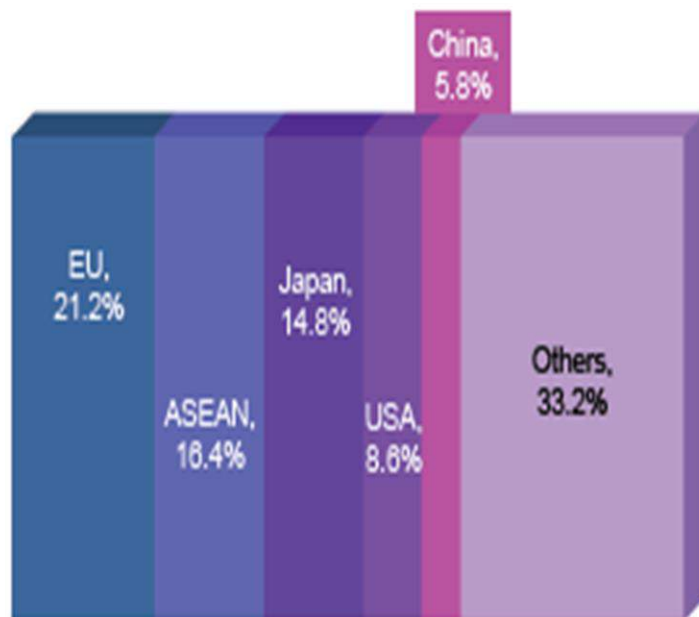
NET INFLOW OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS, BY SOURCE COUNTRY



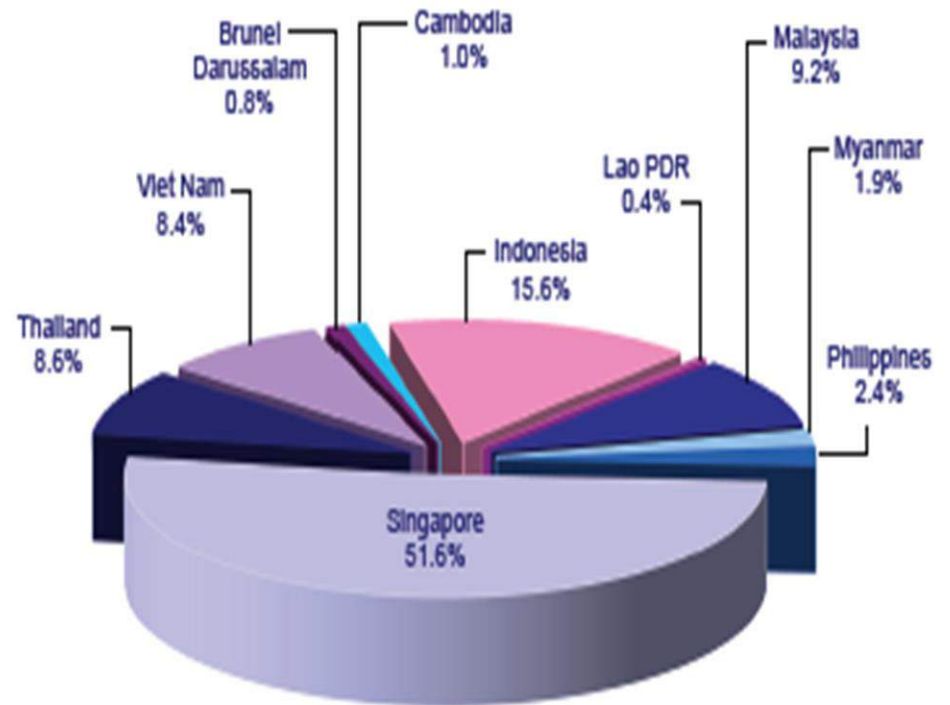
Net inflows of FDI to ASEAN 2009 – 2013

(AEC Chartbook 2014, ASEAN Secretariat)

by major source country



by receiving country



- ▣ Masih rendah tapi menunjukkan kemajuan dalam realisasi investment and capital flows.
- ▣ 'ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement' 2012 langkah penting bangun kondisi bisnis yg lebih baik di kawasan
- ▣ Membentuk the National Single Window (NSW) di 6 anggota ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). Anggota lainnya sedang merampungkan NSW yg tersambung ASEAN regional portal

