APPENDIX
APPENDIX-I
Interview: H.E. Mr. Donnilo Anwar

"Full potential of Indo-Indonesia relations remains to be exploited"

His Excellency, Mr. Anwar, the new Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to India, replied in a written interview to Syed Sultan Kazi

Ques: Wishing you a very excellent and pleasant stint as the Ambassador of Indonesia to the Republic of India. Everything being fresh, what are the priorities you have chalked out for durable, substantial and warm relations between the two democracies?

H.E.: Thank you. I am happy to be Indonesia's Ambassador to India at a time when our two countries have improved their friendship. History has made India and Indonesia close to each other. Strong historical, cultural and strategic ties bind our two countries. It is apparent that the full potential of Indo-Indonesia relations remains to be exploited in all aspects, particularly in trade and commerce.

Ques: Indonesia and India are close but historical friends. From The Treaty of Friendship in 1951 to a Defence Agreement in 2001, the two sides have travelled a long distance. But still, there exists further scope in making our ties robust. Do you agree?

H.E.: Absolutely. The time span of our shared history is in itself an undeniable fact of strong ties and has acted as a solid base upon which our future relations could actually be built. We have witnessed the ups and downs of our relations for many reasons. Admittedly, a slight slackness in our relationship cropped up after some years of steady cooperation.

It is our expectation that our future together, as much as our past, will make us even closer friends. The visit of the former President Abdurrahman Wahid to India in 2000, followed by the visit of Prime Minister A.B. Yudhoyono to Indonesia in 2001 and President Megawati Sukarnoputri's visit to India last year are proof of the current positive trend of the relationship between the two countries. Both sides seem to be swift in taking the opportunity to ensure that the chance for reviving the ties should not slip away.

Both sides have a lot to offer to each other. In the regional context, Indonesia and India play significant roles, which could be mutually beneficial for both countries. Regional dynamism of ASEAN is an area in which India could increase its positive participation and, which in turn, could enhance its direct cooperation with Indonesia. As we have seen recently, bilateral links have ascended quite significantly but both sides should continue strving towards better ties.

Ques: Jakarta and New Delhi have many areas in common for greater mutual engagement. What are the efforts in this direction in recent times?

H.E.: We have, indeed, signed a number of agreements since we assumed relations over five decades ago. But much to our disappointment, when it comes to implementation of these agreements, especially in bilateral economic cooperation, not much seems to have come out yet to our expectation.

Highest level visits that have taken place in the last few years can certainly be seen as dynamic attempts to reach such endeavours. And whatever deals reached during the encounters, leaders of both sides have given earnest efforts to see that the concerned accords were thoroughly enacted. It is, therefore, my main purpose during my tenure as the Indonesian Ambassador to materialise those agreements, apart from increasing people-to-people contacts between our nations.

Ques: Economic and trade ties are crucial for any bilateral relationship. Don't you think that the two countries are yet to make any significant strides despite signing a Trade Agreement way back in 1978?
I cannot disagree with you on this. It is high time that the economic and trade ties between the two countries start showing actual progress. As per the statistics, the value of the two-way trade between India and Indonesia, which stood at US$1575.8 million in 2001-02, increased up to US$2212.2 million in 2002-03. This shows a solid 40.39 percent increase in absolute terms during the period. During the period April-July 2003 also, the value of the two-way trade increased up to US$919.9 million from US$658 million recorded in April-July 2002. This also represents an impressive growth of around 39.8 percent during this period.

Nevertheless, there is no denying the fact that despite this seemingly improving trade ties between the two countries in recent years, we still have to go a long way. The current value and the volume of trade between India and Indonesia simply do not reflect the tremendous potential that exists between them.

India is an attractive market for Indonesian goods and commodities, such as: paper and paperboard, wood pulp, synthetic fibers, edible oil (palm oil), etc., organic and inorganic chemicals, cashew nut (raw), etc. On the other hand, Indonesia is also an attractive market for Indian goods and commodities, such as: feeding stuff for animals, vegetable oils, drug and pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic compounds, hydrocarbon, ingots, cotton and cotton yarn, ferro-alloys, automotive parts, etc. In 2002-03 Indonesian imports from India accounted US$1384.1 million and in period April-July 2003 US$269.9 million.

