

Indonesia – New Zealand

50 Years of Diplomatic Relations

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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Cover:
Stupas at Borobudur and National Monument and Flower Garden
Photographer: Gary Arndt, www.everything-everywhere.com
Maori dancers, photo courtesy of www.kapahakakuraturua.co.nz

FOREWORD

“Indonesia-New Zealand: 50 Years of Diplomatic Relations” is a book which aims to highlight various important events since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on 28 June 1958. Fifty years ago, during Soekarno’s era, a special envoy was sent to Wellington to represent Indonesia’s interests in New Zealand and the Pacific.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, as is normal in relations between nations, there have been ups and downs. Differences in geographical, social, economic, historical and even ideological conditions for example, have created various challenges but at the same time opportunities in developing the two nation’s relationship.

Critical events near the end of the 20th century and early 21st century such as globalisation, end of Cold War era, Asian monetary crisis, liberalisation of trade, attack on 9/11, Middle East conflict and the current economic meltdown have acted as catalysts for shifts in paradigm in international relations. Indonesia and New Zealand have not been immune from the changes in global political constellations, which have taken place during that period.

This book is not intended to give an evaluation or pass judgement but rather to put a range of interesting and thought-provoking facts before the public, which it is hoped can be of value and at the same time become an institutional memory, and in spite of its imperfections, this book can be kept and referred to from time to time.

It is my earnest hope that the book, as part of the celebration of 50 years of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and New Zealand, will be beneficial and will find favour in the eyes of its readers.



Amris Hassan
Ambassador

Wellington, January 2009

Message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, in his speech at the State Dinner hosted by the Prime Minister of New Zealand in Wellington on April 2005, captured the state of relationship between Indonesia and New Zealand as “good and stable, but it is still way below its potentials.”

During the last decade, our two governments have worked hard to stabilize and, at the same time, promote our bilateral relations. We have created new mechanisms that allow more structured, regular and well-planned meetings, consultations and discussions between officials as well as different communities of the two countries. Key in this effort is the Indonesia–New Zealand Joint Ministerial Commission, that has met regularly since 1998 to better manage bilateral cooperation and various issues in bilateral relations. The two countries are founding members of the Southwest Pacific Dialogue and have played leading roles in the Regional Dialogue for Interfaith and Inter-cultural Cooperation, the Global Inter-Media Dialogue, and the East Asian Summit. We have also better utilized the various existing schemes of bilateral cooperations as well as regional fora such as ASEAN+3 and the APEC.

Those mechanisms have significantly increased the intensity and scope of bilateral exchanges, which have resulted in better mutual understanding. The trend has been very encouraging.

The 26 December 2004 earthquake and tsunami has also had a significant impact on our bilateral relations. I recall an observation made by a religious leader (who was part of New Zealand delegation in Yogyakarta for the first Regional Interfaith Dialogue, only two weeks before the tsunami) during the visit of President Yudhoyono to Wellington in April 2005: “Religious leaders from different faiths and different countries were in Yogyakarta to talk about inter-faith cooperation. When the tsunami struck Indonesia, the real inter-faith cooperation came into being as different religious and community groups in New Zealand worked together to mobilize support and solidarity. This is something new for us.”



H.E. Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda

Indeed, there is something new in our relations. There is something new in the way we think about our geographical proximity (emergency aid from New Zealand was among the first that landed in the disaster area in December 2004). There is something new in our understanding about our two nations' shared history and legacies. There is something new in our shared commitments to turn friendship into partnership between fellow pluralistic democracies.

And we must build on this. We must do more to encourage people-to-people contacts between Indonesians and New Zealanders. We must do more to promote bilateral trade, tourism and investment. We must do more to pursue joint efforts and initiatives in addressing regional and global issues of common interests. We must do more to ensure a better future – a shared future for our children and our children's children.

Relationship between Indonesia and New Zealand does have tremendous potentials to achieve those noble goals. And we are willing and committed to work hard for that. Fifty years of diplomatic relations between the two countries should become the source of inspiration, strength, and wisdom to ensure a much more productive fifty years to come.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Hassan Wirajuda', followed by a horizontal line.

H.E. Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand

Indonesia – New Zealand: 50 Years of Diplomatic Relations is an important publication that records the impressive growth of links between our two countries.

Both New Zealand and Indonesia have changed considerably over the past half century, and our relationship has evolved to reflect these changes. We have successfully managed the challenges along the way, and at the same time strengthened the connections between us. That gives us much to celebrate.

It is an exciting time in the relationship. Indonesia has emerged as a dynamic global leader on many issues, and New Zealand recognises Indonesia's role as the world's third largest democracy, and the country with the world's largest Muslim population.



Hon. Murray McCully

New Zealand and Indonesia enjoy a broad bilateral relationship, and we share important diplomatic, security, and economic interests. It is fitting that Indonesia's President Yudhoyono and Foreign Minister Dr Hassan Wirajuda were among the first counterparts New Zealand Prime Minister John Key and I met on assuming office in 2008.

Regular meetings of Foreign Ministers under the Joint Ministerial Commission, and of trade officials under the Trade and Investment Framework, provide a valuable opportunity to consolidate links particularly in the fields of trade, education, cultural cooperation, and development assistance.

New Zealand values its partnership with Indonesia on international issues. We share a commitment to curbing terrorism; to ensuring the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region, and to promoting the Alliance of Civilizations.

The personal links that underpin our relationship are equally important. I can think of no better example than the response New Zealanders made to the tsunami that struck Indonesia in December 2004.

New Zealanders were generous in supporting local and international relief campaigns, while the government's

response became this country's largest international relief and reconstruction programme. Cooperation with Indonesia on disaster risk management continues to this day.

Positive developments have occurred in our rapidly-growing trade relationship. Indonesia is now New Zealand's largest trade partner within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and our seventh largest export market worldwide.

Both our countries were involved in the negotiations to achieve the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area; the most comprehensive free trade agreement (FTA) that ASEAN has ever entered into. I am confident that this arrangement will lead to even stronger links between our business sectors.

Indonesia is also an important friend of New Zealand's in regional groupings. As a leading member of ASEAN, and a key participant in the East Asia Summit, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and APEC, Indonesia continues to play an important role in emerging regional architecture, and we appreciate the support we have had for our own interests in the region.

New Zealand looks forward to broadening our cooperation with Indonesia, and developing an even stronger partnership in the next half century and beyond.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Murray McCully', written in a cursive style.

Hon Murray McCully
New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs

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A BRIEF HISTORY

Based on the theory currently adopted by Dr. Geoffrey K. Chambers, a Reader in the School of Biological Science, Victoria University of Wellington, Indonesia - New Zealand relations go back 6,000 years. His theory states that the female ancestors of the Maori people originated from mainland China and struck out on a journey by way of Taiwan, through the Philippines and Indonesia and into Melanesia, finally settling in Fiji. Some time later, they set off again and finally settled in “The Land of the Long White Cloud” (Aotearoa) or New Zealand around 600 years ago¹.

The male ancestors of the Maori meanwhile originated from the island of Papua, in particular Papua New Guinea². For this reason Maori culture is influenced by the culture of Papua to this day as evidenced by similarities in the war dances of the Maori and the Papuans, and by similarities in a number of words in Maori and Indonesian³.

The relationship between New Zealand and Indonesia antedates the establishment of our formal diplomatic ties. As early as 1948, the Government of New Zealand gave full support to Indonesia’s successful bid for membership on the UN Economic Commission for Asia and



1 “Maori Migration”, New Zealand Science Monthly, <http://nzsm.webcentre.co.nz/article1834.htm>
“Maori Culture”, Virtual New Zealand, <http://www.virtualoceania.net/newzealand/culture/maori/>,
“Maori Origins”, Catalyst <http://www.abc.net.au/catalyst/stories/s823810.htm>

2 “Maori Origins”, Catalyst <http://www.abc.net.au/catalyst/stories/s823810.htm>, *ibid*.

3 For example, “mata” means eye in both Maori and Bahasa Indonesia. Other examples: in maori “rua, rima” is spelt “dua, lima” in Bahasa Indonesia.

the Far East (ECAFE). And in 1949, the then New Zealand Prime Minister Sydney Holland, in a message conveyed to Prime Minister Mohammad Hatta during the hand-over of Indonesian sovereignty from the Netherlands, warmly welcomed Indonesia into the family of nations. He also expressed the hope that our two countries would soon launch friendly and cooperative relations.

