



REPORT

# TO THE LEADERS OF INDIA AND INDONESIA

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INDIA-INDONESIA  
EMINENT PERSONS' GROUP

REPORT



TO THE LEADERS OF  
INDIA AND INDONESIA

## CONTENTS

<b>Letter of Transmittal of the India–Indonesia Eminent Persons’ Group (II-EPG): Report to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India .....</b>	<b>1</b>
---	----------

<b>India–Indonesia Eminent Persons’ Group (II-EPG) Report to the Leaders of India and Indonesia .....</b>	<b>3</b>
---	----------

I. Introduction .....	3
-----------------------	---

II. Review of Past and Current Relations.....	3
---	---

III. Guiding Principles .....	5
-------------------------------	---

IV. Vision for the Future .....	6
---------------------------------	---

V. Recommendations .....	7
--------------------------	---

VI. Conclusion.....	16
---------------------	----

### ANNEX I

Terms of Reference of the India–Indonesia Eminent Persons’ Group (II-EPG) .....	17
--	----

### ANNEX II

Biographies of Eminent Persons: India .....	20
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Biographies of Eminent Persons: Indonesia .....	25
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## **LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF THE INDIA–INDONESIA EMINENT PERSONS’ GROUP (II-EPG): REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

December 2016

Excellencies,

The India–Indonesia Eminent Persons’ Group (II-EPG) was established to review India–Indonesia relations and explore ways to widen and deepen the existing cooperation towards a sustainable long-term strategic partnership between India and Indonesia.

We, the members of the II-EPG, are honoured with the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to us. The II-EPG met on three occasions, namely on 5-6 April 2016 in Jakarta, Indonesia; on 21-22 October 2016 in New Delhi, India, and 23-24 November 2016 in Jakarta, Indonesia. Throughout these meetings, the Indian and Indonesian members of EPG developed extraordinary chemistry in their collaboration which allowed them to discuss various bilateral issues with candour in a very constructive spirit. They reviewed the past and existing relations between the two countries and suggested various recommendations on the future areas of cooperation between India and Indonesia. Both India and Indonesia have experienced remarkable progress in recent decades, each experiencing high growth (relative to Western Economies), and now count as dynamic emerging economies with a fast-growing middle class and proliferation of mega-cities. Both represent two of the world’s largest democracies and are major players in Asia.

India and Indonesia are in the midst of global power shifts. The changing relations between the major powers and the rise of emerging powers are reshaping the international order. The political and economic weight of the world is shifting towards Asia. Realignments are taking place within and across regions. It is clear that the geopolitical landscape will continue to unfold in a volatile world marked by uncertainty.

Against this backdrop, India and Indonesia, with their rich history of shared heritage, bilateral cooperation and diplomatic activism, should recalibrate and elevate their strategic partnership. The strategic partnership between India and Indonesia can become the pillar of an Asian order based on open regionalism and enhance the prospects of peace, stability and prosperity in Asia.



There is considerable compatibility between India's Act East Policy and the New Indian Ocean Policy, and Indonesia's Maritime Fulcrum Policy. Our countries should promote maritime cooperation in defence and security, infrastructure, fisheries and the Blue Economy as a whole. The two countries can work together to ensure peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific—an area of great strategic significance to both. Close cooperation between India and Indonesia would also be a positive contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Indian Ocean.

Taking an overall view encompassing the reality so far and the future potential of the relationship, the two nations need to make a special, sustained and multi-sectoral endeavour in order to upgrade the ties to a higher level.

The two governments may, therefore, consider elevating the existing strategic partnership to a 'New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership' that aims to deepen and diversify relations in all the three vital segments, namely G-to-G, B-to-B and P-to-P exchanges. The EPG strongly favours a creative, pro-active and forward-looking approach for creating a renaissance of this important relationship.

Our report presents policy recommendations covering a wide range of areas, including: strategic engagement, defence and security, comprehensive economic partnership, culture and people-to-people links, and cooperation in responding to common challenges and global issues.

It is our considered view that the implementation of these recommendations would not only strengthen India-Indonesia relations but would also bring wide-ranging benefits to their respective national development agendas.

To reach its full potential, the New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership would require intense follow-up and sustained engagement between the relevant authorities and other stake-holders in the two countries. Towards this end, the II-EPG recommends that the Leaders designate a special contact in their respective offices to facilitate the realisation of the New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and monitor the progress of implementation of recommendations made in this report.

We would like to express our warm appreciation to the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta for the excellent arrangements made in support of the meetings of the India-Indonesia Eminent Persons' Group, and we also thank the Indonesian Embassy in Delhi and the Indian Embassy in Jakarta for their valued assistance.

We hereby submit this report for your consideration.

Please accept, Your Excellencies, the assurances of our highest consideration.

AMBASSADOR BIREN NANDA, CO-CHAIR	HE DR DINO PATTI DJALAL, CO-CHAIR
AMBASSADOR RAJIV BHATIA	MR MEIDYATAMA SURYODININGRAT
DR A DIDAR SINGH	MS SHINTA WIDJAJA KAMDANI
VICE ADMIRAL ANUP SINGH, PVSM, AVSM, NM (RETD)	PROF IR WIENDU NURYANTI
LT GEN SYED ATA HASNAIN (RETD)	MR I MADE ANDI ARSANA



## **INDIA–INDONESIA EMINENT PERSONS’ GROUP (II-EPG) REPORT TO THE LEADERS OF INDIA AND INDONESIA**

### **I. Introduction**

1.1 India and Indonesia share a long and rich history of societal interactions. Both countries are situated at the intersections of major sea routes and this has enabled a free flow of peoples, merchandise, culture and ideas among them. Over the centuries, each country drew inspiration from the culture of the other and both contributed to the cultural enrichment and advancement of the entire region.

1.2 While the peoples of India and Indonesia inhabit a shared geographical and cultural space, each country retains its distinctiveness and unique identity. The celebration of this diversity of separate but distinct identities underlines the India–Indonesia partnership. Our vision is to recreate in a contemporary setting, the many linkages that have bound our countries in the past and impart a new momentum to our bilateral ties.

1.3 Both India and Indonesia spearheaded the decolonization process after World War II, pioneered third world movements and became strong advocates for the developing world.