There is immense scope for deepening our ties and cooperation in the fields of science and technology, agriculture, ecological conservation, information technology, biotechnology and other areas of common interest. Indonesia has a special interest in the Indian IT industry since it is quite advanced and leading in the global market. We do hope that Indian IT industries would share their experience through establishment of joint ventures and other form of cooperation.

I also believe that both Indonesia and India support liberal and free trade policy and oppose the use of trade defense instruments for protectionism purposes. Basically there is no reason as to why Indonesia-India economic and trade relations could not make significant stride in near future. I personally would be most willing to listen to any realisation of projects that is established by the businessmen of the two countries.

Ques: Terrorism and security are prime issues of mutual concern. How is Jakarta willing to coordinate with New Delhi on these critical areas?

H.E.: Indonesia and India have suffered tragedy as a result of brutality of terrorism attacks. Indonesia extends her deepest sympathy to the Government and people of India, particularly the families of individuals who were killed and wounded in the bomb attack in Mumbai. During the first meeting of the Joint Commission between Indonesia and India held in Yogyakarta on 1-2 September 2003, among other things, the two countries, discussed the real threat of terrorism and jointly condemned all acts of terrorism. The Meeting emphasized the importance of cooperation in the field of anti-terrorism and agreed to enhance the exchange of intelligence and information between the Indonesian and Indian authorities. In this regard I would like to note the visit of the Head of Indonesian National Intelligence Agency to India last August in 2003.

Ques: Is there any specific reason why Jakarta, is yet to ratify the Defence Cooperation Agreement signed between the two countries in 2001?

H.E.: I believe that Indonesia's Department of Defence has been taking the necessary steps to fulfill internal institutional requirements that are needed to ratify the MoU on Defence Cooperation.

Ques: Indo-ASEAN relations are on the move. How will Indonesia, being Chair of ASEAN, use its good office in diversifying and activating India's further engagement with the 10 nation conglomerate?

H.E.: As developing countries, India and Indonesia face many challenges. In the first place, we must strive for national development in the midst of inequities and imbalances in international relations. India and Indonesia are expected to work closely together in addressing these challenges at the bilateral as well as interregional and international levels. Therefore, Indonesia, being Chair of ASEAN would like to see substantive growth of the relationship between India and ASEAN.

Ques: The upswing in Indo-ASEAN relations will bolster mutual ties between India and Indonesia like a Free Trade Pact in the similar pattern between India and Thailand. Is this a real possibility?

H.E.: The ASEAN Summit in Bali has seen a marked improvement in India-ASEAN ties. The framework agreement on comprehensive economic cooperation signed between India and ASEAN is bound to pave the way for a free trade agreement between the two sides. It would supposedly cover details of main areas for a free trade agreement, including in goods, services, investment and other areas of economic interest. This would naturally lead to further strengthening of the ties existing between India and Indonesia as well.

With Indonesia looking towards India as a future potential market, I have every reason to be positive that India and Indonesia could also enter into a similar kind of agreement sooner than later. In fact we are working out to see what kind of cooperation could be established based on our potentiality for mutual benefits.
ASEAN-INDIA JOINT DECLARATION FOR COOPERATION TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Republic of India, hereinafter referred to collectively as “the participants”,

MINDFUL of the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism, which, inter alia, undertakes to strengthen cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner and affirms that at the international level the United Nations should play a major role in this regard;

REAFFIRMING their commitment to counter, prevent and suppress all forms of terrorist acts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, international law and all the relevant United Nations resolutions or declarations on international terrorism, in particular the principles outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1373, 1267 and 1390;

VIEWING acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed wherever, whenever and by whomsoever, as a profound threat to international peace and security, which require concerted action to protect and defend all peoples and the peace and security of the world;

REJECTING any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, race or nationality;

RECOGNISING the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States;

ACKNOWLEDGING the value of cooperation on security, intelligence and law enforcement matters, and desiring to entering into such a cooperation to combat international terrorism through the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime, as a leading ASEAN body for combating terrorism, and other mechanisms;

RECOGNISING the transnational nature of terrorist activities and the need to strengthen international cooperation at all levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner;

DESIRING to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the relevant agencies of the participants’ governments;

Solemnly declare as follows:

Objectives:
1. The participants reaffirm the importance of having a framework for cooperation to prevent, disrupt and combat international terrorism through the exchange and flow of information, intelligence and capacity-building.
2. The participants emphasize that the purpose of this cooperation is to enhance the efficacy of those efforts to combat terrorism.