In the years that immediately followed the establishment of our diplomatic relations, the cooperation was focused on education, culture and health. Among the very first undertakings of our cooperation was a training programme for Indonesia's English language teachers in the framework of the Colombo Plan.

Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and New Zealand were first established in 1958 with the appointment of Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to New Zealand Dr. A. Yahya Helmi, who was also the Indonesian Ambassador in Canberra, until 1968. At the time, Indonesia's interests in New Zealand were handled by an Honorary Consul in Auckland. This was followed by the establishment of an Indonesian Mission in Wellington headed by Mr. Alex Rumamby as Charge d'Affaires from 1968-1969 and Mr. Akosah from 1969-1973, also as Charge d'Affaires. It was not until 1973 that Indonesia appointed an Ambassador in the Indonesian Mission in Wellington, Major General TNI Sutikno Lukitodisastro, and since that time the Indonesian Embassy in Wellington has been administratively separate from the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra. The Indonesian Embassy in Wellington's area of accreditation also encompassed the Republic of the Fiji Islands (from 1975 until the Indonesian Embassy in Suva was opened in 2002), the Independent State of Samoa (since 1978) and the Kingdom of Tonga (since 1994).

For its part New Zealand appointed Mr. Duncan Rae as New Zealand's first Consul General in Jakarta in April 1961. In



January 1963 the Consulate General in Jakarta, which had previously been the Colombo Plan office, was upgraded to a legation. Duncan was appointed Charge d'Affaires but died three months after returning to New Zealand in December 1963, being replaced by Mr Paul Edmonds.

In early 1964 New Zealand appointed Dr Reuel Lochore as the first New Zealand Minister to Indonesia so that the New Zealand Government could maintain contact and exchange views with the Indonesian Government. This appointment lasted until 1968.

After President Soeharto came to power and Indonesia's confrontation with Malaysia ended, New Zealand expressed its wish to increase its contacts with Indonesia and a decision was made to raise its representation in Indonesia to ambassadorial level. As a result Mr Bill Challis was appointed as New Zealand's first ambassador to Indonesia in 1968.

In September 1971 New Zealand and Indonesia announced that the level of diplomatic representation on both sides would be raised to ambassadorial level.

Indonesia views New Zealand as a country with a vital role to play in maintaining stability, security and prosperity of the Pacific region. It is in Indonesia's interest to continue to maintain close relations with New Zealand to promote each country's initiatives and contributions to international peace and security, prosperity and strengthen multilateralism.

The first area of cooperation between New Zealand and Indonesia after Indonesia's independence was in the area of education. Under the auspices of the Colombo Plan, New Zealand provided two scholarships to study in New Zealand as its initial contribution to Indonesia's development. From this point forward development assistance became the main plank of the bilateral relationship. In the years 1956 – 1959 New Zealand sent a number of teachers who were spread across Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi to improve the English of teachers in Indonesia. By 1960 New Zealand had sent 29 experts, most of whom worked in the field of education.

With the development of the relationship, New Zealand has increased the number of scholarships available for study at New Zealand tertiary institutions through NZAID, offering around 12 scholarships for postgraduate programs in New Zealand tertiary institutions, with priority given to participants from Eastern Indonesia and Aceh.

The number of Indonesian students in New Zealand has grown from year to year and at present it is estimated that there are about 600 Indonesian university students scattered in cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Hamilton, Palmerston North and Dunedin. In turn, Indonesia has provided scholarships for 33 people under the Dharmasiswa program since 1974, and for 5 people under the Scholarship for Arts and Cultural Program since 2004.

New Zealand has sent experts in a number of sectors to Indonesia under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. In the 1950s the sectors receiving the most attention were health and education. In the health sector, dental health was the main area of cooperation. The visits of dental experts from New Zealand made a positive contribution to dentistry in Indonesia with the building of a dentistry college and the granting of short-term scholarships for dentists and dental nurses to study in New Zealand in 1957.



Taniwha Jaya lead by Gareth Farr performing at NZ School of Music, has been in the forefront for promoting balinese gamelan in New Zealand. Front from left: Pippa Strom, Jo Hilder, Gareth Farr and Richard Robersshawe. Back from left: Svenda Strom, Anton Killin and Mike Jones.

HIGH LEVEL

Indonesian Presidential Visits to New Zealand

Three Indonesian Presidents have visited New Zealand, namely Soeharto in February 1972, Abdurrahman Wahid in July 2000 and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in April 2005. Each visit has been different in nature but the gap between the first and second visit (29 years) and between the second and third visit (4 years) is indicative of the continually strengthening relationship between the two countries.

The visit of President Soeharto in February 1972 was in the context of the Cold War. The United States was heavily involved in the increasingly unpopular Vietnam War but was gradually losing control of South Vietnam. New Zealand and Australia had withdrawn their troops the previous year. Indonesia, although not involved directly, was supportive of the US position, and fearful of a communist resurgence at home. Soeharto's intention in visiting New Zealand was to evaluate the New Zealand Government's assessment of the threat of communism in the wider Southeast Asia region and evaluate the desirability of reaching a closer understanding and cooperation between Indonesia and New Zealand (as well as Australia and Japan) in providing peace and security in the region by facing the threat of communism. The New Zealand Prime Minister at the time was the Right Honourable John (Jack Marshall).

The next Indonesian President to visit New Zealand was Abdurrahman Wahid, also known as "Gus Dur". Like Soeharto, Abdurrahman Wahid visited New Zealand after visiting Australia. One particular incident troubled Indonesian – New Zealand bilateral relations at the time of the visit, namely the fatal shooting of Private Leonard Manning, a New Zealand soldier serving as a peacekeeper in Timor Leste on 24 July 2000, by member of a Timorese militia group.

Another key point discussed in President Wahid's one hour meeting with Prime Minister Helen Clark was the proposed formation of a West Pacific Dialogue group which would include Indonesia, Brunei, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Timor Leste, Australia and New



Prime Minister Helen Clark and President Abdurrahman Wahid in Christchurch.



President Yudhoyono inspects the guard of honor.

Zealand. Prime Minister Clark was supportive of this initiative and expressed her view that the forum could be used to discuss issues relating to the Indonesian province of Papua. She also expressed a hope that more Indonesian students would come to study in New Zealand. President Wahid also commented astutely on an “understanding gap” between Indonesia and New Zealand and proposed greater people to people contacts.

As the President’s entourage was not able to visit Wellington, a number of Indonesian Embassy staff travelled to Christchurch for the brief visit. During the visit the President spoke openly and confidently about his impending impeachment by the Peoples Consultative Assembly (MPR). Such confidence was misplaced however and President Wahid was replaced not long after by Megawati Soekarnoputri who served out the remainder of the presidential term.

The third Presidential visit was made by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, also known as “SBY”, on 5-7 April 2005. In marked contrast to the visit of President Wahid, President SBY’s visit was marked by fine weather. To mark the visit a 21-gun salute was given. The visit built on previous visits and included an acknowledgment that Indonesia regarded New Zealand as being part of the greater Asian region, and as such had lent its support to New Zealand’s inclusion in the East Asia Summit. For its part New Zealand formally stated that the problem of East Timor was viewed as a problem of the past. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s visit also paved the way for free trade negotiations between Indonesia and New Zealand.

New Zealand Prime Ministerial Visits to Indonesia

The first visit of a New Zealand Prime Minister to Indonesia was that of Keith Holyoake in April 1964. The visit aimed to provide a clear explanation of New Zealand's position on the policy of confrontation which Indonesia was engaged in against the Federation of Malaysia at the time. Holyoake was anxious not to involve New Zealand militarily in the confrontation and met with President Soekarno, Foreign Minister Subandrio and Defence Force Chief General Nasution. Holyoake made it clear that New Zealand harboured no particular antagonism towards Indonesia but that escalation of the confrontation policy would mean that New Zealand would support Malaysia due to defence obligations at the time.

The second visit of a New Zealand Prime Minister to Indonesia was the visit of Norman Kirk in December 1973 as part of a Southeast Asian tour. His discussions with President Soeharto and other ministers covered current developments, the law of the sea, regional cooperation, including a Southeast Asian zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. Prime Minister Kirk encouraged bilateral trade and offered to drill exploratory geothermal bores near Bandung. The visit was sympathetically reported in the New Zealand press, and renewed public interest in Indonesia, which up until then had been viewed with suspicion due to the number of political prisoners held by President Soeharto's regime.