1.4 With a view to developing a ‘Vision Statement 2025’ for the India–Indonesia Strategic Partnership, the President of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of India announced in January 2011, the establishment of an Eminent Persons’ Group (EPG). The deliberations of the EPG would guide the future progress and prepare a blueprint for India–Indonesia relations for the coming decade and beyond.

1.5 The India–Indonesia EPG met three times: April 2016 in Jakarta, October 2016 in New Delhi and November 2016 in Jakarta, to prepare this report.

### **II. Review of Past and Current Relations**

2.1 After independence, both countries, committed themselves to upholding ‘Unity in Diversity’. During their respective struggles for independence, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and



President Soekarno collaborated closely in the movement for decolonization and together laid the foundations of the Afro-Asian and Non-Aligned Movements at the Bandung Conference in 1955.

2.2 India and Indonesia intensified their bilateral cooperation during the 1970s. Indian investors were invited to establish themselves in Indonesia's textile industry. Indian companies participated in projects in Indonesia's construction sector. Visits by President Suharto in 1980, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1981 and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 raised the profile of the relationship in both the countries.

2.3 Since 2000, every President of the Republic of Indonesia and Prime Minister of India has visited the other country. During the visit of President Yudhoyono to India in November 2005, both countries signed a 'Joint Declaration on establishing a Strategic Partnership'. Indonesia supported India's entry into the East Asia Summit in the same year. Both India and Indonesia also became members of the G-20 Summit and played mutually supportive roles.

2.4 In January 2011, during the State visit of President Yudhoyono as Chief Guest on the occasion of India's Republic Day, sixteen cooperation agreements were signed. It was decided to elevate the strategic partnership to a new level and to broad-base the ministerial dialogue between the two countries. During the visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to Jakarta in October 2013, the following Five areas were identified for moving the relationship forward:

1. Strategic Engagement
2. Defence and Security Cooperation
3. Comprehensive Economic Partnership
4. Cultural and People-to-People Links
5. Cooperation in Responding to Common Challenges

2.5 The India–Indonesia Strategic Partnership holds a unique significance for both countries. Our bilateral relations are rich in potential and growing rapidly. As two large democracies, pluralistic societies and major emerging economies we have many convergent interests. As maritime neighbours in one of the most critical sea-lanes of the world, we have shared interests in maritime security.

2.6 The two countries signed a bilateral Defence Agreement in 2001. Since then we have established the Biennial Defence Ministers Dialogue (BDMD) and the Joint Defence Cooperation Committee (JDCC) at the level of Defence Secretary. There have been regular naval ship visits, training exchanges, reciprocal visits of Service Chiefs and other defence delegations. The two countries have also conducted bi-annual coordinated naval patrols between Belawan Port, Sumatra and Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, involving ships and aircraft of the two Navies (IND–INDO CORPAT). In addition, combined exercises between the two Armies and Navies, respectively, have also been taking place.

2.7 Indonesia has emerged as the largest trading partner of India in the ASEAN region. Within a decade, bilateral trade has quadrupled, increasing from US\$ 4.3 billion in 2005-06 to US\$ 16 billion in 2015-16. Indian companies have made investments in textile, steel, natural resources, automotive, mining machinery, banking, IT and consumer goods sectors. Indonesian companies have increased their exports of palm oil, coal, pulp & paper and minerals etc.

2.8 The two countries have commenced discussions on a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement. India and Indonesia have benefited from regional integration under the India-ASEAN FTA and are part of the negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which will further promote free trade in the footprint of the East Asia Summit (EAS).

2.9 India and Indonesia share a common cultural heritage dating back to over 2000 years. This common heritage is the foundation for deepening cultural and people-to-people links between the two countries. Both countries have benefited from tourism, art exhibitions, cultural performances, film festivals, seminars and other modes of cultural exchange.

2.10 Taking an overall view encompassing the reality so far and the future potential of the relationship, the two nations need to make a special, sustained and multi-sectoral endeavour in order to upgrade their ties to a higher level. Doing so would be in their mutual interest, given the changing geopolitical environment in the Indo-Pacific region. The two governments should intensify the existing strategic partnership and further synergize their international engagements by deepening their cooperation. We urge the two governments to elevate the existing partnership to a New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership that aims to reinvigorate, deepen and diversify relations in all the three vital segments, namely G-to-G, B-to-B and P-to-P exchanges. The EPG strongly favours a creative, pro-active and forward-looking approach for creating a renaissance of this relationship.

### III. Guiding Principles

3.1 The proposed New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between India and Indonesia should be based on the following guiding principles:

- India-Indonesia relations should be based on the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and other relevant instruments.
- India and Indonesia should continue to build upon existing bilateral mechanisms and processes, and contribute to peace and progress in the region.
- The strategic partnership must be the key point of departure for any discussion of proposals to craft out a new vision for India-Indonesia relations.



- India and Indonesia should work together to support the existing ASEAN-centric security architecture and we should engage with each other and coordinate positions more closely on strategic and security issues.
- India and Indonesia should support each other's increasing roles at the global level and resolve to work together to increase strategic trust in regional and global affairs. In this regard, they should collaborate in the solution of a number of regional and international issues of mutual concern. The two sides should also work together to support multi-track regional arrangements.
- While sharing common goals of regional peace, progress and prosperity, India and Indonesia should contribute to the strengthening of relations with other countries and organizations, as well as contribute to community-building in East Asia.

#### **IV. Vision for the Future**

4.1 India and Indonesia will build upon the achievements of the past and will pursue enhanced cooperation within the framework of a new vision for future-oriented collaboration, based on the proposed New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries.

4.2 The evolving geopolitical situation in Asia presents risks and opportunities that make it imperative for India and Indonesia to develop closer strategic and security ties. There is also an imperative for both countries to cooperate in the area of counterterrorism and de-radicalization.

4.3 India and Indonesia welcome the growing role of Asia in the global economy and international affairs. This generates significant opportunities for accelerated economic development in the two countries as well as opportunities for working together on common challenges. India and Indonesia must work together to ensure that the evolving regional and security architecture will promote the goal of open regionalism and enhance the prospects of peace, stability and prosperity in Asia. India and Indonesia must make joint efforts to reshape the regional order in response to the emerging strategic challenges in the region.

4.4 The strategic partnership between the two countries can only be sustained through establishing strong multi-faceted and broad-ranging people-to-people ties, in particular amongst the women and youth of the two countries.

4.5 A stable and peaceful regional environment is essential for the pursuit of sustainable development in the region. Both India and Indonesia recognize the centrality of ASEAN and agree that the strengthening of ASEAN-led processes will continue to contribute to the creation of structures for cooperation on peace, security and development.

## V. Recommendations

5.1 Over the past decade-and-a-half, there has been a promising development in India–Indonesia relations and cooperation between the two countries has increased across the board. Yet, there exists a significant opinion and perception—in official, quasi-official and non-official circles—that the optimal potential of this relationship has been left untapped. This perspective needs to be addressed squarely. There are new and significant opportunities for forging an even closer partnership for mutual benefit. To this end, it is suggested that India and Indonesia should consider adoption of the following recommendations for the period 2017-2025.

### (A) STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT

5.2 High-level engagement is a key building block for our strategic ties. We must endeavour to have annual meetings of our leaders preferably either at bilateral summits or on the sidelines of major multilateral meetings. Frequent contacts and consultations are essential for meaningful strategic engagement. We must also make strenuous efforts to broaden our engagement at the ministerial level in accordance with commitments made in the Joint Statement issued in January 2011. We should ensure that there are regular annual meetings of Foreign Ministers and Economic Ministers. B-to-B meetings could be convened on the sidelines of relevant Economic Ministers' Meetings.

5.3 India and Indonesia recognize their enhanced convergence in building a twenty-first century Asian order. Both countries should work for a new Asian order anchored in multilateralism, a system of rules, the concepts of equity and justice and a strong commitment to regionalism. As the regional geopolitical landscape continues to evolve, both countries should strive for an effective and inclusive security architecture in East Asia.

5.4. There is considerable compatibility between Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Act East Policy and New Indian Ocean Policy and President Joko Widodo's Maritime Fulcrum Policy. The Indian Ocean is also an area of great strategic significance to both countries, where they need to work together. Maritime cooperation is very important for both countries and the focus should be on infrastructure, fisheries, defence and security. Mutual interest also demands close cooperation in the development of the Blue Economy.

5.5 India and Indonesia should work for a multipolar Asia. Southeast Asia is open to India expanding its presence in the region. The two countries should work for (1) a more effective and inclusive regional architecture, (2) civil society cooperation on democracy, (3) greater activism on part of emerging powers and (4) close consultation on celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of India–ASEAN dialogue partnership in 2017.

5.6 The Indonesian members of the EPG expressed an interest in a common platform with



other emerging economies. It was agreed that after every BRICS summit, India should brief the Indonesian government on the deliberations in the BRICS at a high level.

5.7 The two countries should engage with each other and coordinate positions more closely on strategic and security issues such as freedom of navigation in the South China Sea, combating piracy and other forms of transnational crimes in the Indian Ocean and in the Malacca Straits, and disaster management in forums like the ARF, EAS and the ADMM Plus.

5.8 Keeping in mind that Indonesia is the current Chair of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), India and Indonesia should actively support the agenda and activities of the IORA and work closely in this area. A bilateral Track 1.5 dialogue between Indian and Indonesian experts on IORA-related matters may be initiated as soon as possible, in order to assist Indonesia as the Chair of IORA. Specific attention may be paid in this dialogue to issues relating to the Blue Economy and its development potential. The task force of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on the Blue Economy could be associated with the proposed dialogue.

5.9 We should also build upon the cooperation within the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS). The work of the IORA and IONS should be in tandem and there should be an explicit linkage between the two since maritime security is a key objective of both the organizations.

5.10 This being the age of mini-plurilateral and trilateral groupings, the two governments may encourage the launch/re-launch of dialogue mechanisms at Track 1.5 / Track II level, involving (a) India, Indonesia and Japan, (b) India, Indonesia and USA, (c) India, Indonesia and Australia and (d) India, Indonesia and Republic of Korea (ROK), on specific and mutually-agreed issues covering regional security, economic cooperation and strategic developments in Asia.

5.11 Indonesia and India can find common benefits and work together on a range of issues which are discussed at the United Nations in New York, both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly including reform of the UN Security Council.

5.12 India and Indonesia should work together to promote democracy and electoral governance. Exchanges involving the two parliaments and the election commissions should be encouraged. It would be desirable to establish/activate an India-Indonesia Parliamentary Group, to ensure its active contribution to enhanced partnership between the two countries. The discussions and dialogue could include foreign policy, economic policy and electoral governance issues.

5.13 India and Indonesia recognize the importance of good governance and combating corruption as important elements in this process. It would be useful to have exchanges on the experience of the KPK (anti-corruption commission) in Indonesia and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Lok Ayukta (Ombudsman) system in India.

5.14 India and Indonesia should focus on expanding cooperation in the area of science and technology. An India–Indonesia Joint Research Fund can be set up to promote joint collaboration and research in social sciences and science and technology research. This would have the added benefit of setting up connections between the research institutions of the two countries. Joint research could be conducted in a number of areas including traditional medicine and in subjects related to science and technology.

5.15 The existing cooperation between LAPAN (Indonesian National Institute for Aeronautics and Space) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is an excellent example of what has been achieved by the two countries in the scientific arena. The two countries operate ground stations in Biak, Indonesia and India has launched a number of satellites for LAPAN. India and Indonesia should work together to enhance space cooperation as part of the strategic partnership between the two countries.

#### **(B) DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION**

5.16 The Indian members of the EPG observed that China's Maritime Silk Route and One Belt, One Road initiative were designed as strategic projects to expand China's influence along its periphery and to give it key naval bases and outposts across the Indian Ocean littoral.

5.17 Members of the EPG noted that Indonesia too had been affected by China's maritime incursions into Indonesian waters off the Natuna Islands.

5.18 The maritime orientation of both countries who are also neighbours and strategic partners provides a unique opportunity for bilateral cooperation. Indonesia is a major maritime nation and has been providing security for major sea-lines of communication (SLOCs) connecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans. India too for reasons of geography is dependent on the seas for its international trade, and provides security for SLOCs in the waters around the Indian subcontinent. The Navies of the two countries have been cooperating well, through implementation of initiatives like the IND–INDO CORPAT over the past few years. India and Indonesia should also work together to promote respect for the Law of the Sea in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean, including freedom of navigation.

5.19 Both countries had actively enhanced their defence cooperation in a number of areas including combined exercises, visits of naval ships, visits by senior service officers and service-to-service staff talks as well as within ASEAN-centric frameworks like the ADMM Plus. There was a need to develop maritime infrastructure, maritime security capabilities and maritime diplomacy, and to undertake joint development in the defence industry in the maritime sector. Defence cooperation could be pursued in the following areas: combined patrols could be expanded, hydrographic surveys in Indonesian waters, suspended in 2002, could be revived and defence industrial cooperation between shipyards could be pursued.

5.20 India and Indonesia are both major maritime nations that straddle key sea-lines of communication between the Indian and Pacific oceans. Both countries should focus on setting up arrangements for real-time exchange of information regarding maritime domain awareness in the Bay of Bengal and the Malacca Straits. There is a need to conclude the 'White Shipping Agreement' between India and Indonesia, formalizing the exchange of information on the movement of Cargo ships through the SLOCs.

5.21 Recognizing the common threats to national security from global terrorism and other transnational crimes, the EPG resolved to significantly enhance bilateral cooperation in combating terrorism, terrorist financing, money laundering, arms smuggling, trafficking in human beings and cybercrime. The EPG reiterated the shared commitment of the two governments to enhance liaison between the intelligence and law enforcement agencies of both countries and to provide each other with assistance, where needed, to fight these menaces. The EPG also commended the Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism, which has met regularly. They welcomed the signing of the MoU on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors. They recommended the launch of a dialogue on cyber security issues.

5.22 In the area of counterterrorism we need to learn from each other's experience with de-radicalization. Apart from utilizing the existing counterterrorism dialogue, India and Indonesia could also establish exchanges with the Counterterrorism Center established in Semarang, Central Java (Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation/JCLEC) and the counterpart organization in India.

5.23 The EPG agreed that there is a need for greater interaction between the security communities of India and Indonesia for a better understanding of the Daesh phenomenon and the threats posed by it. A preventive architecture to counter the physical threats and sharing of intelligence needs to be established. Both countries have segments of populations which could be susceptible to radical propaganda. There is a need for countering the propaganda with pragmatic narratives. Exchange of best practices of these moderate narratives is required. The experience could be shared between experts from the security communities.

5.24 India and Indonesia should build upon existing close ties and exchanges between the two militaries and institute regular company-level exercises between the two Armies and Special Forces. UN Peacekeeping is another area where India and Indonesia could encourage exercises and training exchanges. Both countries should connect think tanks working on defence and strategic issues in the two countries. Building experience and habits of cooperation and working together would build understanding, increase the comfort level and assist during the time of need, as in the case of natural disasters.

5.25 The EPG agreed that there was a need for (1) continuation of annual Army-to-Army staff talks (2) examining the feasibility of upgrading the current joint military exercises from the platoon to the Company level (3) introduction of command post exercises alongside the combined exercises.

These could involve UN Peacekeeping, disaster management or even counterterrorism situations (4) military soft power exchanges as an instrument for strengthening the military-to-military relationship. Bands, sports and patrolling competitions could become channels for strengthening military-to-military contacts, and (5) enhancing vacancies on select defence courses in both countries. Courses at the respective centres for UN Peacekeeping in India and Indonesia could also be made available to personnel of each other.

5.26 India and Indonesia should exchange information and share best practices in disaster management. There should be combined exercises in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR).

### (C) COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

5.27 India and Indonesia should focus on enhancing cooperation at all levels including the macro (political), meso (national economic framework) and micro (projects and investment potential) levels.

5.28 India and Indonesia have set up a wide-ranging dialogue architecture in a large number of sectoral economic areas. A total of forty MoUs and agreements have been signed between the two countries since 2000. Only seventeen dialogue platforms have been activated so far. Existing platforms for dialogue need to be reactivated and energized. These include (1) Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) (2) The Biennial Trade Ministers Forum (BTMF) and the (3) Energy Forum. New ministerial dialogues agreed upon during the visit of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2011—regular meetings of Oil and Gas, Coal, Power, Renewable Energy and Tourism Ministers have to be ensured. The two governments may consider undertaking a critical and objective audit of progress in implementation of the MoUs signed in the past sixteen years in order to draw appropriate lessons for the future.

5.29 India and Indonesia should focus on increasing their trade and investment cooperation with an ambitious but achievable target of 50:50 i.e. trade amounting to US\$ 50 billion and two-way investment of US\$ 50 billion by 2025. In order to ensure this target, both governments and private sectors have to develop synergies and action plans for its achievement.

5.30 In the economic sphere, though Indonesia is India's largest trading partner in the ASEAN, and there has been investment from India to Indonesia in the past, there is still great potential for the expansion of both trade and investment.

5.31 The bilateral Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) dialogue between India and Indonesia has been stalled since 2011. It is important that dialogue be restarted and brought to a successful conclusion. Both countries need to approach the Agreement from the strategic perspective.



5.32 The EPG agreed that companies of either country faced problems in the FDI process and that hand-holding would help. The Indian side offered the services of 'Invest India'. The Indonesian side offered the services of 'Invest in Remarkable Indonesia'. The EPG noted that there also appeared to be a marked asymmetry between India and Indonesia when it came to flows of foreign investment. Whereas there was existing Indian investment in a range of industries in Indonesia, there is a need for more investment from Indonesia to India. Both sides should promote joint ventures and collaborations.

5.33 The Indian government had introduced many successful programmes like 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' which may be of interest to Indonesian businesses. Improving sea and air connectivity would also assist in expanding business ties.

5.34 The priority sectors for Indonesia are infrastructure, renewable energy, maritime industry, agriculture, creative industry and tourism. Healthcare and entrepreneurship were also identified as areas where both countries could work together. India had also developed an ecosystem for start-ups and is the number three start-up country in the world today. India would be willing to share its experience with Indonesia. It was agreed that Track II economic policy dialogues could be arranged between economic think tanks in India and counterpart think tanks in Indonesia. This could be utilized to exchange views and best practices on a range of subjects like (1) agriculture and food security (2) economic and financial policy (3) inclusive growth (4) climate risk strategy etc. Dialogues could also look at issues like (1) the experience of CSR (2) skills training and education (3) private sector and public sector roles in healthcare (4) anti-poverty programmes through exchanges of grass-roots innovation policy and initiatives.

5.35 India and Indonesia should consider instituting a dialogue between our national bodies. The Niti Aayog and the State Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) could share experiences and information on best practices in planning and governance in the two countries.

5.36 India and Indonesia should focus on deepening cooperation in regional forums like the EAS, the India-ASEAN Dialogue Partnership and the IORA. Both countries are involved in the RCEP negotiations and working together towards a common goal. We should approach our cooperation in regional organizations from a strategic perspective.

5.37 There is a need for an effective platform for the business leaders of the two countries to come together and discuss how to enhance our economic ties. This could be the CEOs Forum or The Joint Business Council with KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) or Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) as partners. The two countries also need to devise channels to address the issue of non-tariff barriers faced by the exports of either country in the other.

5.38 Trade and investment promotion is another important aspect that both countries need to pay attention to. Reciprocal trade exhibitions, business conferences, investment forums and

seminars would go a long way in advertising the potential for business between the two countries. The exhibitions could be organized through the CII, the FICCI or the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India (ASSOCHAM), the industry associations or the export promotion councils in India and KADIN in Indonesia. Linkages could also be promoted between the BKPM (Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board) and 'Invest India' to set up a reciprocal process of handholding for investors from both countries.

5.39 The EPG stresses the importance of better air connectivity for the purposes of expanding economic cooperation and tourism flows. In this context, it notes with appreciation that Garuda Indonesia is likely to commence direct flights linking Mumbai and Jakarta in the near future. The EPG also encourages other airlines of India and Indonesia to follow suit.

#### **(D) CULTURAL AND PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE LINKS**

5.40 India and Indonesia should encourage states in India to establish direct links and ties with provinces in Indonesia. Similarly, cities in the two countries should also be encouraged to establish direct ties with each other. In this context, the EPG welcomes the proposal, made at the recent Kalinga-Indonesia Dialogue, to establish a sister city relationship between Bhubaneswar in Odisha state of India and Denpasar in Bali province of Indonesia as well as between other interested cities in the two countries.

5.41 That there was a need for focusing on enhancing people-to-people contacts to ensure the sustainability of the strategic partnership. While fostering Track II and Track 1.5 dialogues, exchanges of students and lecturers, youth exchanges and cultural exchanges, it was necessary to focus on enabling mechanisms, e.g. transfer of credits for students and scholarships. Workshops could also be utilized to identify contact points and modes of cooperation.

5.42 Track II dialogues would be a good way to explore new ideas for cooperation between the two countries. In view of the democratic nature of two polities, immense diversity of opinions and periodic divergences in foreign policy and national security perspectives, it would be desirable to encourage regular dialogues at Track II level. The dialogues should involve civil society, think tanks, women and youth groups covering a broad agenda including national security, governance issues and social and environmental questions. Financial support by the governments and the involvement of officials as observers should be acceptable, especially in the beginning. But a structured approach would be essential. The EPG members urge both governments to encourage public and private think tanks to enter into regular Track II and Track 1.5 dialogues with each other on issues and subjects of concern to India and Indonesia.

5.43 India and Indonesia could jointly explore setting up new Chairs of Indian and Indonesian Studies in the two countries. We should encourage exchange programmes between institutions of higher education and exchange of faculty. Further India and Indonesia may consider establishing an Eminent Persons' Lecture Series in either country.

5.44 Indonesia could consider deputing Bahasa teachers to institutions and language schools in India and India could consider deputing Hindi teachers to institutions and language schools in Indonesia.

5.45 India and Indonesia should offer student exchange/home-stay programmes in both countries during the vacation, and establish exchange programmes between high schools. Furthermore, not only student exchanges but also teacher exchanges could be promoted under the programme.

5.46 The members of the EPG note the relatively small number of students of either country studying in the other. They agree that the two governments should work on changing this. Both countries could also consider enhancing the number of scholarship slots in either country for students of the other country. In this regard, it may be worthwhile for the Indian side to take the lead by increasing the number of scholarships and training fellowships under the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Indian Technical and Economic Cooperations (ITEC) programmes already available to Indonesian students.

5.47 The two governments may agree to establish an 'India-Indonesia Third Space Foundation' to support interactions and exchanges at P-to-P level (the other two spaces being government and business). The proposed foundation may be co-Chaired by the Indian Ambassador in Jakarta and the Indonesian Ambassador in Delhi and may function as an autonomous body, equipped with delegated powers and drawing funds from the other two spaces. The Foundation may be assisted by an Advisory Committee comprising of experts from each country.

5.48 Exchanges of youth between the two countries to acquaint them with contemporaneous developments in either country could be arranged through the CII and FICCI in India and KADIN in Indonesia. We should also consider exchanges in the model UN format as well as exchanges in language programmes.

5.49 The two countries should enhance cultural exchanges and exchange festivals of India/Indonesia, exhibitions, seminars and art residencies, showcasing our common heritage and giving a window on contemporary literature, music and art. We should encourage exchanges of artists and promotion of museum-to-museum cooperation. Cultural centres should be strengthened. They should serve as platforms for cultural exchange.

5.50 India and Indonesia could consider instituting a dialogue between scholars and representatives of civil society. The dialogue should focus on the theme 'Unity in Diversity' that has been adopted by both countries. This could lead to better understanding of society; social, ethnic and religious diversity and the relationship between religion and the State in the two countries.

5.51 India and Indonesia should promote exchanges through sports like cricket, soccer, badminton, golf and pencak silat tournaments. Both countries could also invite well-known people, such as movie actors/actresses to games in either country, in order to attract media attention.

5.52 The EPG urges the authorities concerned to encourage public broadcasters in both countries to broadcast TV dramas and movies of either country in the other.

5.53 Both countries should encourage the translation of each other's literature into the local language or English. They should also encourage interaction between Indian and Indonesian writers, artists and publishers through participation in each other's literary festivals, book fairs and art exhibitions.

5.54 Exchanges in the field of traditional medicine, including classical Indian medicine and Indonesian herbal medicine, should be promoted.

5.55 The authorities concerned should help arrange visits of media personnel to either country. It would also be useful to organize symposiums and workshops, where Indian and Indonesian media personnel are invited for presentations and discussions. They should also encourage media houses of the two countries to establish cooperation and links with each other.

5.56 Increasing the tourist traffic is a key element in increasing people-to-people contact. Indonesia has a rich architectural heritage—including Muaro Jambi, Borobodur and Prambanan—a wealth of arts, crafts and textiles. Similarly, India too has a rich tradition of Hindu, Buddhist and Indo-Islamic heritage and handicrafts, which would have the potential of attracting tourists. Both countries could organize tourism promotion events including 'Tourism Weeks' in the other, as well as advertise on a regular basis. Indonesia has established a tourism promotion office in India, the EPG urges India to do the same. Prominent public figures including actors could be roped in as Tourism Ambassadors. In general, we should encourage exchange of information, training programmes between travel agencies, familiarization trips and sales missions to boost two-way traffic of tourism.

5.57 The Bali Jatra celebrated in Odisha in November every year symbolizes the departure of traders from India to Indonesia, and the origins of our historic contact. The Indian Navy could organize a sailing ship visit from the east coast of India to Indonesia along with an exhibition describing our historical links (mounted with the help of the National Museums of the two countries) to focus attention on these historical connections. In this regard, the EPG notes with satisfaction the holding of the Kalinga-Indonesia Dialogue in Odisha in November 2016 and expresses the hope that the dialogue will be continued in Bali in 2017.

5.58 India's Northeastern states have a special role to play in the implementation of the Act East Policy and developing cooperation with the ASEAN states. In this context, Indonesian institutions across the board may be encouraged by the authorities concerned to have appropriate exchanges with interested institutions in Northeast India. These exchanges may be channelled through the recently-established ASEAN Study Centre, Shillong, which is supported by India's Ministry of External Affairs.



## (E) COOPERATION IN RESPONDING TO COMMON CHALLENGES

5.59 India and Indonesia should coordinate positions more closely on issues related to global financial governance and issues that come up prior to the G-20 summits.

5.60 As key players in the global climate negotiations, India and Indonesia should consider working in tandem to meet our international obligations on global warming, exchange information on policy initiatives, especially on green energy and clean technologies and exchange data and learn from each other's best practices to achieve low carbon development path. Linkages can be established at the government-to-government, think tank and business-to-business levels.

5.61 India and Indonesia should exchange experiences and knowledge related to the management of natural disasters in order to learn and plan for earthquakes, floods, landslides, fires, cyclones etc. In this respect, cooperation in the fields of meteorology and oceanography needs to be encouraged. We should also exchange information on best practices in either country.

5.62 India and Indonesia should focus on strengthening cooperation in regional and multilateral forums, particularly in addressing common concerns such as health and transnational pandemic diseases and UN Reforms.

## VI. Conclusion

6.1 Taking into account the past cooperation and achievements in India-Indonesia relations as well as the fast-changing regional and global environment and the evolving regional architecture, the India-Indonesia Eminent Persons' Group has developed a series of recommendations to elevate the strategic partnership between India and Indonesia and establish a New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries.

6.2 In order to realize the potential of this elevated strategic partnership, it is recommended that India and Indonesia should endeavour to implement the proposed recommendations as outlined in this Report and continue to work together with the shared values of peace, progress and prosperity.

6.3 As seen above, India and Indonesia have a wide-ranging agenda as well as a vision and ambition to deepen their mutual cooperation. For the purposes of ensuring satisfactory implementation of agreed ideas and for carrying forward the multi-dimensional dialogue in the future, EPG suggests that the Prime Minister of India and President of Indonesia may designate a special contact within their respective offices to help monitor the progress of the proposed New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between India and Indonesia.

6.4 The mandate and term of II-EPG will conclude with the submission of this report. The two governments will no doubt wish to create a suitable process/mechanism for the implementation of accepted recommendations and the review of progress in their implementation. In this context, should they need any assistance from the authors of this report i.e. members of the II-EPG, it will be extended willingly.



## **ANNEX I**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INDIA–INDONESIA EMINENT PERSONS' GROUP (II-EPG)**

#### **Background**

1. At the State Visit of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, HE Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, to India on 25 January 2011, the two leaders declared the Joint Statement: Vision for Indonesia–India New Strategic Partnership Over the Coming Decade.
2. The Joint Statement called for the establishment of an Eminent Persons' Group (EPG), comprising highly-distinguished and well-respected citizens from Indonesia and India, with a view to developing a 'Vision Statement 2025' for the Indonesia–India Strategic Partnership, and stated that the deliberations of the EPG would guide the future progress and prepare a blue print of Indonesia–India relations over the next fifteen years.

#### **Purpose**

3. The EPG will examine Indonesia–India bilateral relations in all areas of its cooperation activities, and build upon all principles and goals as stated in the Joint Statement 2011, treaties, agreements and memorandum of understandings between the two countries, as well as undertake a thorough review of the existing bilateral mechanisms, and propose appropriate improvements if so required. It will set forth bold and visionary recommendations for the 'Vision Statement 2025' of the Indonesia–India Strategic Partnership, aimed at strengthening the bilateral relations as well as improving mutual understanding and coordination between the two countries in order to achieve sustained progress and prosperity for the two countries. It will be tasked also to explore potentials and opportunities in today's rapidly-evolving and dynamic regional and global political and economic situation, various fields of cooperation that are mutually beneficial for the two countries and peoples.

#### **Scope of Work**

4. The scope of the EPG includes, but is not limited to, taking stock of current progress of Indonesia–India's bilateral relationship to identify its major achievements and shortcomings,

and propose improvements in the areas of political, defence and security; economy, trade and investment; energy; science and technology; and socio-culture, by taking into account the five-pronged initiatives as stated in the Joint Statement: Five Initiatives for strengthening the Indonesia–India Strategic Partnership in 2013, namely:

- Strategic Engagement
- Defence and Security Cooperation
- Comprehensive Economic Partnership
- Cultural and People-to-People Links
- Cooperation in Responding to Common Challenges

5. The EPG shall make a recommendation on desirable key elements of 'Vision Statement 2025':

- a. Develop key guidelines for the vision of Indonesia–India Strategic Partnership up to 2025 and beyond.
- b. Review the current state, progress and implementation of the existing cooperation.
- c. Identify areas for enhanced cooperation through, among other things, the optimization of existing bilateral mechanisms, their functions and working methods.
- d. Identify and explore potentials and opportunities for future joint collaborative efforts.

### **Composition and Chairmanship**

6. The EPG shall consist of eight to ten eminent persons—highly distinguished and well-respected citizens—from each country, who are nominated by their respective governments.

7. The EPG shall consist of prominent member of the societies from the two countries with well-known records of expertise and coming from various backgrounds and professions, ranging from politics, economics, culture, media, business, including academicians and researchers.

8. Each EPG member shall participate in all EPG activities in their personal and independent capacity, and not as representative of their respective governments or institutions.

9. The EPG shall have a co-Chair on each side. The EPG should announce the co-Chairs at its inaugural meeting.

10. The EPG shall be provided secretarial support from Ministry of External Affairs, India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia respectively.

### **Timeframe and Frequency of Meetings**

11. The EPG shall have a tenure of 1 (one) year.

12. The EPG shall meet 2-3 times in Indonesia and India, alternately. The EPG will decide on the date and venue of the meetings.

### **Agenda**

13. The agenda of each EPG meeting shall be prepared by the co-Chairs in consultation with all EPG Members, based on the TOR of the EPG and the work programme developed by the EPG.

14. The agenda will be circulated to every EPG member at least two weeks before an EPG meeting.

### **Decision-Making**

15. All decisions of the EPG shall be based on consultation and consensus.

16. All pertinent decisions of the EPG shall be kept in a summary record of each EPG meeting for reference.

### **Funding**

17. Funding support for the participation of EPG members, including air tickets, hotel accommodations and per diems to be provided by respective governments.

18. The host country of an EPG meeting will provide logistical services and administrative assistance for meetings, such as the local transport of EPG members as well as arrangement of facilities and documentation.

### **Reporting**

19. The EPG Report shall be submitted by the EPG co-Chairs to the Leaders Summit.



**ANNEX II**

**BIOGRAPHIES  
OF  
EMINENT PERSONS:  
INDIA**



### **AMBASSADOR BIREN NANDA, CO-CHAIR**

Ambassador Biren Nanda served in the Indian Foreign Service from 1978 to 2015 and is a distinguished former career diplomat with extensive experience of working in East Asia.

He has been India's High Commissioner to Australia (2012-2015); Ambassador to Indonesia, Timor Leste and the ASEAN (2008-2012); India's Deputy Chief of Mission in Tokyo (2000-2004) and Consul General in Shanghai (1996-2000).

Ambassador Nanda has also served in Indian Missions in Beijing, Washington DC and Singapore. He spent a total of ten years in China during his three terms as a diplomat in that country. His entire career as a diplomat was spent in East Asia with the sole exception of his Washington posting.

During 2004-2008, Ambassador Nanda was posted in the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi as Joint Secretary (South) and was responsible for India's relations with Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Ambassador Nanda contributed to the strengthening of the strategic partnership between India and Indonesia, the strengthening and diversification of India's relations with Australia and helped reinvigorate India's Look East Policy and the intensification of India's ties with ASEAN and Pacific countries.

Ambassador Nanda retired from the Indian Foreign Service in January 2015. He has since participated in a number of Track II dialogues involving major think tanks of Japan, Australia and China.

In July 2016, he joined the Delhi Policy Group as a Senior Fellow. The Delhi Policy Group is amongst India's oldest independent think tanks focused on strategic issues of critical national interest.

He is currently the co-Chair of the India-Indonesia Eminent Persons' Group which is to draw up a Vision Statement 2025 for the Strategic Partnership between the two countries.

An alumnus of the St Stephen's College, New Delhi, (1971-1974) Ambassador Nanda holds an MA degree from the Delhi School of Economics (1974-1976). His interests include travel, listening to Indian classical music and reading.

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### **AMBASSADOR RAJIV BHATIA**

Ambassador Rajiv Kumar Bhatia was Director General of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) during 2012-2015. As a career diplomat, he served India with distinction for over thirty-seven years. He was India's Ambassador/High Commissioner in Kenya, Myanmar, Mexico and South Africa.

He served as DCM in the Indian Embassy, Jakarta from 1985-1989 and has

since followed developments in Indonesia with deep interest. He writes and lectures regularly on ASEAN and East Asian affairs.

Known for his intellectual inclinations, Ambassador Bhatia enjoys writing and speaking on a wide range of foreign policy-related issues. Since his retirement from the Indian Foreign Service in 2009, he has published over 150 articles on international affairs in India's national dailies, journals and periodicals. He has delivered lectures at the National Defence College, Foreign Service Institute, universities and other institutions in India. He has been interviewed by BBC, Bloomberg News, AP, NDTV, Doordarshan and Lok Sabha TV. Since mid-2012, Ambassador Bhatia led ICWA delegations to Russia, China, Belgium, Australia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Myanmar. He also addressed Track II conferences in Beijing, Shanghai, Port Louis and Paris, and interacted with leading academics in London, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.

His book *India-Myanmar Relations: Changing Contours* has been published recently by Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore.



#### DR A DIDAR SINGH

Dr A Didar Singh, a former civil servant of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) took over as Secretary General of FICCI on November 2012. He retired as Secretary to Government of India in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Prior to this he served as Member (Finance), National Highways Authority of India, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Heavy Industries, and before that in the Ministry of Commerce (Foreign Trade).

Dr Didar Singh is also Secretary General of International Chamber of Commerce, India Chapter, Director General, Indian Council of Arbitration and Director on board of Invest India (a JV of FICCI and Govt of India). Dr Didar Singh functions as Independent Director on the boards of NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation, a Central PSE) and of J&K State Overseas Employment Corporation (a state enterprise). He is a Member on the Ad-Hoc Task Forces of Dept of Performance Management as also of Dept of Public Enterprises, Govt of India.

Dr Singh is a member of the Global Agenda Council on Migration of the prestigious World Economic Forum (WEF) and has been conferred an award for his service to the Indian Diaspora by GOPIO International (Global Organisation of People of Indian Origin). He was named as Distinguished Alumnus St Stephen's College in 2012 and has in July 2014 also been awarded a Hony PhD (DUniv) from the University of Birmingham.

Dr Singh is an internationally-known strategy expert in e-commerce, trade and migration and has done several studies for international agencies, including the International Trade Centre, World Health Organization and South Centre, Geneva as well as the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. He has three books and several articles to his credit.

Dr Singh has a bachelor's and master's from St Stephens College, Delhi University, a master's in Development Administration from Birmingham University, UK and has the distinction of having done the first PhD in India on the Policy and Administration of e-commerce. Dr Singh has given talks and lectures in over thirty Institutions and countries around the world. He can be followed on Twitter at [https://twitter.com/SecyGEN\\_ficci](https://twitter.com/SecyGEN_ficci).



### VICE ADMIRAL ANUP SINGH, PVS, AVSM, NM (Retd)

Commissioned on 1 July 1973, Vice Admiral Anup Singh superannuated on 31 October 2011, as the Commander-in-Chief of India's Eastern Naval Command. During his career, he commanded four warships, namely Indian naval ships Matanga, Veer, Ranvir and Delhi. His last seagoing appointment was that of Flag Officer Commanding Western Fleet wherein he led Operation SUKHOON, the evacuation of civilians from war-torn Lebanon in July 2006.

Amongst professional courses, he attended the Command and Staff Course at *SESKO-AL*, Jakarta, Indonesia in 1990-1991, attended the Higher Command Course at the Naval War College, Mumbai in 1992-1993 and the National Defence College Course in the year 2000.

Important appointments ashore included Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Air), Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Deputy Chief of Integrated Defence Staff, and finally, as the Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command from August 2009 till October 2011.

An enthusiast on maritime issues, he has been alternating his time between the lecture circuit at institutions in India and the seminar circuit in India and abroad. He is visiting faculty at the National Defence College, the Defence Services Staff College, the Foreign Service Institute, and a couple of other institutions. His association with various think tanks in India is as follows:

- (a) Member of the Executive Council of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), Delhi
- (b) Member of the Board of the Centre for Armed Forces' Historical Research at the United Services Institution (USI), Delhi
- (c) Director (Strategic Studies) at the Society for Indian Ocean Studies (SIOS), Delhi
- (d) Managing Editor of the Journal of Indian Ocean Studies (JIOS)
- (e) Senior Fellow, Delhi Policy Group (DPG)
- (f) Visiting Fellow, Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF), Delhi
- (g) Member of the editorial boards of a couple of defence-related journals in India.

He has been actively involved in research on the South China Sea disputes, India-Indonesia Maritime Bridge, energy security, the Blue Economy, and geopolitics in the Indo-Pacific. He is frequently invited to seminars/conferences in India and abroad on these issues.





### LT GEN SYED ATA HASNAIN (RETD)

A second-generation General Officer of the Indian Army, who schooled at Sherwood College, Nainital and graduated from St Stephen's College, Delhi. He went on to obtain a master's degree in International Studies from Kings College, London. He has had wide international exposure, having served two missions of the United Nations and attended two international strategic programmes, the Royal College of Defence Studies (RCDS) London and the Executive Course at Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies, Honolulu, Hawaii.

General Hasnain has served extensive tours of duty in turbulent situations at different ranks, having commanded his unit in extreme glaciated operations in the Siachen Glacier and on the East Ladakh border. He was part of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka and participated in counter-insurgency operations in Punjab and the North East. His major experience has been on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir where he has served seven tours of duty ending as the Corps Commander of the 15 Corps with full responsibility for the Kashmir Valley. In his tenure as Corps Commander he restored relative stability giving J&K its best period in twenty-five years. This was done through an innovative psychological warfare doctrine called the Hearts Doctrine which he evolved and tested in the violence-prone state.

General Hasnain, retired as the Military Secretary of the Indian Army and is now a member of two high profile think tanks—Vivekananda International Foundation and Delhi Policy Group with focus on J&K, Pakistan, Afghanistan, West Asia and issues connected with radical extremism in the Islamic world. He is also the President of India's nominee on the Executive Council of Aligarh Muslim University. He contributes extensively to media—print, online and electronic—and speaks at various institutions in India and abroad.

The officer remains one of the highest decorated officers of the Indian Army with six honours and awards from the President of India and two from the Army Chief. He has been honoured by the Vice President of India on behalf of the Capital Foundation Society of Delhi, for his distinguished military leadership.

**ANNEX II**

**BIOGRAPHIES  
OF  
EMINENT PERSONS:  
INDONESIA**



### HE DR DINO PATTI DJALAL, CO-CHAIR

Mr Dino Patti Djatal is former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador of Indonesia to United States and has previously served as a diplomat in Indonesian Mission in Washington and London. Mr Djatal is the Founder of Foreign Policy Community of Indonesia (FPCI). He achieved his Doctorate Degree of Political Science from University of London.

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### MR MEIDYATAMA SURYODININGRAT

Mr Meidyatama is currently the President Director of ANTARA (national news agency). He was the Editor-in-Chief of *The Jakarta Post*, and a member of the Board of Directors of PT. Bina Media Tenggara publisher of the *Post*, *the Weekender magazine*, and *Youthspeak!* tabloid. With a background in journalism spanning eighteen years, he continues to write op-ed pieces, columns and essays on a wide range of subjects focusing on issues relating to socio-political affairs and foreign policy.

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### MS SHINTA WIDJAJA KAMDANI

Ms Shinta Widjaja Kamdani is the owner and Chief Executive Officer of the Sintesa Group ([www.sintesagroup.com](http://www.sintesagroup.com)). Shinta is responsible for the management and expansion of the Group's business interest in Indonesia. The Sintesa Group is an Indonesian group with sixteen subsidiaries, which operate in the area of property, industrial products, energy and consumer products.

Shinta sits as Vice Chairwoman of Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), as Deputy Chairwoman of the Employers' Association of Indonesia (APINDO), as well as President of Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD), and as Executive Board

Member of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) International. She also sits in the steering committee of Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF).

The New Indonesian government appointed Shinta in early 2015 as an Advisor to the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Shinta graduated from Barnard College of Columbia University in New York in 1989 and did Executive Education at Harvard Business School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA in 2002.

As part of her achievement, she received awards amongst others from FORBES Asia's 50 Powerful Businesswomen (2012, 2013 and 2016) and Asia's Leading Businesswoman of the Year Award from Women in Leadership Forum (2013), Women Entrepreneur of the Year from Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards (2014), Women of Power from Asian Business Leadership Forum (ABLF) Abu Dhabi (2012), and 30 Best CEOs by Business Indonesia Award in 2015.

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#### **PROF IR WIENDU NURYANTI**

Prof Wiendu Nuryanti is the former Vice Minister of Education and Culture for Cultural Affairs in the period of 2011-2014. Ms Nuryanti is also a Professor of Architecture and Planning at Gadjah Mada University. She has a special interest in the fields of culture, tourism and development.

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#### **DR I MADE ANDI ARSANA**

Mr I Made Andi Arsana is a lecturer and researcher at the Department of Geodetic and Geomatic Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Mr Arsana is also recognized to have expertise in Maritime.