Scope and Areas of Cooperation:
3. The participants stress their commitment to seek to implement the principles laid out in this Declaration, in accordance with their respective domestic laws and their specific circumstances, in any or all of the following activities:

i. Continue and improve intelligence and terrorist financing information sharing on counter-terrorism measures, including the development of more effective counter-terrorism policies and legal, regulatory and administrative counter-terrorism regimes.

ii. Enhance liaison relationships amongst their law enforcement agencies to engender practical counter-terrorism regimes.

iii. Strengthen capacity-building efforts through training and education; consultations between officials, analysts and field operators; and seminars, conferences and joint operations as appropriate.

iv. Provide assistance on transportation, border and immigration control challenges, including document and identity fraud to stem effectively the flow of terrorist-related material, money and people.


vi. Explore on a mutual basis additional areas of cooperation.

Participation:

4. Participants are called upon to become parties to all 12 of the United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

5. The participants are each called upon to designate an agency to coordinate with law enforcement agencies, authorities dealing with counterterrorism financing and other concerned government agencies, and to act as the central point of contact for the purposes of implementing this Declaration.

Disclosure of Information:

6. The participants expect that no participant would disclose or distribute any confidential information, documents or data received in connection with this Declaration to any third party, at any time, except to the extent agreed in writing by the participant that provided the information.

Implementation:

7. All the participants are urged to promote and implement in good faith and effectively the provisions of the present Declaration in all its aspects.

ADOPTED by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States and the Republic of India on this Eighth Day of October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia.
1. As agreed by the Ministers at the Tenth ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Phnom Penh on 18 June 2003, the Second ARF Intersessional Meeting on Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM CT-TC) was held on 30-31 March 2004 in Manila, Philippines. The meeting was organized by the Philippines and the Russian Federation, and co-chaired by Hon. Alicia C. Ramos, Assistant Secretary of the Office of Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs and Hon. Vladimir Andreyev, Deputy Director, Department of New Challenges and Threats, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. The Meeting was attended by representatives of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, People’s Republic of China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America, and Vietnam. The ASEAN Secretariat, the International Law Enforcement Academy, and the Southeast Asia Regional Center on Counter-terrorism also participated in the Meeting. The list of delegates is attached as Annex A.

AGENDA ITEM 1: ADOPTION OF AGENDA

3. The Agenda is attached as Annex B and the Program of Activities is attached as Annex C.

4. The opening remarks of the Philippine co-chair and the Russian co-chair are attached as Annex D and E.

AGENDA ITEM 2: UPDATE ON TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS, RECENT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, AND COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES

5. Participants reported on measures undertaken by individual countries to counter terrorism. Among others, participants highlighted institutional and legal measures taken at the domestic level as well as those measures that have been implemented to promote cooperation on counter-terrorism at the regional and international levels.
6. The general view was that terrorism remains a major threat to modern civilization and must be condemned in all its forms. There was recognition that no country could succeed in the fight against terrorism alone. Thus, efforts must be directed to broaden and strengthen international cooperation to deal with the problem. There was recognition that sharing of intelligence with other countries should be an essential element of any form of cooperation against terrorism.

7. Participants were in agreement that the nature of terrorism has evolved through the years and the world has seen how terrorists have adapted to new situations including the use of information technology to perpetrate attacks against soft civilian targets.

8. Some participants shared their own experiences as victims of terrorist attacks. It was shown that coordinated efforts among government agencies can be effective in preventing attacks and mitigating their impacts. Such strategies resulted in the apprehension and eventual conviction of many of the perpetrators of acts of terrorism in recent years.