Prime Minister Muldoon and Minister for Mining Affairs Prof. Subroto officially inaugurated the Kamojang Geothermal Project in West Java, 29 May 1980.



President Soeharto welcomed Prime Minister David Lange at Jakarta's Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport, May 1986.

The next leader to visit Indonesia was Rt. Hon. Robert Muldoon on 25 – 30 April 1980. He officially opened the geothermal power plant in Kawah Kamojang which had been built with funding of \$24 million from New Zealand over a seven year period. This is New Zealand's most expensive project in Indonesia to date and was intended to help maximize Indonesia's revenue from oil exports by utilizing geothermal energy for domestic power generation, in which New Zealand was an international leader in this area⁴.

Following that visit was that of Rt. Hon. David Lange on 16 – 21 March 1986. His visit was inspired by a strong desire to expand economic relations with Indonesia in line with the increased consolidation of the Indonesian government with its focus on economic development. Indonesia also wished to develop closer cooperation with New Zealand due to its increasing role as an ASEAN dialogue partner⁵.

The fifth visit of a New Zealand Prime Minister to Indonesia was that of Jim Bolger in May 1994. There was pressure on Prime Minister Bolger at the time concerning the situation in the province of East Timor. Over half of New Zealand's 99 Parliamentarians signed a petition on this matter, which was given to the Indonesian Ambassador-designate in Wellington. During talks in Jakarta between Prime Minister Jim Bolger and his counterpart, President Soeharto issued an invitation for a group of New Zealand Parliamentarians to visit East Timor. This visit took place in early November 1994.



Prime Minister David Lange met with Indonesian Foreign Minister, Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja during his state visit to Indonesia.



Prime Minister Jim Bolger and Joan Bolger accompanied by President Soeharto visited Tapos cattle farm in Bogor, West Java, 1994.

4 Michael Green, "Uneasy Partners: New Zealand and Indonesia", in *Southeast Asia and New Zealand*, ed. by Anthony L. Smith, ISEAS, Singapore, 2005, p. 178.
5 *Ibid.*, p. 186

Eight years elapsed before the next state visit of a New Zealand Prime Minister to Indonesia. Prime Minister Helen Clark visited Indonesia on 5-6 May 2002 and met with President Megawati Soekarnoputri. The purpose of the trip was to develop a closer working relationship with Indonesia on people smuggling and terrorism, and also to encourage trade. The trip also included an acknowledgement that relations with Indonesia were important as the world's largest Muslim-majority country.

Prime Minister Helen Clark also visited Indonesia briefly in January 2005 to help in the coordination following the 2004 Boxing Day earthquake and tsunami disaster.

The most recent visit of a New Zealand Prime Minister to Indonesia was the visit of Prime Minister Helen Clark in July 2007. The visit included discussions on inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue, and involved the signing of Memorandums of Understanding on immigration, border control, money laundering and trans-national crime, giving New Zealand police the ability



Above: President Megawati and Prime Minister Helen Clark at the Merdeka Palace for bilateral talks.

Below: Police Chief Gen. Sutanto and Minister Hassan Wirajuda greets Prime Minister Helen Clark at the Palace



to access Indonesian intelligence data. During the visit Prime Minister Helen Clark stated that the relationship between Indonesia and New Zealand had a lot of momentum and was heading in the right direction.

From humble beginnings in 1958 the bilateral relationship between New Zealand and Indonesia has become an important one. New Zealand no longer sees itself as inextricably linked to the United Kingdom, but rather as a member of the Asia-Pacific region. It welcomes the transition to democracy in Indonesia and is increasingly open to bilateral cooperation. For its part Indonesia views New Zealand as a useful, non-aligned partner in world affairs from whom much can be learnt despite its small size.



The Beehive – Executive Wing.



Merdeka Palace – the Presidential Office.

MINISTERIAL LEVEL

Indonesian Ministerial Visits to New Zealand

The first visit of an Indonesian Foreign Minister to New Zealand was that of Ali Alatas. Prior to becoming Foreign Minister, Ali Alatas made a number of visits to New Zealand as a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson. During the visit following his appointment as Foreign Minister in 1988 he met with the New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs Russell Marshall. The visit was important as the first “stand alone” visit by a foreign minister as prior to this time most contacts between Indonesia and New Zealand were conducted at senior official level without actual visits by foreign ministers. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas was accompanied on the visit by his wife Yunisa.

The next visit of an Indonesian Foreign Minister to New Zealand was that of Alwi Shihab who accompanied President Wahid on his visit in June 2001.

This was followed not long afterwards by the visit of the new Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda, in November 2001. The visit encompassed a number of areas including the role of Islam in Indonesia, the situation regarding the teaching of Bahasa Indonesia in New Zealand, and a youth exchange program. Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda also accompanied President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on his visit to New Zealand in April 2005.



Minister Ali Alatas visiting his counterpart in Wellington, accompanied by Ambassador Darwoto of Indonesia to New Zealand.



Minister Wirajuda alongside Ambassador Primo briefs the Indonesian community at Wisma Duta during the state visit of Indonesian President and Mrs. Ani Yudhoyono.

New Zealand Ministerial Visits to Indonesia

Up until the mid 1970s New Zealand Prime Ministers also acted as Foreign Ministers, and most recently during the first part of the Prime Ministership of David Lange (1984-1987).

The first visit to Indonesia of a New Zealand foreign minister was that of Don McKinnon in June 1996, when he signed an agreement with his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas establishing the Indonesian/New Zealand Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Relations. This had been previously agreed to between New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger and Indonesian President Soeharto in 1994.

In April 2000 New Zealand's new Foreign Minister Phil Goff visited Indonesia. Whilst there he offered New Zealand's help in seizing any ill-gotten assets of the family of President Soeharto.

Phil Goff also visited Indonesia in March 2002, two months before the visit of Prime Minister Helen Clark. In 2007, he made two visits to Indonesia to sign an agreement on the Trade and Investment Framework (TIF) with Indonesia's Trade Minister, Marie Pangestu, and to attend the UNFCCC in Bali, the biggest world conference on climate change ever held.

In May 2007 Foreign Minister Winston Peters visited Indonesia for the first meeting of the New Zealand-Indonesia Joint Ministerial Commission, which was formed as a result of the visit of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to New Zealand in 2005. The meeting reflected the strength and growth of the Indonesia-New Zealand relationship and involved a number of departments and organizations from each country, covering the enhancement of relations in security, trade and natural disaster management, cooperation in counter-terrorism and trans-national crime.

Defence Relations

Indonesia – New Zealand defence relations represent a gradual shift from New Zealand being an outright supporter of Britain to a non-aligned country. This non-aligned status has undoubtedly brought New Zealand closer to Indonesia, having been non-aligned since 1955. The democratization of Indonesia and positive changes within the Indonesian military have also been factors in the relationship.

New Zealand first appointed a Defence Attaché to Jakarta in 1974, a year before the fall of Saigon. This led to small-scale cooperation between the two nations' military forces, with Indonesia viewing New Zealand as non-threatening neighbour due to its small size. Indonesia appointed a Defence Attaché to Wellington in 1975.

Defence relations improved steadily between 1987 and 1999 through the Mutual Assistance Program (MAP) and Annual Intelligence Talks (AIT). By means of the Mutual Assistance Program Indonesian military officers were given the opportunity to participate in education programs from a technical up to Masters degree level. They were also invited to participate in exercises in New Zealand, with such invitations being reviewed every year. The AIT was an annual intelligence meeting between the External Assessments Bureau (EAB) and the Directorate of Defence Intelligence and Security (DDIS) from New Zealand and the Strategic Intelligence Agency (BAIS) and the State Intelligence Coordinating Agency (BAKIN) from Indonesia.

Indonesia-New Zealand Defence relations were suspended in the violent aftermath of the self-determination referendum in East Timor in 1999. Since then there has been a slow thawing



Above: A souvenir was presented to Air Commodore Terence Gardiner.

Right: Major Purwoko Adjie with members of the NZDF Command and Staff College at PT Pindad (Indonesian weapons manufacturer) in Bandung, 2007.



of relations, which has led to limited contacts. A meeting was held in Singapore in June 2006 between Indonesia's and New Zealand's Defence Ministers where it was agreed that defence relations would be restored gradually. So far, the deliberate emphasis has been on training rather than joint exercises. As a result there is currently one Indonesian officer attending the New Zealand Defence Force Staff College at Trentham and another studying at Massey University. At the end of 2006 New Zealand returned the Skyhawk engine, which had been held in Blenheim since 1999 and in June 2007 three Indonesian naval officers attended the Western Pacific Naval Symposium in Auckland. In the same year a group of officers from the New Zealand Defence Force Staff College toured Indonesia as part of their course.

Apart from the limited core services (Army, Navy and Air Force) contact there has been a strong emphasis placed on cooperation between the two countries' police forces. New Zealand officers have observed Indonesian policing methods and provided training in community policing and conflict prevention. New Zealand has also appointed a Police Liaison officer in Jakarta. Indonesian officers have also attended short courses at the New Zealand Police College in Porirua and an Indonesian Police officer is currently studying full time here.



Forty four students of the New Zealand Defense Staff College including several defense officers from other countries and one Indonesian (Lt. Col. Purwoko) sang "Pokarekare Ana" a favorite Maori tune at a dinner function on 31 July 2007, a day before the group left for Indonesia as part of the Asia tour lead by New Zealand Defense Force Chief of Staff Air Commodore Terence Gardiner.



NZ Defense Force Chief Lt. Gen. Jerry Mateparae accompanied by Defence Attache Col. Jeffrey Yandi and Lt. Col. Hendra Sutaryo at the presentation of certificates upon completion of the course organized by NZDF Command and Staff College, Trentham Military Camp 2008.

Regional Forums

The bilateral relationship is also underpinned by cooperation in regional and international forums such as APEC, the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference (ASEAN PMC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the East Asia Summit, the South West Pacific Dialogue (SwPD), Interfaith Dialogue, APPF, and PIF.

At the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference Session in Kuala Lumpur, 27 July 2006, NZ committed itself to implement the ASEAN – New Zealand Framework for Cooperation 2006 – 2010 as a supporting structure to enhance ASEAN – New Zealand Cooperation. NZ has been a Dialogue Partner of ASEAN since 1975.

New Zealand has acceded to ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation. For its part Indonesia has reaffirmed that the East Asia Summit (EAS) is an integral part of the regional architecture supporting the establishment of an ASEAN Community, and that the EAS serves as a platform for dialogue on broad strategic, political, and economic issues of common interest to promote peace and economic prosperity in East Asia⁶.

Indonesia welcomes more active involvement from New Zealand in the East Asia Community and the East Asia Community Building process, which it views as a long-term process.

On February 27, 2009 New Zealand, represented by Trade Minister Tim Groser (who is also a former New Zealand Ambassador in Jakarta) signed the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA). The signing took place on the 14th ASEAN Summit in Hua Hin, Thailand, at which the heads of state of ASEAN countries were in attendance. By signing the agreement New Zealand committed itself to free trade with the 10 ASEAN countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

For New Zealand, the free trade agreement provides an opportunity to increase the volume of its exports, especially in its specialty products such as agricultural, meat and dairy products. Meanwhile Indonesia gains an opportunity to penetrate



Chairman of ASEAN Committee in Wellington (ACW) Ambassador Amris Hassan at ASEAN's 40th Anniversary with Secretary General Ong as guest of honor.

⁶ Policy Planning Consultations between officials of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) of New Zealand 23 February 2007

non-traditional markets which up until now have not been fully taken advantage of, especially for non oil and gas products such as finished clothing, furniture and apparel. Under the free trade umbrella 99 percent of tariffs on New Zealand products will be progressively reduced over a 12 year period in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

Globally, ASEAN is New Zealand's third largest export market, with a growth of 121 percent since 2000 and a value of NZ\$4.6 billion in 2008.

For ASEAN, the signing of the agreement means that in 2010, 85 percent of products exported to New Zealand will be free of tariffs and in 2020 all tariffs imposed by New Zealand on goods from ASEAN will have been removed.

Post 9/11 there has been growing international support for interfaith and inter-civilisation dialogues aimed at building cooperation and respect for other cultures and faiths. The Asia Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue aims to strengthen regional security by providing a channel for discussion amongst the major faith communities of 15 countries in the Southeast Asian and South Pacific region. Such dialogues can support wider counter-terrorism strategies and help to counter terrorist recruitment by addressing religious radicalisation and strengthening the position of religious moderates.

Like Indonesia, New Zealand is an active supporter of interfaith and inter-cultural dialogues. Indonesia, New Zealand together with Australia and the Philippines are co-sponsors of the Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue. The first and the second dialogues were held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in December 2004, and in Cebu, Philippines in March 2006 respectively. The third dialogue was held in Waitangi, New Zealand on 29 – 31 May 2007. New Zealand also organized the High Level Symposium on the Alliance of Civilization Report 23 – 24 May 2007 in Auckland. As a co-initiator of the idea of Interfaith Dialogue at the regional and cross-regional levels, Indonesia stands ready to work closely with like-



To promote the interests of ASEAN in New Zealand, Secretary General of ASEAN Ong Keng Yong attended the celebration marking the 40th Anniversary organized by the ASEAN Committee in Wellington (ACW) in August 2007. The six ASEAN Missions in Wellington were Indonesia (as Chairman of ACW), Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

mindful countries such as New Zealand to promote tolerance and mutual understanding between different religions and cultures and to counter radicalisation and the spread of extremism.

The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), formerly known as the South Pacific Forum until its name changed in October 2000, was founded in August 1971 and comprises 16 independent and self-governing states in the Pacific. New Zealand is a founding member of the PIF and Indonesia has been a key dialogue partner of the PIF since 1989 together with twelve other partners namely Canada, the People's Republic of China, the European Union, France, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, UK and USA. Both Indonesia and New Zealand participate in the annual South West Pacific Dialogue. Since 2005, Indonesia and New Zealand have also been partners in the East Asia Summit.

In multilateral forums, New Zealand and Indonesia cooperate on security, political and economic issues through the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and multilateral groupings that promote closer linkages between the countries of ASEAN and Australia/ New Zealand (AFTA/CER) and Asia and Latin America, and the Cairns Group of agricultural exporting nations.

Conference to commemorate 50 years of diplomatic relations

On Tuesday 5 August 2008, the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Hassan Wirajuda opened the "Promoting Initiatives on Disaster Risk Management" Conference and Workshop in Jakarta as part of the commemorations of 50 Years of Indonesia – New Zealand Diplomatic Relations. Minister of Civil Defence Rick Barker head of New Zealand delegation, Fran Wilde Chair



Minister of Civil Defence Rick Barker addressing the conference.



Fran Wilde, Ambassador Phillip Gibson, Minister Rick Barker, Minister Wirajuda, Ambassador Amris Hassan and Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto attending the press conference right after the Opening, 5 August 2008

of Greater Wellington Regional, Indonesian Ambassador Amris Hassan, New Zealand's Ambassador Philip Gibson, Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto Head of Aceh and Nias Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency (BRR NAD-Nias), Dr. Noel Trustrum Chair of Natural Hazards New Zealand (NHNZ), Dr. David Hopkins Chair of Earthquake Engineering and eighteen other members of New Zealand cluster attended the two-day Conference and Workshop opening ceremony held at the Borobudur Hotel.

Head of diplomatic missions, representatives of international organizations, Indonesian officials from various ministries, non-governmental agencies, experts and academics participated in the conference. The event was held through the cooperation of the Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs, MFAT of New Zealand, New Zealand's Ministry of Civil Defense, Embassies in Jakarta and Wellington, BRR NAD-Nias and Natural Hazards NZ and Earthquake Engineering NZ, NZTE, BAPPENAS and BNPB (the new Indonesian national agency for disaster management).

In his opening address the Minister Wirajuda stated that the bilateral relationship between the two countries, which encompassed political, economic, social and cultural relations as well as people to people contacts, had developed well. The good relations had become even closer through New Zealand's high level of concern and practical support for the relief of various disasters in Indonesia. Disaster relief necessitates cooperation at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels as natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes and volcanic eruptions do not respect territorial boundaries and no countries are immune from them. According to the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Indonesia must be prepared for disasters as it is on the disaster-prone Pacific "ring of fire".

In the opening remarks of the workshop, Ambassador Amris Hassan who initiated this conference and workshop stated that the main intention of this initiative is to build cooperation and serve as a forum for the sharing of knowledge, experience and perspectives on the handling of disasters among experts, especially Indonesian and New Zealand experts. New Zealand is one of the countries that contributed to disaster relief following the tsunami and earthquake in



Aceh and Nias (2004-2005), and the Yogyakarta earthquake (2006).