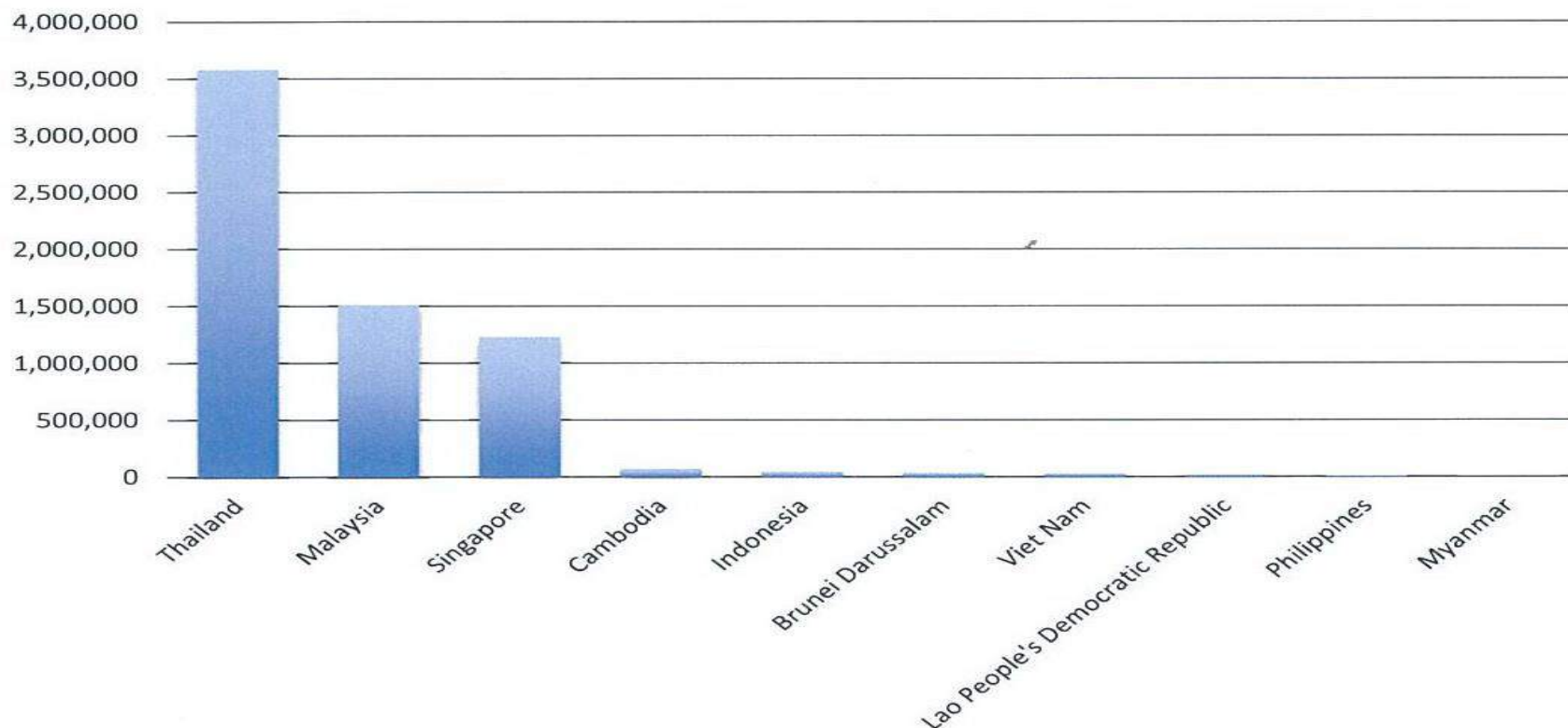
Tenaga Terampil.....

- Challenges on Free Movement of Skilled Labor
- ▣ Most intra-ASEAN migrants are **unskilled workers** (more than 87%)*
 - ▣ Intra-ASEAN migration is still highly concentrated in just a few corridors*
 - ▣ **Irregular migration** within ASEAN region remains **intractable***
- Difficulty to adapt domestic policies and regulations to meet the provisions of the MRAs

* *Guntur Sugiyarto and Dovelyn Rannveig Agunias – A 'Freer' Flow of Skilled Labour within ASEAN: Aspirations, Opportunities and Challenges in 2015 and Beyond – Issue in Brief – Issue No. 11 December 2014 - Migration Policy Institute*

Intra-ASEAN migrants by country of Destinations

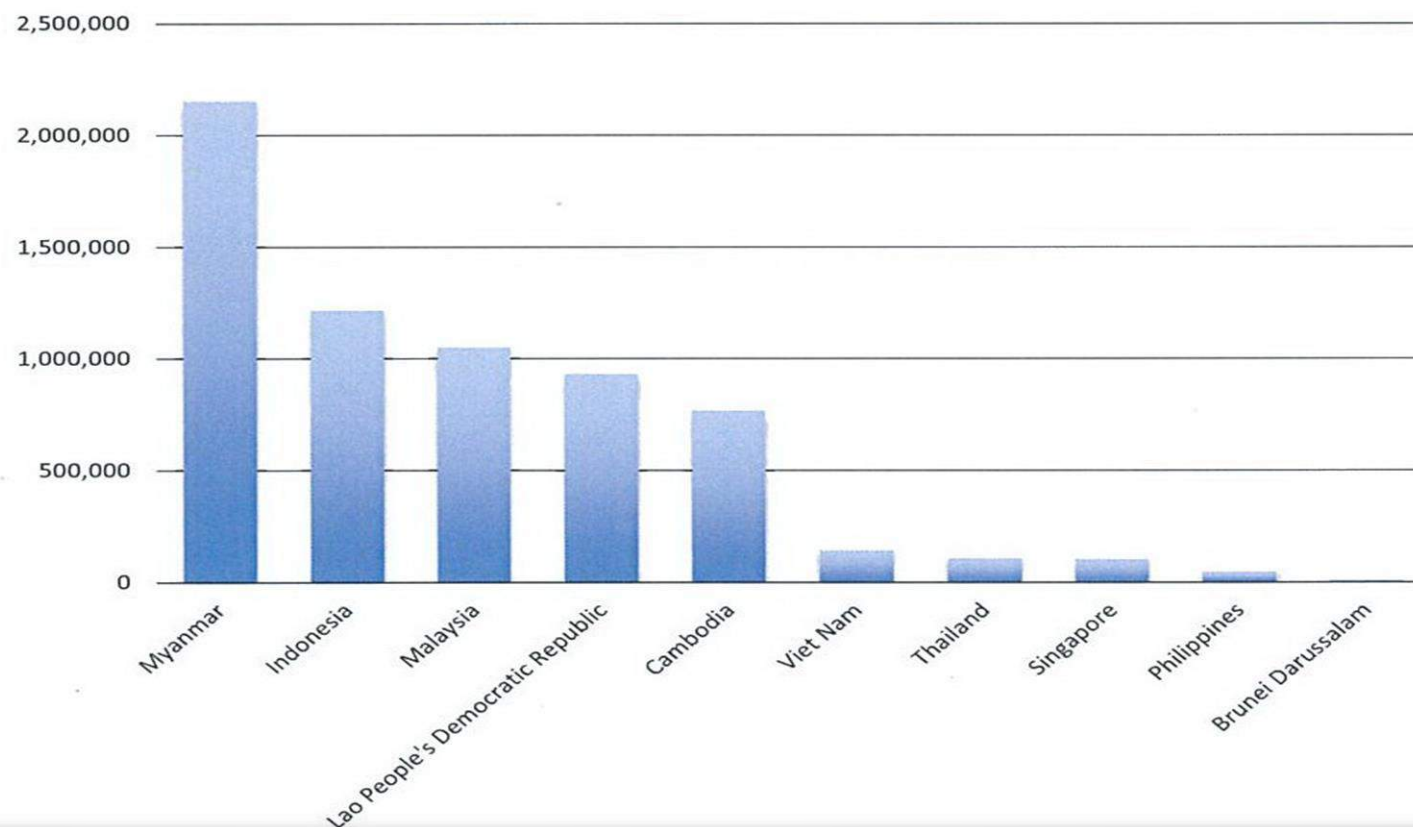
Figure 2. Number of Intra-ASEAN Migrants, by Country of Destination, 2013



Source: Guntur Sugiyarto and Dovelyn Rannveig Agunias – A ‘Freer’ Flow of Skilled Labour within ASEAN: Aspirations, Opportunities and Challenges in 2015 and Beyond – Issue in Brief – Issue No. 11 December 2014 - Migration Policy Institute

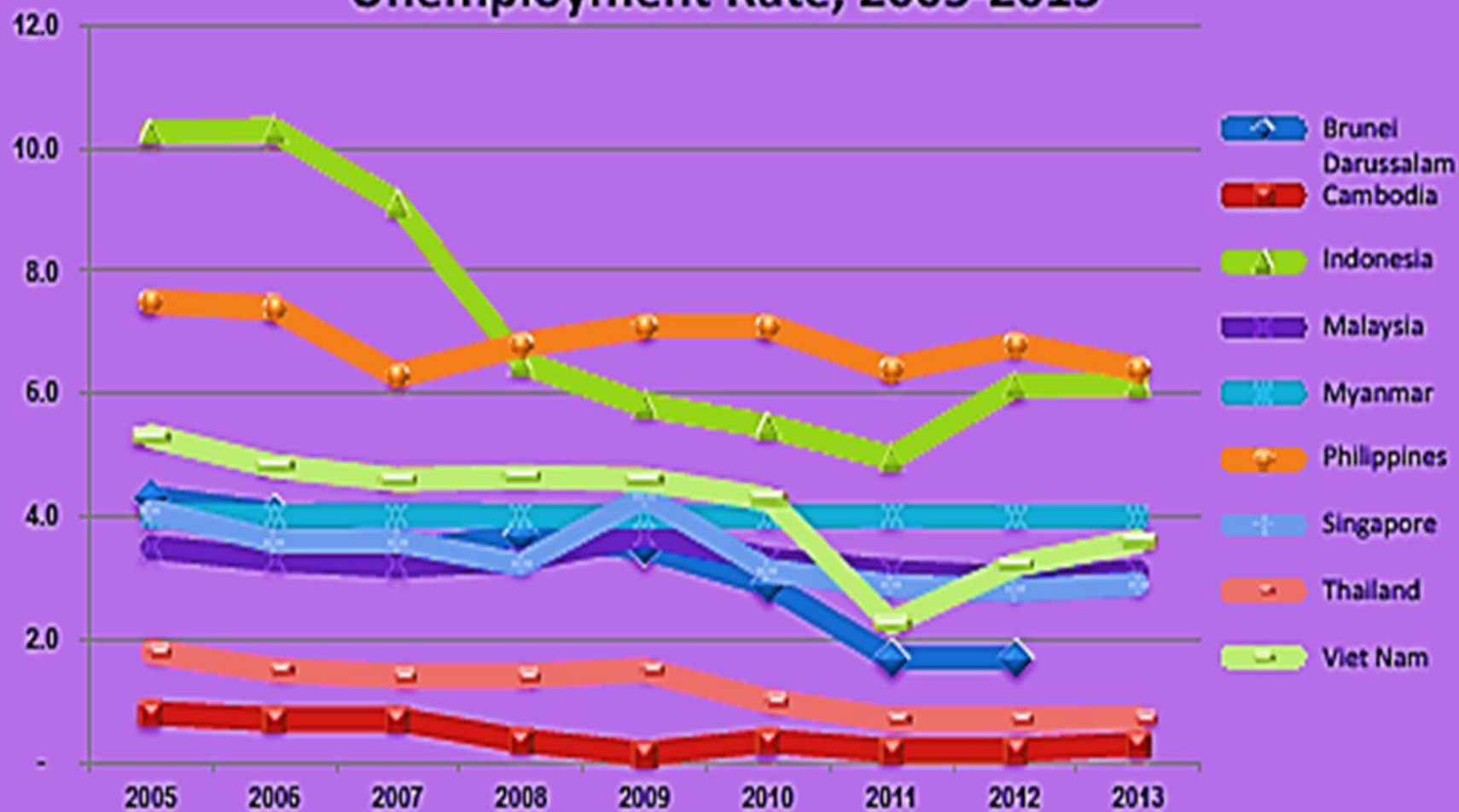
Intra-ASEAN migrants by country of Origins

Figure 3. Number of Intra-ASEAN Migrants, by Country of Origin, 2013



Source: Guntur Sugiarto and Dovelyn Rannveig Agunias – A 'Freer' Flow of Skilled Labour within ASEAN: Aspirations, Opportunities and Challenges in 2015 and Beyond – Issue in Brief – Issue No. 11 December 2014 – Migration Policy Institute

Unemployment Rate, 2005-2013



Source: ASEAN Statistics: Selected Key Indicators, ASEAN Secretariat 2014.

Tantangan MEA

- ▣ Impelementasi MEA :
 - (1) ratifikasi yg lambat yang berpengaruh pada berlakunya kesepakatan;
 - (2) masih adanya kendala dalam penyesuaian kesepakatan yang dicapai dg aturan nasional.

- ▣ Perlunya komitmen yang kuat anggota demia suksesnya MEA termasuk kemauan melakukan deregulasi yang mendukung tujuan MEA.

- ▣ Perlunya penguatan kordinasi internal, termasuk realisasi pendanaan proyek-proyek MEA.
- ▣ Mendirikan 'good monitoring system' MEA untuk pastikan komitmen diimplemetasikan.
- ▣ Peningkatan kapasitas dan program bantuan teknis sangat diperlukan, khususnya CLMV yang memiliki keterbatasan.

THE LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING AND PERCEPTION OF PEOPLE

INDICATOR	CAMBOIA	LAOS	THAILAND	VIET NAM	INDONESIA
Tau dan Mengerti mengenai ASEAN	84%	96%	76%	94%	64%
Belum Pernah Dengar	16%	4%	24%	5%	36%
Pandangan Positif mengenai ASEAN	82%	93%	60%	83%	73%

Source: IPSOS Business Consulting

VIEWS ON THE AEC *(SELECTED)*

PESIMIST

- ▣ Asian Development Bank believes ASEAN unlikely to meet self-imposed 2015 deadline based on slow progress of reforms negotiations.
- ▣ *Sudah siapkah pendidikan Indonesia menghadapi MEA? (@kompasiana) – (Does Indonesian education ready for AEC?)*
- ▣ *Indonesia paling dirugikan dari Pasar Bebas ASEAN karena mayoritas pekerja Indonesia bukan tenaga ahli (@ASEANCom2015) –*
- ▣ *Why the ASEAN Economic Community will struggle (@Diplomat_APAC)*

“....the entry into force of the AEC is reminiscent of Shakespeare’s *Much Ado About Nothing*: Given ASEAN’s extremely weak institutional base, reliant on a skeleton secretariat of no more than 400 staff sustained by an annual budget of barely \$17 million, there is much uncertainty as to whether ASEAN can deliver on its ambitious targets.”

- It will open more **regional cooperation** and will improve the scale efficiencies, dynamism and competitiveness of Asean members. AEC will enable easier movement of goods, services, investment, capital and people. Ultimate established products

KERJA SAMA KAWASAN LEBIH TERBUKA

- All Asean countries are **more important to foreign investors** if they are considered as one node in a larger regional market of nearly 600 million people - a single market. The Asean Free Trade Agreement will be expanded to include Japan, Korea, India, and Australia.

MENARIK INVESTOR BILA DILIHAT SEBAGAI PASAR 600 JUTA ORANG

- The USITC's Asean: Regional Trends in Economic Integration, Export Competitiveness, and Inbound Investment for Selected Industries Report noted that the AEC is coming at a time when it is recognized that **investment in emerging markets is more desirable than in the US and Europe**. "There will be no shortage of funding coming from within Asean, the Asia Pacific or even the US and Europe. These investments could be a major source of capital for the 21st century." the report.

LEBIH KOMPETITIF DARI AS DAN EROPA

- **SMEs** accounted for 96% of enterprises and between 50-85% of domestic employment across Asean. Integrating these SMEs and supporting them in the initial period will be a challenge throughout ASEAN but particularly in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

MENDORONG BERKEMBANGNYA UKM, SERAP 50-85% TK DOMESTIK

effective plans for SME integration and support, it is obvious that these plans are probably behind where they need to be. In countries, such as Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar (Burma), plans are even further behind and more in need of support and resources.

- **Tourism opportunity.** Asians travels more in the region and there are more travelers from other countries that have begun to reach out to Asia as new visitors. The trends were evident at the recent Hub City Forum, held by the **PERLUASAN INDUSTRI PARIWISATA** discussed the museums; and also MICE facilities such as convention centers, reported the newspaper. MICE tourism opportunities are particularly large and hopefully countries that have the most experience in this area such as Thailand and Singapore will render their assistance to those with weak MICE experience - recent examples of this are Thailand with Vietnam and also some talk in Thailand about rendering assistance in Laos and possibly Cambodia.

- **Internationalization of health care under the AEC.** Health care is one of the sectors to be internationalized. This is definitely a big challenge as it is more complicated than just the popularity of Singapore and Thailand's "medical tourism" that patients travel from one country to another seeking better care at lower cost. The legal and licensing frameworks are still needed to be worked out. However, it offers potentials for the free-flow of health services, etc. in the region. Recent examples here were noted in the Bangkok Post in mid-March when hospital groups to step-up the **MEMPERLUAS PERKEMBANGAN JASA SEKTOR KESEHATAN** help give them a better platform to better take care of developing AEC opportunities.

Presiden Joko Widodo di hadapan mahasiswa UNS baru-baru ini bahwa

- ▣ *“Dari detik ke detik, menit ke menit, jam ke jam, hari ke hari, sekarang kita dihadapkan pada yang namanya kompetisi, yang namanya persaingan. Tidak hanya kota dengan kota, provinsi dengan provinsi, individu dengan individu, tetapi juga sekarang sudah masuk kepada persaingan negara dengan negara.....kepala pemerintahan di ASEAN, setiap bertemu pasti bergandengan tangan....Tetapi di dalam pikiran saya, mereka adalah pesaing-pesaing kita, kita berkompetisi dengan mereka. Iya, karena kita juga rebutan dengan mereka untuk arus modal masuk, arus investasi masuk, arus uang masuk ke negara mereka, rebutan dengan kita menawarkan fasilitas-fasilitas, menawarkan insentif-insentif.”.*

- ▣ “.....jangan takut dan jangan kuatir dengan itu, karena juga kepala negara yang lain, Presiden, Perdana Menteri yang lain di lingkup ASEAN, bisik-bisik ke saya.....Pak, kami takut, kami kuatir nanti orang Indonesia yang jumlahnya 252 juta itu akan masuk semuanya ke negara kita. Artinya apa? Negara-negara sekitar kita takut semua dengan kita. Jadi saya titip, kita jangan takut...”

MEMANFAATKAN PELUANG MEA: BEKERJA DI NEGARA ASEAN MELALUI *MUTUAL RECOGNITION ARRANGEMENT*

Mutual Recognition Arrangements



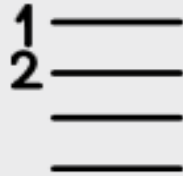
Engineer



Nurse



Architect



Surveyor



Tourism
Practitioners



Accountant



Doctor



Dentist

MRA kesepakatan untuk saling mengakui sertifikasi profesional

Tujuan menciptakan prosedur dan mekanisme akreditasi yang setara antar negara ASEAN



MRA **BUKAN semata-mata** untuk membebaskan pergerakan tenaga profesional diantara negara anggota ASEAN.

Peluang & Tantangan MRA utk Indonesia

- ▣ Peluang : peluang akses pasar tenaga kerja Indonesia di ASEAN, peluang berlakunya kualifikasi TKFI mendorong meningkatnya daya saing, peningkatan kualitas pendidikan di Indonesia dg memiliki kurikulum yang diakui oleh ASEAN lainnya (berstandar internasional)
- ▣ Tantangan : persaingan semakin ketat, kesiapan perturan domestik dalam hal kualifikasi dan standar kompetensi, kurikulum yang masih sering berubah-ubah dan kemungkinan belum sesuai dengan kerangka kualifikasi nasional Indonesia (KKNI)

ASEAN CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & ASEAN ARCHITECTURES



Member States	Engineering	Architecture
	ACPE	AAs
Brunei	2	1
Cambodia	30	-
Indonesia	630	90
Lao PDR	3	6
Malaysia	245	35
Myanmar	147	12
Philippines	130	53
Singapore	235	78
Thailand	89	17
Viet Nam	164	9
Total	1675	300

KOMPOSISI TENAGA KERJA ASING DI INDONESIA



No	Negara	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1	RRT	16.153	16.731	14.371	15.341
2	Jepang	10.935	12.803	11.081	10.183
3	Korea Selatan	6.505	8.190	9.075	7.678
4	India	4.974	5.923	6.047	4.680
5	Malaysia	4.938	5.330	4.962	3.779
6	Amerika Serikat	4.483	4.644	2.197	2.497
7	Thailand	3.863	4.146	1.841	941
8	Australia	3.834	3.644	3.376	2.503
9	Filipina	3.816	3.588	2.601	2.509
10	Inggris	3.144	3.292	2.631	2.092
11	Negara lainnya	14.662	4.136	10.775	12.401
	Total	77.307	72.427	68.957	64.604

*Januari-Oktober 2014

Sumber: Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan

**0.03% dari 240 juta
penduduk Indonesia**

**0.05% dari 129 juta
angkatan kerja
nasional**

TENAGA KERJA INDONESIA DI ASEAN

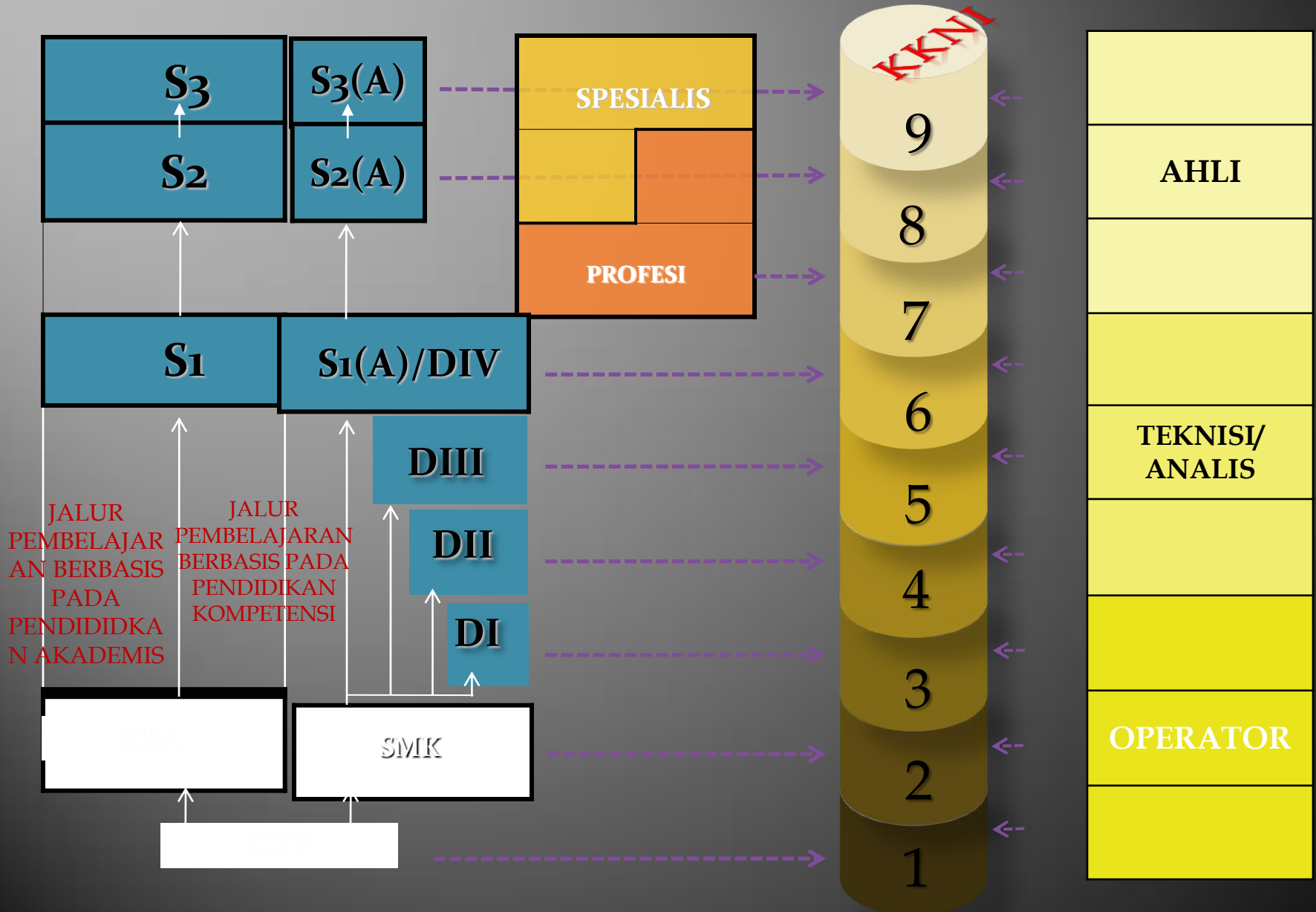


✓ *Salah satu faktor penyebab terbatasnya jumlah tenaga kerja profesional Indonesia yang bekerja di negara ASEAN adalah tidak diakuinya kesetaraan pendidikan profesi Indonesia di negara-negara tersebut*

Sumber: BNP2TKI, Januari-Oktober 2014

No	Negara	Jumlah Tenaga Kerja Sektor Formal
1	Malaysia	95,519
2	Singapura	4,434
3	Brunei Darussalam	8,224
4	Thailand	595
5	Vietnam	327
6	Myanmar	174
7	Filipina	122
8	Laos	45
9	Kamboja	26
	ASEAN	109,466

Perpres No. 8 Tahun 2012 tentang Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia (KKNI)





DAYA SAING NEGARA-NEGARA ASEAN



Negara	Indeks Daya Saing Global	Inovas i	Perkembang an Pasar Finansial	Infrastrukt ur
Brunei	na	na	na	na
Cambodia	95	116	84	107
Indonesia	34	31	42	72
Lao PDR	93	84	101	94
Malaysia	20	21	4	20
Myanmar	134	138	139	137
Philippine s	52	52	49	95
Singapore	2	9	2	2
Thailand	31	67	34	76
Vietnam	68	87	90	112



#1



#2

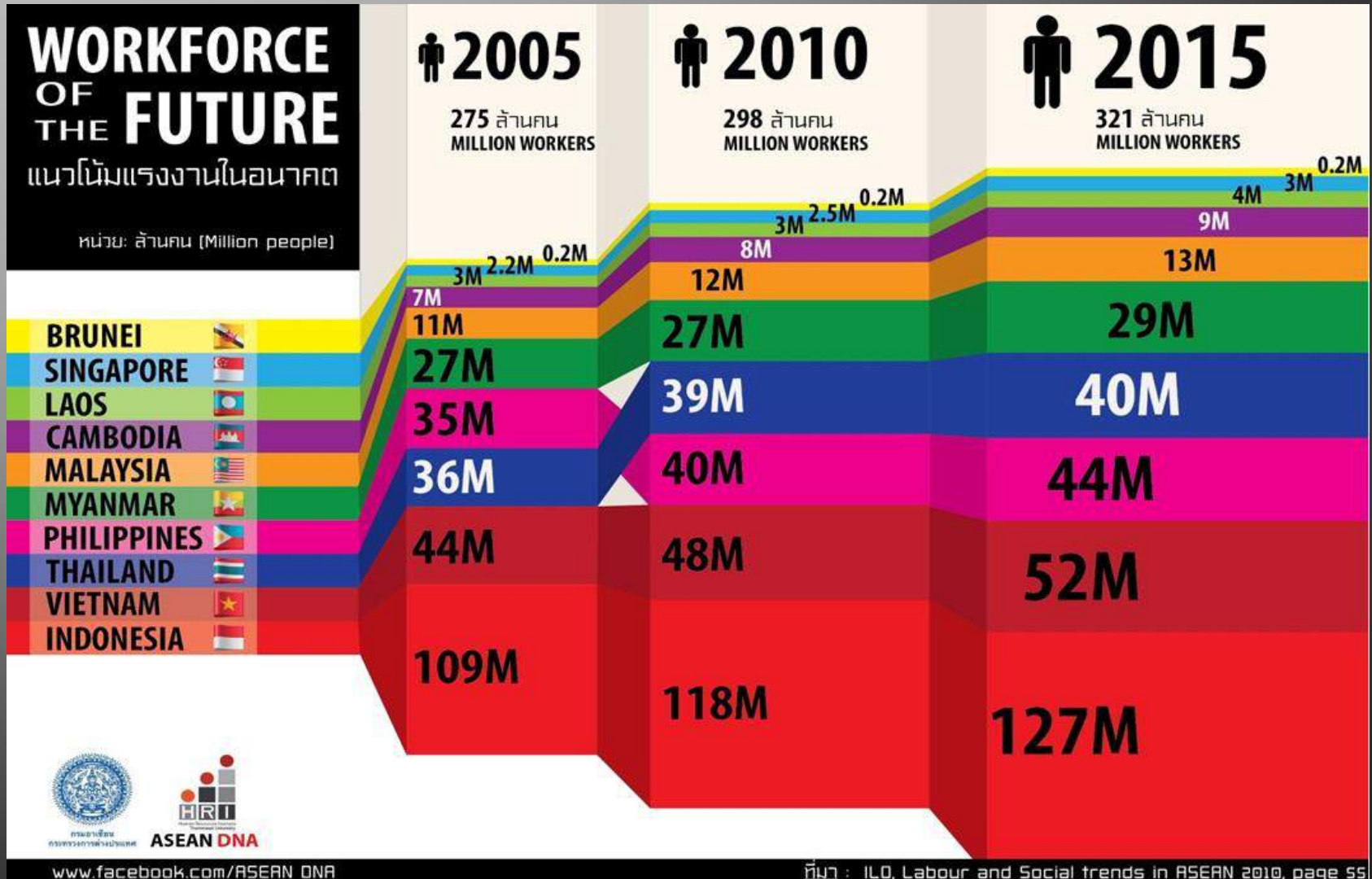


#3



#4

peluang ketenagakerjaan bagi Indonesia dalam menghadapi MEA





CONTOH PENINGKATAN DAYA SAING



SEBELUM



Pertamina ranked 122
Fortune 500



7th Best Airline 2014,
the 1st Cabin Crew 2014



Commuter Line

SESUDAH

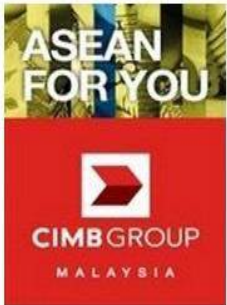


CONTOH PELUANG MEA



PELUANG: CONTOH PEMANFAATAN *BRANDING* ASEAN

Di Malaysia



Di Indonesia



Artha Gading Mall, Jakarta

Kalibata Mall, Jakarta

Pemanfaatan *branding* ASEAN oleh dunia usaha Indonesia masih minim

PELUANG



Pasar tambahan sebesar 340 juta jiwa



Peningkatan kelancaran arus perdagangan barang

Peningkatan transparansi dan efisiensi produksi



Peningkatan daya saing UKM

Peningkatan wisatawan mancanegara





BEBERAPA PERUSAHAAN INDONESIA DI ASEAN

- Bank Exim
- Pertamina
- Waskita Karya
- PT. Dirgantara Indonesia
- Semen Indonesia
- Pupuk Indonesia
- Aneka Tambang
- Kalbe Farma
- Dexa Medica



DOK/PRIBADI

ASEAN DAN MIGRANT WORKERS

Tingkat Kepala Negara :

ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Cebu, 13 Januari 2007)

Tingkat Menteri Luar Negeri :

Statement of the Establishment of the ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW)

(Manila, 13 Juli 2007)

Arti penting ACMW Indonesia dan ASEAN

Sejalan dengan prioritas kebijakan luar negeri RI yang mengedepankan perlindungan dan pemajuan hak-hak TKI

Perlindungan hak-hak TKI hanya dapat dilakukan secara efektif melalui pembentukan kerangka hukum regional

Perlindungan hak-hak TKI hanya dapat dilakukan secara efektif melalui pembentukan kerangka hukum regional

Perundingan ACMW

Sejak 2009, Pemri aktif dalam proses negosiasi instrumen, khususnya dalam ACMW-Drafting Team (DT)

ACMW-DT telah melaksanakan 15 pertemuan, terakhir Desember 2014

29 Oktober 2015 : ACMW-DT Special Meeting

Belum dapat menyepakati *draft* instrumen

Tantangan utama dari negara penerima (Malaysia, Brunei, Singapura, Thailand)

Principal Pending Issues

Substansi Instrumen bukan hanya masalah teknis keimigrasian/ ketenagakerjaan, tapi pengakuan dan penghormatan HAM di ASEAN

Legal Nature of the Instrument : *legally binding/non legally binding/hybrid* : keberatan negara penerima

Scope of the Instrument :

- *protection of the rights of undocumented migrant workers*
- *protection of the rights of family members of migrant workers*
- *protection of the rights granted by ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2007) & ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (2012) and other international instrument to which AMS are Party (CEDAW & CRC)*

Posisi Nasional Indonesia

Perlindungan hak - hak pekerja migran hanya efektif melalui instrumen regional yang mengikat secara hukum

Hak - hak pekerja migran meliputi yang tercantum dalam instrumen regional dan multilateral terkait

Perlindungan meliputi anggota keluarga pekerja migran dan pekerja migran non prosedural.

Menolak setiap kesepakatan di tingkat ASEAN yang dapat tidak sejalan dengan posisi nasional Indonesia 3 isu prinsip

Diperlukan rencana strategis jangka pendek, menengah dan panjang



Jangka Pendek

Mencegah adanya kesepakatan di tingkat ASEAN yang tidak sejalan dengan posisi nasional Indonesia

Meningkatkan sinergi dan *engagement* dengan mitra sosial di dalam negeri



Jangka Menengah

Menyelenggarakan konferensi regional dalam rangka menggalang *awareness* mengenai pentingnya cakupan tiga elemen prinsip dalam instrumen ASEAN

Tetap konsisten mempertahankan posisi nasional di forum ketenagakerjaan regional (ALMM, ASLOM dan ACMW)

Memperluas forum bagi pembahasan isu instrumen dimaksud di dalam kerangka ASEAN, misalnya dalam forum *ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting* (AMM) dan *ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights* (AICHR)



Jangka Panjang

Membawa isu ini ke tingkat pembuat kebijakan tertinggi (*ASEAN Leaders*) guna mencapai keputusan politik.

**TERIMA KASIH
SELAMAT BERKARYA UNTUK
INDONESIA**