9. It was recognized that a strong international regime against terrorism is essential. Participants were of the view that domestic efforts to support internationally agreed security standards such as the ISPS Code and various UN security conventions and protocols as well as the signing of bilateral agreements on cross-border terrorism and other forms of regional cooperation arrangements, should be pursued by individual countries. Participants also cited the efforts of their respective governments to deal with terrorism in terms of establishing new institutions and/or strengthening existing ones to coordinate their overall national counter-terrorism efforts as well as enacting new legislation to enable such institutions to carry out their respective mandates. It was recommended that both domestic and international counter-terrorism measures must complement each other.

10. The Meeting emphasized the need to find an appropriate balance between improving transport security while ensuring the smooth flow of goods and people, as well as the need to avoid higher and more burdensome costs.

11. A copy of the country presentations by the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Australia, the Republic of Korea, and Mongolia are attached as Annexes F, G, H, I, J, and K.
AGENDA ITEMS 3 AND 4: COUNTER-TERRORISM: TRANSPORT SECURITY - ON THE ROAD AND THE RAIL

12. Noting the negative impact of terrorism on domestic and international trade, participants emphasized that domestic and international counter-terrorism efforts must be implemented with a view to protecting trade and ensuring transport security to ensure the safe movement of peoples and goods across countries. The vulnerability of rail and road systems to terrorist attacks was also highlighted.

13. Participants noted that ensuring transport security requires investment by governments and the private sector in terms of equipment and human resources. The implementation of innovative measures including the use of information technology to protect transport systems, particularly rail and road networks, against terrorist attacks was recommended. While it was recognized that approaches relating to transport security could vary, the general agreement was that the recent Madrid bombings demonstrated the need for countries to implement additional measures to protect rail and road infrastructure and services such as increasing patrols, expanding the security zones in stations and raising public awareness.

14. Concerns regarding the problems involved in facilitating the security of rail and road systems were also highlighted. These include the lack of coherent approach, insufficient cooperation, inadequate management of major disruptions with international consequences, need to harmonize local measures with internationally-agreed standards and the need for non-discriminatory security procedures.

15. Participants also identified possible actions that could be taken to ensure transport security such as enhanced cooperation among countries, increase resource allocation and support for research and development, training, networking and acquisition of equipment.

16. Russia, the European Union, and Japan presented papers under this agenda item. Attached as Annexes L, M, and N are their presentations.

AGENDA ITEM 5: COUNTER-TERRORISM: TRANSPORT SECURITY – IN THE AIR

17. Participants noted that the horrific events of 9/11, where commercial planes were used as actual weapons of destruction, permanently changed the way transport security in the air should be approached. Within this new paradigm, the participants identified key areas to enhance aviation security: cooperation between and among national stakeholders, information sharing, international cooperation, and capacity-building.
18. Participants expressed the view that governments should work closely with other national stakeholders in order to encourage compliance with the stringent security measures that need to be put in place. Inasmuch as no single government can ensure transport security in the air, governments alone cannot do so without the active cooperation of the private sector (airlines and airport agencies).

19. Participants could not overemphasize the importance of sharing timely and appropriate information. They noted developments in information technology that could improve the ways in which ARF countries access, communicate, and disseminate information for greater effectiveness.

20. While different views were expressed on the effectiveness of deploying air marshals, there was general agreement about the importance of pre-flight measures in enhancing aviation security. Several participants informed the Meeting of the measures they have put in place, such as screening of passengers and luggages, background check on airport employees with access to restricted areas, posting of law enforcement personnel in passenger screening counters, and deployment of trained dogs and their handlers (K-9 teams).

21. The participants stressed the importance of adhering to international security standards, such as those set by ICAO.

22. The country presentations of Russia (Annex O), Canada (Annex P), the United States (Annex Q), and Singapore (Annex R) are attached.

AGENDA ITEM 6: COUNTER-TERRORISM: TRANSPORT SECURITY: AT SEA

23. The participants considered sea transport infrastructure and services as probably among the most vulnerable targets for terrorist attacks under current circumstances. Attacks on ships and seaports could cause enormous damage in terms of human lives and property. The possibility that terrorists might shift their attacks from land to sea is a concern that should be addressed by the international community in a concerted manner. The participants expressed their full support to ARF efforts on maritime security.