More than 200 disaster management experts from the BRR NAD-Nias, NHNZ, ASEAN Secretariat, ADB, World Bank, Aceh and Nias Regional Governments, the academic community, Government agencies and other international bodies participated in the Conference and Workshop in Jakarta on 5-6 August 2008.



Director General for Asia Pacific and Africa and former Ambassador to New Zealand, Primo A. Joelianto at the closing of the two-day conference.



Indonesian MFA officials who were actively involved in the conference. From left to right: Esti Andayani, Elias Ginting and Andri Hadi (Director General of IDP).



Registration for participants.



Dr. Noel Trustrum from GNS Science at the podium.

It is hoped this partnership can promote greater understanding and develop the scope of cooperation between Indonesia and New Zealand in handling natural disaster threats. Existing bilateral cooperation covers policy formation, working frameworks for disaster management, education and training, research cooperation, and the staging of programs or projects in various specialised fields.



Summit Meeting in Lima

Prime Minister John Key and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono met for the first time at the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Lima , Peru , in 21 November 2008. The APEC meeting gave both leaders an excellent opportunity to meet. The Indonesian President accompanied by several members of the cabinet and parliament was the first leader with whom Mr Key met in Lima, during his first week as Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Discussion at the bilateral meeting between the two leaders in Lima , as well as at the APEC Leaders' Retreat, focused on the global financial crisis, the WTO Doha Round, regional economic integration and climate change. President Yudhoyono and Prime Minister Key said that they looked forward to building on the strong relationship that already existed.



Economic Cooperation

New Zealand – Indonesia bilateral economic relations and cooperation is based on a number of collaborative foundations such as the Trade Agreement of 19 September 1978 entered into in Wellington, the Double Taxation Agreement of 25 March 1987 entered into in Wellington, the First Session of the Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Relations held in Jakarta on 25-26 July 1996, the Second Meeting of the Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Relations held in New Zealand on 1-2 October 2001, the Air Services Agreement of 27 May 1998 entered into in Wellington and amended by Memorandum of Understanding in August 1999.

The Indonesia Chapter of the ASEAN-New Zealand Combined Business Council, based in Auckland, promotes trade between New Zealand and Indonesia, with a counterpart organization existing in Jakarta. The New Zealand and Indonesian Governments and businesspersons meet under the guidance of the Indonesia-New Zealand Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Relations (JETC), which facilitates business and trade relations.

TRADE & INVESTMENT

Trade

Trade between Indonesia and New Zealand continues to grow each year. Indonesia is New Zealand's seventh largest export destination, with exports valued at NZ\$.988 million for the twelve-month period ending July 2008. That figure represents a 49 percent increase over the same period in the previous year. New Zealand's imports from Indonesia for the year to July 2008 were NZ\$.960 million, representing a rise of 33.8 percent on the same period one year previously. Indonesia is New Zealand's 14th largest source of imports based on country of origin.

Consequently the total two-way trade between Indonesia and New Zealand has a value of NZ\$1.948 billion, representing a 41 percent rise over the corresponding period for the previous year and placing Indonesia as New Zealand's 11th largest trading partner.

New Zealand is one of the biggest suppliers of dairy products in Indonesia. Indonesia is also a strong market for New Zealand beef and forest products. In 1998 Indonesia lifted quantitative restrictions on dairy and meat imports. Around 90% of New Zealand exports to Indonesia are primary products (primarily dairy products (about 40%), wood pulp, other wood products and meat).

Based on data from Statistics New Zealand, in 2007 the most common commodities imported by New Zealand from Indonesia were oil (petroleum oils – crude and non-crude), coal, electric transformers, uncoated paper and paperboard, televisions and polyacetals. Based on data from Statistics New Zealand, in 2007 the most common commodities exported from New Zealand to Indonesia were milk powder, malt extract, frozen beef, ferrous waste and scrap, meat or fish meal, butter and timber.

Indonesia exports petroleum oil (crude and refined), coal, natural rubber, textiles, clothing and footwear. Crude oil was Indonesia's largest export commodity to New Zealand in 2006, valued at NZ\$264 million. The trade in services between Indonesia and New Zealand is also growing significantly. In 2006 there were approximately 600 Indonesian students availing themselves of New Zealand's educational services.

Besides oil, Indonesia's main export commodities to New Zealand are coal, briquettes, uncoated paper and paperboard, polycetals, electrical transformers, television transformers, television receivers, natural rubber, tyres, wood, float glass and furniture.



Meanwhile Indonesia's main imports from New Zealand are milk and cream, preparations for animal feed, frozen beef, edible offal, chemical wood pulp and ferrous waste and scrap.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Helen Clark in Jakarta, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stressed the need for a Trade and Investment Framework (TIF) between Indonesia and New Zealand to increase trade and investment, increase policy dialogue in the field of economics and investment and increase business competitiveness. On 28 August 2007, both countries signed a Trade and Investment Framework (TIF) agreement, which provides a foundation for greater economic and trade relationship.

The Framework expresses the shared commitment by both countries to providing open, transparent and competitive markets. The TIF identifies a list of priority activities that will guide the work of the two governments. These include trade and investment facilitation, through reducing compliance costs and regulatory barriers in sectors of mutual interest, the promotion of Indonesia and New Zealand as attractive investment destinations, cooperation between government agencies and the building of stronger ties between private sectors.

The TIF provides for ongoing bilateral dialogue at officials and ministerial level. It also allows for the involvement of business and non-governmental representatives in this dialogue in relevant areas. The TIF is a forward-looking mechanism. As well as establishing priority areas for cooperation, it will be reviewed periodically to ensure that it remains relevant to, and keeps pace, with the growing trade and economic relationship Indonesia shares with New Zealand⁷.

For these purposes, a Senior Officials Meeting on the Indonesia – New Zealand Trade and Investment Framework (SOM-TIF) was held in Wellington on 15 July 2008 which was attended by officials from the Indonesian Department of Trade and the Department of Agriculture and the Indonesian Embassy in Wellington, and officials from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Food Safety Authority and Customs.”

To help boost trade volumes between the two countries, a trade mission was organized from New Zealand to Indonesia in conjunction with the Annual Trade Expo in October 2007. The twelve tradesmen from New Zealand who took part also attended the one-on-one business forum and met officials of the Indonesian Trade Ministry and Chamber of Commerce. During this first ever trade mission to Indonesia, Ambassador Amris Hassan accompanied the businessmen and introduced them to a variety of Indonesian export products, from handicrafts to modern machineries.

⁷ Beehive website, “New Zealand and Indonesia sign trade and investment framework”, available at <http://www.beehive.govt.nz>

Investment

New Zealand investment in Indonesia at present is relatively small and growing smaller. Based on foreign investment data from the Investment Coordination Board (BKPM), in the 2001-2006 period, the highest value was achieved in 2004, reaching NZ\$154.7 million. However in the following years there was a sharp decrease to only NZ\$14.2 million in 2005 and NZ\$1.4 million in 2006.

Nonetheless, it is expected that the Trade and Investment Framework (TIF) signed in Jakarta last year will add more certainty to investment in Indonesia by reducing compliance costs and regulatory barriers. This has already happened in part with the passing of Law number 25 of 2007 on Investment. The regional autonomy laws in Indonesia have also changed investment dynamics whereby investors can deal directly with regional provincial governments, who are in turn able to send trade missions abroad. Last year saw one such visit to New Zealand by the regional government of South Kalimantan, and another on 26 August 2008 in the form of the InvestJakarta 2008 Investment Forum in Auckland.

Development and Aid Cooperation

Development assistance is at the core of the two countries' relationship. New Zealand has assisted Indonesia since the period following its independence, providing development aid since 1950 for the education sector (59%), human rights (12%) and eco-tourism (7%).

In 1953 New Zealand allocated development assistance of NZ\$.300,000 with NZ\$.128,000 of that allocated for the building of a trade training centre. This amount was increased by NZ\$100,000 the following year. In the 1970s a change occurred in New Zealand's aid policy with the inclusion of the private sector. The impact of this change was a rise in the amount of aid given, from NZ\$.91,000 in 1969/70 to NZ\$593,000 in 1970/71.

New Zealand gave Indonesia NZ\$13 million in aid for the 2007/2008 year via NZAID. This aid is to support the Indonesian government programme in socio-economic development in Eastern Indonesia, especially in primary education, governance, sustainable rural livelihoods, the creation of peace and upholding human rights. Between 2002-2006 the New Zealand Government supported the "Creating Learning Community for Children" project involving UNESCO, UNICEF and the Indonesian Ministry of Education. The project has now been extended until 2010. The New Government has also supported the UNDP "People Centred Development" program in Papua by donating NZ\$2 million for socio-economic development in Papua.

Besides development aid, New Zealand also provided assistance to the geothermal sector at the start of the 1980s by supporting projects in Kawah Kamojang, West Java. This assistance was extremely beneficial, especially the technology transfer in exploration, drilling and generator design. This assistance continued through to the 1990s through the provision of consultation services, evaluation of geothermal power sources in West Java and evaluating possible geothermal power sources in other areas of Indonesia.

In 2002 New Zealand announced its commitment within the CGI framework of NZ\$40 million of development aid for Indonesia over a 5 year period. Thus Indonesia will receive a grant of NZ\$8 million of ODA each year. Shortly after the Boxing Day tsunami New Zealand gave an additional NZ\$20 million over 5 years for repair, reconstruction and development in Aceh/Sumatra. The overall focus of New Zealand's aid to Indonesia is poverty alleviation through supporting democratization, economic reformation and social development in Indonesia. The aid program, with a budget of NZ\$60 million over 5 years (NZ\$40 million before the tsunami) is concentrated in six key areas: Basic Education, Community Development, Natural Resource Development, Humanitarian Assistance, Governance, Institution/Capacity Building, and long term reconstruction and development in Aceh and North Sumatra.



Hon. Phil Goff, Trade Minister under Helen Clark's cabinet (centre), Hon. Tim Groser current Trade Minister and former NZ Ambassador to Indonesia (right), both receiving a 50 Year's book at 2008 national day reception.



Travel marts were organized to boost the tourism sector. A travel agent from Indonesia here explains to the participants.



Top: The beautiful country side of New Zealand. (Photo courtesy of Shirley Ghozalli)

Above: Borobudur, seven wonders of the world.

Left: Indonesian famous dishes: gado-gado and chicken satay.

Tourism

Throughout the 50 years of Indonesia – New Zealand diplomatic relations, tourists have been visiting each others countries. The flow of tourists between Indonesia and New Zealand and vice versa has fluctuated. The Bali bombing in 2002 caused a drastic reduction in the number of New Zealand tourists visiting Indonesia. But with constantly improving security conditions, it is expected that tourist numbers in both directions will continue to rise.

Indonesia possesses a wealth of tourism potential available for the enjoyment of New Zealand tourists, many of whom are passionate about outdoor activities. Both Indonesia and New Zealand possess high quality ecotourism facilities. Indonesia is a vast nation with a plethora of cultures while New Zealand is a country packed with stunningly beautiful scenery that has attracted film producers for major films. With the unique qualities possessed by each country, cooperation in the field of tourism has huge potential.

Security concerns in Indonesia particularly in the wake of terrorist attacks have caused a decline in the flow of tourists from New Zealand. To compound the matter, Garuda discontinued its direct flights to and from New Zealand in November 2006. To improve the situation and in-conjunction with Visit Indonesia 2008, travel marts were organized in Wellington and Auckland in March and July of 2008. Several travel agents and wholesalers from Indonesia and New Zealand welcomed this idea and hoped it would become an annual event as it encourages more tourists from both countries.

Education sector

A number of New Zealand universities have collaborative arrangements with Indonesia including Massey University, Auckland University, and the University of Otago which has signed an MOU with Universitas Indonesia and Institut Pertanian Bogor (the Bogor Institute of Agriculture). An MOU has also been signed between the Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University and Victoria University of Wellington, while the School of Aviation has entered into a collaborative arrangement with Garuda Indonesia to train Indonesian aviators.

Bahasa Indonesia (the Indonesian language) has previously been taught at Auckland University and Victoria University. However since 2000, the teaching of Bahasa Indonesia has been discontinued, the reason being that the number of those applying for the courses had got down to 8 people and the New Zealand Government did not have sufficient funds for the teaching program.



To overcome the demand for Bahasa Indonesia, a free course was held at the Embassy compound in 2006. In this photo, Charge d'Affaire, Marlina Tahrir handed certificates to participants.



Above: To boost their linguistic confidence and cultural awareness, seventeen senior lecturers from Brawijaya University, Malang attended a three-month English language course at Massey University. In this picture, one of the participants is indulged in a conversation with the family host. Left: Three University students - Emma, Matt and Allison won the Indonesia Writing Competition to receive a ten day trip to Jakarta, Yogyakarta and Bali. In Jakarta, they were received by Minister Wirajuda.



As part of the celebration of the 63rd Anniversary of Indonesia's Independence, a charity concert was organized involving top of the chart Indonesian artists such as Dewi Sandra, Tora Sudiro, Marcell, Arie Dagienk and Didik Nini Thowok in Auckland and Wellington. The proceeds generated from ticket sales went to an art school in Bantul Yogyakarta which was destroyed by the 2006 earthquake. (Above right) A renowned puppet master, Dr. Joko Susilo teaches attentively young and adults how to manipulate the "wayang kulit" puppets at Te Papa Museum.



The Indonesian community in New Zealand is an asset for Indonesia's cultural diplomacy. Here we see the Indonesian students association (PPI) in Palmerston North actively taking part in a cultural festival organized by the local city council. On the right, around 200 members of the Persatuan Masyarakat Indonesia di Auckland (PERMIA) can be seen 'showing forces' at the Round the Bays friendly marathon participated by up to 80,000 crowd and opened by Prime Minister Helen Clark in 2007.

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE CONTACT

Art & Culture

In the field of culture, although not based upon a cultural agreement, bilateral relations are progressing well and collaboration occurs from time to time in order to promote Indonesian culture in New Zealand. In this respect, Indonesia's cultural teams continue to work with various Government and private bodies such as the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, Asia 2000 and the City Councils.

Gamelan arrived in New Zealand in 1975, when ethnomusicologist Allan Thomas imported an antique gamelan from Cirebon in West Java. At almost the same time, the Embassy maintained two gamelan orchestras (slendro and pelog types) which are used for traditional cultural performances and to teach the art of gamelan playing to diplomats wives and students in Wellington.

In 1975 the set of javanese gamelan were used as a teaching tool for the Oriental Music Department of the Faculty of Music. Since 1988 gamelan music has been one of the examinable subjects offered at the New Zealand School of Music. At the end of 2005 the Music Department of Victoria University was combined with all music departments throughout New Zealand to form the New Zealand School of Music. In 1990, to round out the gamelan instruments it had borrowed from the Indonesian Embassy, Victoria University used its own funding to buy a slendro gamelan from Indonesia so that it had one set each of gamelan instruments (slendro and pelog).

Since 1996, Budi Putra has been tasked with teaching karawitan music three times a week at Victoria University of Wellington. From time to time karawitan performances are held for the public at the University and elsewhere by the students, who are New Zealanders in the Padhang Moncar ("Growing Light") gamelan group.

Gamelan Padhang Moncar and Gamelan Taniwha Jaya have travelled to Indonesia to perform a full programme of brand new works by New Zealand composers for gamelan. The prominent composers are Garreth Farr, Jack Body, I Wayan Gde Yudane, Chris Watson, Judith Exley, Budi Putra and Anton Killin. They were joined in their performances by guest Indonesian kroncong diva Waldjinah, transgender dancer Didik Nini Thowok, and Slamet Gundono.



Gamelan Padhang Moncar and Gamelan Tariwha Jaya have participated in many festivals in New Zealand for example the International Gamelan Festival in Wellington in 1999, the 7th Wellington International Jazz Festival, Nelson Arts Festival in October 2006, the XIXth International Viola Congress held in Wellington in 2001, and the 10th Birthday of the Te Papa National Museum in Wellington, February 2008, with the collaboration of Indonesia's legendary transgender artist Didik Nini Thowok.



On 16 August 2008, the Indonesian community was involved in the ASEAN Night Market at the TSB Arena put on by the six ASEAN Missions namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam together with the Wellington City Council and Asia New Zealand Foundation. One of the tutors at the Wellington Institute of Technology, Mr Jim Collins, manned one of the food stalls, selling Balinese nasi jenggo. The ASEAN Night Market ran for 8 hours and was visited by over 20,000 people.



On 29 and 30 August 2008, "A Nite with Indonesian Stars" was staged in Wellington and Auckland. This involved top Indonesian artists such as Tora Sudiro, Ari Dagienk, Didik Nini Thowok, Marcell and Dewi Sandra. The Auckland show brought together 1000 members of the Indonesian community. The Indonesian Embassy has also worked in cooperation with various Indonesian community groups in Auckland such as Permia, Humia, St. Andrews Church and KKIA.

Besides promoting gamelan, the government of Indonesia has been actively engaged in bringing other cultural groups to New Zealand in the past several years, which aim to promote cultural awareness and links between Indonesian and New Zealand artists. Indonesian cultural groups regularly visit New Zealand to

take part in various cultural activities such as Culture Galore in Christchurch, World Music, Art and Dance (WOMAD) Festival, Anniversary of Te Papa in Wellington and Asia Pacific Festival in Wellington. The dance troupe from Central Kalimantan has visited New Zealand three times since 2005. They captivated audiences in Wellington, Auckland and Christchurch with their extraordinary unique and 'magical' dances.

To promote batik, a renowned batik designer Adji Notonegoro along with top-models including Catherine Wilson (Keket) were invited to New Zealand to showcase fashion shows in Auckland and Wellington where they exhibited a number of batik collections and the latest kebaya (typical Indonesian traditional blouse) in April 2008.

In exhibiting his collections Adjie Notonegoro was supported by the Directorate for Public Diplomacy (Indonesian MFA) and 'The King of Brides' or known as Kevin Berkhan of New Zealand. On the Auckland visit Kevin introduced Adjie to a number of designers and merchandisers of Newmarket, at a specially arranged coffee morning.

Sports

In 2008 New Zealand's badminton team was the first team to arrive in Jakarta to take part in the final round of the Thomas and Uber Cups on 11-18 May. Previously the New Zealand team had competed in Jakarta in 2004. In this year's Thomas and Uber Cups New Zealand fielded a men's team of John Moody, Joe Wu, Kevin Dennerly, Craig Cooper, Henry Tam and Nathan Hannam and a women's team of Rachel Hindley, Michelle Chan, Jessica Jonggowisastro, Danielle Barry, Emma Rodgers, Renee Flavell and Donna Cranston. While twelve Indonesian badminton players were chosen to represent Indonesia at the 2007 Junior Championships in New Zealand from 25th Oct to 4th Nov.



Minister Chris Carter, Ambassador Hassan and Adjie Notonegoro enjoy a cocktail function at the end of Batik Fashion Show.



One of Adjie's marvellous batik designs being displayed.



Oka Sulaksana (left), top Indonesian windsurfer, racing with New Zealander Champion Tom Ashely (right), during RS:X World Championship in Takapuna Beach, Auckland, January 08

Photograph courtesy of William Calver
www.oceanphotography.co.nz

Several years previously a number of Indonesian sportspeople including Indonesian tennis number one Yayuk Basuki, Wyne Prakusa and her junior players visited New Zealand within the last 10 years to take part in a tennis tournament held in Wellington and emerged as winners.

This July the New Zealand Oly-Whites (Olympic football team) competed against Indonesia's national team at the Gelora Bung Karno Stadium in Jakarta in a friendly match, going down 1-2.

In the world of motor racing, Ananda Mikola, one of Indonesia's best racing drivers competed in a number of car racing championships along with a number of other Indonesian racing drivers, so far without a lot of success.

Year 2008 was the start of the annual Indonesia Friendly Golf Tournament, which was opened for public. Hundreds of participants have entered the tournament and enjoyed not only a round of golf, but also sausage sizzle and after-match gathering for the presentation of trophies and prizes. The NZ Diplomatic Golf Corps Society were among the sponsors of this yearly event.

On January 2008, Oka Sulaksana, Indonesia's top windsurfer facilitated by Murdi Primbani participated in the 2008 RS:X World Championships which were held on Takapuna Beach by the Takapuna Boating Club, North Shore City, Auckland, New Zealand. The championship was an Olympic qualification round. Oka was assured of a place in Beijing Olympics 2008 after achieving a good result in the event.

Media Links

Indonesian Initiative

The Global Inter-Media Dialogue (GIMD) has been held twice by Indonesia in Bali and once in Norway, with hundreds of journalists and representatives of mass media organizations attending. A number of senior journalists from New Zealand such as Paul Holmes (Prime TV), Jim Tucker (Whitireia Journalism School), Julie Starr (Offshore Editorial) and Wena Harawira (Maori Television) have taken part in the dialogue.

The GIMD is a discussion forum for mass media figures from various regions and cultures to come together and share their experiences and views in the hope that freedom of expression and tolerance can be increased, and that the promotion of peace can be advanced following the publication of the cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad by a daily newspaper in Denmark which led to suspicion among the followers of different world religions. The Government of Indonesia and the Government of Norway are the main sponsors of the forum.

The Journalist Visit Programme (JVP) is another program sponsored by the Government of Indonesia, which aims to increase foreign journalists' awareness of Indonesia through visiting Indonesia. The New Zealand journalists Audrey Young (NZ Herald) and Emily Watt (Dominion Post) took part in the JVP in 2006 and 2007. In addition, the Indonesian Embassy in Wellington invited a journalist from the English language daily Jakarta Post, Abdul Khalik, to take part in the in-house training program at the Dominion Post for approximately two weeks in order to study the management of a daily newspaper, coverage techniques and networking among journalists. In December 2008, Sidik Pramono of Kompas attended the same program at the country's largest newspaper, New Zealand Herald.

New Zealand Initiative

(By Charles Mabbett, Media Adviser of Asia New Zealand Foundation)

In recent years the Asia New Zealand Foundation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade have worked to create media opportunities for young New Zealand journalists to experience working in Indonesia. Young New Zealand journalists have been working at the Jakarta Post since 2005 beginning with AUT journalism graduates being sent on an annual basis on Asia New Zealand Foundation scholarships.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has established a pilot programme to send two New Zealand journalists to Indonesia for work experience beginning with Katie McKone (The Star) and Laura David (RNZ) in 2008. It is hoped that this initiative will continue on an annual basis.

The Asia New Zealand Foundation is also providing scholarships for young NZ journalism graduates to participate in the Australian Consortium of In Country Indonesian Studies journalism professional practicum beginning with Will Robertson (Massey University), Dylan Quinnell (AUT University) and Aroha Treacher (AUT University). The initiative will continue in 2009 and a new group of New Zealand interns will be included.



After taking part in WOMAD (World of Music and Dance) International Cultural Festival 2007 in New Plymouth and delighting a crowd in New Zealand's largest and commercial city - Auckland, the phenomenal Samba Sunda from Western Java enjoys a photo session with Ambassador Hassan and Mrs. Afi Shamara.

The Community

Long before the Mission was officially established, Indonesians had begun visiting the land of the long white cloud. The number of Indonesians in New Zealand is increasing and is currently around 4000, consisting of people spread across New Zealand from different walks of life and levels of education, including those who have permanent residence, tourists, students as well as visitors. The size of Indonesian living in New Zealand is much smaller than that of the community of other Southeast Asian countries namely the Philippines, Malaysia and Vietnam.

NZIA or New Zealand Indonesia Association established in 1964 is a non-profit organization whose members comprise of both Indonesian and New Zealanders. The mission of NZIA is to promote friendship and good will between the peoples of Indonesia and New Zealand, as well as promote better understanding. Over the many years since its formation, NZIA has organised social evenings, cultural performances, outdoor activities such as trips and picnics, annual dinner and many more. Currently, Daniel Farley is the President of NZIA who replaced Dr. Nick Lambrechtsen in 2006. NZIA is also actively engaged in a number of events in support of Rehabilim Trust, a foundation for the needy children based in Yogyakarta.

The majority of Indonesians (around 2700 or 60%) prefer to live in Auckland, which besides being warmer than cities further south, provides the greatest employment opportunities compared to other big cities in New Zealand. The Indonesian community in Wellington numbers between 400 – 500 (12%), with 300 – 400 (10%) in Christchurch, Queenstown and Dunedin and 350 – 650 (13%) in Hamilton, Napier, Hastings, Palmerston North and a



Father Benny Susetyo accompanied by Indonesian Catholic Community, Kuntjoro and Third Secretary Murdi P. visiting Bishop Barry Jones of Canterbury.



Yani Wirajuda and Uki were active PPI members, at a cultural evening.



Dancing lessons entices the appetite for arts and culture for both Kiwis and Indonesians.

number of smaller cities, the majority of who are orchard or vineyard workers.

Non-profit Indonesian community organizations have been formed in nearly every large city in New Zealand. These include the Persatuan Masyarakat Indonesia – Auckland (PERMIA), KBMI Hamilton, KAMASI Wellington, Canterbury Indonesia Society (CIS) in Christchurch, Association of Indonesian Students or Persatuan Pelajar Indonesia (PPI) in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Palmerston North.

Besides their benefit and importance as a means of maintaining communication among their members, the existence of these community and student organizations is critical to improving community guidance, promotion of culture and dissemination of information on government policies which need to be explained to the community level.

The Embassy encourages the community to work closely with the local government through City Councils and in staging events to raise awareness of different cultures and ethnic communities. The community in New Zealand is expected to uphold excellent standards of behavior, and to mix with New Zealand society accordingly in order to create strong people to people contacts.



With much enthusiasm, the community is gathered for the sports day event in-conjunction with “17 Agustus-an” competing in volley ball, badminton, table tennis and lots more.

EVENTS ALBUM



The leaders of the two states engaged in a warm and friendly discussion on bilateral relations at Prime Minister Helen Clark's Beehive Office during President Yudhoyono's official visit to New Zealand in 2005.



Minister Hassan Wirajuda and Minister Rick Barker convened at the press conference following the opening of the 50 Years of Diplomatic Relation conference and both stated the need to work much closer in areas of disaster management. Geographically, New Zealand and Indonesia are located along the “ring of fire”, making the two countries prone to natural disasters.



Ever-increasing visits by members of the Indonesian House of Representatives aim to strengthen inter-parliamentary relationships and increase mutual understanding. The House Speaker Hon. Margaret Wilson welcomed the delegation (from left to right): Dr. Sutradara Gintings (PDI-P), Mahfudz Siddiq (PKS), Zulkifli Hassan (PAN), Andi M. Ghalib (PPP), Muhaimin Iskandar (PKB/Head of Delegation), and Ferry M. Baldan (Golkar).



Prime Minister Helen Clark underlined the importance of tolerance and understanding among various ethnic and religious groups during the annual Eid celebration at the Parliament Building, Wellington on 6 October 2008. Porirua Mosque Imam Hafidz Jabbar, FIANZ President Javed Khan, Ambassador Amris Hassan (representing the Muslim countries) and MP Ashraf Choudhary also addressed the crowds. The Governments of New Zealand, Indonesia, Australia and the Philippines co-sponsored the Asia Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue at Waitangi in 2007.



Among the notable speakers at the function marking 50 years of diplomatic relations in Wellington were Hon. Phil Goff, Minister for Trade and Minister for Defense who served under Prime Minister Helen Clark. The event was organized in conjunction with the 63rd Anniversary of Indonesia's Independence. Around 500 guests were entertained by traditional dances performed by Indonesian artists.



To help penetrate what most Indonesians consider as ‘non-traditional’ market, Barry Helberg from NZ Retails Association (far left) provided businessmen with useful advices and tips on how to promote their goods in New Zealand in conjunction with Trade Expo 2008 held at Kemayoran, Jakarta. The other speakers (in the photo) were Ambassador Amris Hassan, Kenssy D. Ekaningsih (Indonesian MFA), Ambassador Muzammil Basyuni, Winardi Lucky (Vice Consul in Jeddah) and Sintoyo (Trade Attache in Riyadh).



To promote bilateral trade relation, since 2007 the Embassy has been organizing trade missions in-conjunction with the Indonesia Trade-Expo and IFFINA (International Furniture & Craft Fair). The aim is to introduce local manufacturers to new wholesalers or buyers. PT. Sritek (above) in Solo, a manufacturer and exporter of textiles and garments was one of the many places visited by the New Zealand participants.



Representatives of Moana Clothing from New Zealand, Dean Chamberlain and Paul Framton concluded their trade mission by signing a deal to purchase goods from Indonesia. In 2008, the total two-way trade between the two countries is NZ\$1.948 billion, representing a 41 percent rise over the corresponding period for the previous year and placing Indonesia as New Zealand's 11th largest trading partner. Through AANZFTA signed in February 2009, bilateral trade is expected to increase.



Counsellor, Subandrio visiting the 150 Indonesian fruit pickers in Hasting, New Zealand in 2007. The Embassy continues to support initiatives by governments and the private sectors to recruit more Indonesian employees to work in New Zealand.



Dr. Graham Leonard from New Zealand provide a lecture on Tsunami Evacuation Planning and Mitigation to the students of the University of Syah Kuala, Aceh, in line with the Tsunami Drill. TDRMC was established by BRR following the devastation by a tsunami that struck Aceh in 2004.



In line with the government's promise "to build back better", Gunung Sitoli Hospital was reconstructed involving expertise from New Zealand which was completed and in use in August 2008. The 8.2 magnitude earthquake in 2005 devastated thousands of lives and destroyed numerous public facilities.



Director of Executing Agency for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Aceh and Nias (BRR) Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto as keynote speaker at a public lecture held at Wellington Town Hall on “The 2004 Boxing Day Tsunami: Lessons for New Zealand” hosted by Mayor Kerry Prendergast on 8 December 2008. It was a challenge for BRR to oversee the biggest (and most expensive) relief and humanitarian operation ever recorded.



The World Heritage Prambanan Temple near Yogya damaged by the magnitude 6.3, 27th May 2006 earthquake, is being repaired. Dick Beetham was one of the reconnaissance team (2 people) from New Zealand that went to look at the damage caused by the earthquake.



NZAID (New Zealand Agency for International Development) supported a project to develop ecotourism at the beautiful Mount Rinjani National Park, Lombok. This activity was useful to sustain the surrounding village, the community's livelihood and at the same time protect the environment.



A Blue Tree Monitor lizard protected under Indonesian national law on endangered species was repatriated back to its wildlife habitat in Papua by the governments of Indonesia and New Zealand with the assistance of Auckland Zoo in January 2007. The animal had been smuggled into New Zealand by a syndicate which attempted to profit through black market. The long process of repatriation began when John Perrott from Auckland Zoo called Tri of the Embassy in Wellington and offered to help bring back the beautiful creature. The local authorities were almost certain to dispose the lizard for security and health measures had it not being handled appropriately.



Eighteen pupils from Lombok state high school arrived in Wellington on 27 March 2009 to take part in the Students Exchange Program with Wellington High, St. Patrick's, St. Catherine's, Tawa College and Wellington College. For two weeks the Lombok students were able to learn new experiences, interact with 'foreign' students, cultural awareness and most importantly, create friendship. This is the first of its kind, and is expected to continue and trigger other exchange programs. At the Embassy's reception, the Lombok students mingled with their new friends.



Following the discontinuation of Indonesian language classes in schools and universities in New Zealand since 2000, a free “Bahasa Program” was introduced at the Embassy’s compound in 2006. At the opening, Ambassador Primo A. Joelianto expressed his wishes and hoped that the language class could provide and bridge cultural understanding.



The Indonesian Election committee in New Zealand conducted its mission successfully and in accordance with the election rules, on 9 April 2009. The booth for election of parliament members was opened from 7.30 am to 2.00 pm at the Embassy compound. The majority of the 2959 registered voters delivered their 'voices' by mail. The national election was welcomed by Indonesians in New Zealand with much enthusiasm and excitement. Some young new voters have found this as an excellent opportunity to exercise their political rights.



The first ever Southeast Asian Night Market held at the TSB Arena in Wellington on 16 August 2008 was successfully organised by the six Southeast Asian Missions in Wellington namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam together with the Wellington City Council and Asia New Zealand Foundation in conjunction with the 41st Anniversary of the establishment of ASEAN. The Night Market drew over twenty six thousand people. This success provided impetus for the organisers to hold the next one, which is expected to be much bigger.



Governor Teras Narang presented the Minister for Education and Ethnic Affairs, Chris Carter a token of appreciation after hosting the Central Kalimantan (Borneo) cultural team at the Grand Hall-Parliament Building. The cultural troupe travelled and performed in the three main cities namely Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch.



Keket and Rini doing their catwalk at the “Batik: Heritage of Indonesia World Tour 2008” Fashion Show, Hyatt Hotel Auckland co-sponsored by the Directorate for Public Diplomacy, Directorate General for IDP - Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Garuda, Beyond Exposition and designer Kevin Berkahn of New Zealand.



World's top-rank Batik designer Adjie Notonegoro and models received a standing ovation and bouquet at the end of a stunning display of batik and kebaya dresses. The fashion show was attended by around three hundred guests including Minister for Education Hon. Chris Carter, local MPs, designers, retailers and the media.



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