24. At the domestic level, the participants presented the various measures adopted by their countries. These measures include the establishment of coordinating agencies looking into maritime security, enhancement of sea communications systems and port facilities, and the conduct of highly specialized training programs. New laws have also been put in place by their countries to regulate security matters on all types of transport.
25. Recognizing the importance of intensifying bilateral, regional and
international cooperation in maritime security, some countries are initiating
agreements in critical areas such as customs cooperation and the conduct
of border patrols. Some participants called for enhanced international
cooperation in maritime security similar to arrangements in the air
transport services sector.

26. The participants raised the need to give serious attention to combat piracy
and armed robbery at sea, and develop a multilateral framework for
achieving cooperation in the region.

27. Some participants have taken measures to harmonize their domestic
security policies with international standards such as the ISPS Code. The
implementation of the ISPS Code is an important tool for ensuring
transport security at sea. The participants are aware of the importance of
meeting the deadline for its compliance.

28. The presentations of Russia (Annex S), Indonesia (Annex T), the United
States (Annex U), China (Annex V), Malaysia (Annex W), and the
Republic of Korea (Annex X) are attached.

AGENDA ITEM 7: INTER-MODEL/MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
SECURITY

29. Participants noted that most activities to enhance transport security since
11 September 2001 have been planned and implemented within individual
modes. Counter-terrorism in the aviation and maritime sectors — though
actively debated at present in ICAO and IMO — remains focused on those
individual modes. Rail security is largely focused on national-level
initiatives.

30. Participants agreed that there is a need to ensure that the linkages among
air and rail, rail and road, inland waterway and maritime transport are seen
in the context of an inter-modal transport security framework. Such a
framework will provide a coherent, cost-effective, and rational approach to
transport security.

31. Participants were informed of some actions taken to promote inter-modal
security: securing of key infrastructure (tunnels, bridges, terminals;
establishment of standards for service providers, industry-wide
consultations, and coordination of efforts between countries such as the
U.S.-Canada Free and Secure Trade (FAST) initiative.
32. Coordination on transport security and terrorism – be it among modes, private and public sector entities, or countries – necessitates some degree of policy transparency. Participants shared the view that enhanced information exchange is a key component of any inter-modal/multi-modal transport security framework.

33. The country presentations of European Union (Annex Y) and Canada (Annex Z) are attached.

AGENDA ITEM 8: PRESENTATION OF WORKING GROUP REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

34. The Meeting divided into Working Groups to tackle three different aspects of transport security, namely: policy recommendation, intelligence/information exchange, and counter-measures. The reports of the Working Groups on Policy Recommendation, Intelligence/Information Exchange, and Counter-measures are attached as Annex AA, Annex BB, and Annex CC, respectively. The participants agreed that the recommendations of each working group serve as good starting points for forging a regional consensus on transport security issues.

AGENDA ITEM 9: CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT ARF STATEMENT ON TRANSPORT SECURITY

35. The Co-chairs' draft ARF Chairman's Statement on Combating International Terrorism in Transport is attached as Annex DD. The participants agreed to submit their comments to the Philippine and Russian co-chairs, through diplomatic channels, on or before 12 April 2004 to allow for the consolidation of comments in time for the ARF Senior Officials' Meeting in Yogyakarta in May.

AGENDA ITEM 10: PRESENTATION OF THE CO-CHAIRS’ SUMMARY REPORT

36. The Philippines on behalf of the Co-chairs, presented the draft Co-chairs’ Summary Report of the 2nd ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime.
AGENDA ITEM 11: OTHER MATTERS

37. Mr. Mark Lloyd, Program Director of the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, briefed the participants about the Academy. ILEA aims to develop each country's criminal justice institutions by conducting training programs for mid-level police officers. Mr. Lloyd added that the opportunity for networking with counterparts from other countries enhances cooperation among the participating countries in these courses. A copy of Mr. Lloyd's speech and presentation is attached as Annex EE.

38. Mr. Dzulkefly Abdullah, Director of the Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter-terrorism (SEARCCT) in Kuala Lumpur, circulated SEARCCT's information paper at Annex FF.

39. The Participants expressed the view that the meeting served as a useful platform for an exchange of views on counter-terrorism issues of common concern and agreed to propose to the ARF Senior Officials its continuation for another inter-sessional year.

40. The Participants expressed their appreciation to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for the arrangements made for the meeting and for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegates.