



Submission No 40

Inquiry into Australia's Relations with Indonesia

Organisation: Department of Communications, Information
Technology and the Arts

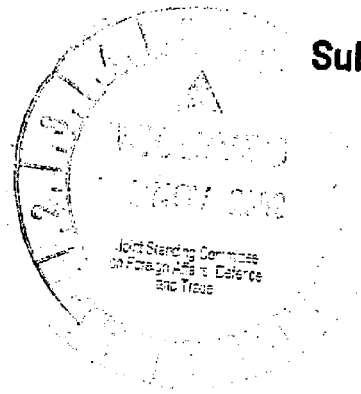
Contact Person: Ms Helen Williams, AO
Secretary

Address: GPO Box 2154
CANBERRA ACT 2601



Department of
Communications
Information Technology
and the Arts

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Secretary

our reference

Helen Williams AO

The Secretary
Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee
Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Review of Australia's Relations with Indonesia

I am pleased to be able to offer the attached submission for consideration by the Joint Standing Committee.

The submission includes contributions from:

- The Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts (International Branch, Telecommunications Division);
- Australian Sports Commission; and
- ScreenSound Australia.

Helen Williams
31 October 2002

**SUBMISSION TO JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENCE
AND TRADE INQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIA'S RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE ARTS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL BRANCH

Political

Nil

Strategic

Nil

Economic (including trade and investment)

A Memorandum of Understanding on Post and Telecommunications

(<http://www.noie.gov.au/projects/international/bilateral/indonesia.htm>) was signed with Indonesia in 1997. The MOU reflected an active level of informal contact and visits on issues of common interest. Since then, contacts on telecommunications policy issues have been extensive, but there have been few on postal policy.

The most regular international contacts occur through the formal opportunities provided by the international organisations in which both countries are involved, including the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. The APEC Telecommunications and Information (TEL) Working Group (chaired by Australia for the two-year period ending in March 2003) provides the most extensive opportunities for cooperation with Indonesia on policy and regulatory issues of common interest. The issues include market liberalisation, network interconnection, adaptation of regulatory structures to markets with converging technology and services, and the implementation of the APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on conformity assessment of telecommunications equipment.

The Department has drawn upon the AusAID program to support particular technical cooperation projects. For example, the collaboration envisaged by the MOU was evident in an AusAID-funded visit to Australia by three officials of DGPOSTEL, Indonesia, between April and July 1999 to study telecommunications liberalisation in Australia. AusAID funds were used to assist three Indonesians to attend a workshop on E-Commerce Law in Hanoi in March 2002.

Indonesia had been preparing to host an APEC TEL MRA training workshop in Bali when the bombing occurred. The Department is exploring ways to sustain strong Indonesian participation in the rescheduled workshop.

Social

Nil

Cultural

Nil

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AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION

A Summary of the Contact between the Australian Sports Commission and Indonesian Government Sports Authorities 1992-2002

BACKGROUND

The bilateral relationship in sport between Indonesia and Australia commenced in 1992 when the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) was approached by the Australia Indonesia Institute (AII) of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, to conduct a coach education program. The activity was judged to be very successful by the Indonesian Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport (MENPORA) and the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI), with both groups recognising that Australia could play a valuable role in developing Indonesian sport. In addition, it acknowledged that sport could be used as a vehicle to develop international relations.

Due to internal disturbances in Indonesia, and a change of grant focus within the *AII*, little activity or communication has taken place since late 1999, however, between 1992 and the end of 1999, the following key events occurred:

Formation of Australia Indonesia Sports Program

- Early sports activities were formalised under a program known as the Australia Indonesian Sport Program (AISP). These activities were conducted by the ASC for the *AII* in Indonesia. Additionally, the ASC has undertaken at its own cost, the demonstration and promotion of its own programs and Australian sport expertise in Indonesia. During this time, in the process of implementing bilateral activities and visits to Indonesia, the ASC established strong links with the sport bureaucracy, principally through MENPORA and KONI. Between 1992 and 1995, activities targeted coach development in 5 sports, sports science and strength and conditioning for sport.

Australia Today '94

- In 1994, the ASC participated in the successful trade promotion by the Federal Government "Australia Today Indonesia '94". This included an AUSSIE SPORT (modified sports programs for children) tour to Jakarta, Surabaya and Yogyakarta and the conduct of a sports development seminar in Jakarta.

Signing of Memorandum

- A MoU was signed in June 1995 between then Sport Ministers Senator John Faulkner and Mr Hayono Ismam. The MoU recognised the importance of sustaining and developing sport initiatives and the desire to strengthen the existing friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. The MoU is still current although no activity has taken place under its auspices since 1999.

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Expansion of AISP

- From 1993 to 1998 sporting activities under the AISP expanded into other areas of sport and general sport relations between Australia and Indonesia developed very positively.

Development of a strategic plan for Indonesian sport

- In 1996, a consultant was placed in Jakarta for a period of six months, and produced the report entitled "A Plan for the Development of Sport in Indonesia". This report was released midway through the Indonesia government's 6th five year plan which included sport initiatives. The report backed the government's commitment to sport and provided the focus for future sport development activities under the AISP.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

From 1992 to 1999 there were 31 *AII* funded sports activity projects conducted under the AISP. These activities directly involved at least 1,100 people.

AISP activity development

Sporting activities in Indonesia commenced on an individual project by project basis after the initial *AII* funded track and field coach education program in 1993. Projects were identified based on the most immediate needs of the Indonesians. Most of these courses were of short (5-7 day) duration and generally sports specific.

Following the MoU signing in 1995 and the major consultancy in 1996, AISP activities matured. From this time a systems development focus was gradually adopted, culminating in the first step toward a national sport education scheme through a sports administration project in July 1999. Diagram 1 gives a representation of the development of the AISP from sport specific to system development.

Australia Indonesia Sport Program

Sport Specific (early projects) 1992-1996	System Specific (later focus) 1996 onwards
Examples:	Examples:
sport science (strength and conditioning)	annual coordination meetings
swimming	major consultancy
rowing	national junior sports initiatives
gymnastics	strategic planning at Ministry level
cycling	sport science (national talent identification program)
canoe	IKIP network development
tennis	sport education system development
track and field	

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OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES continued

AISP major projects

From 1994, larger projects were included in the AISP. These major projects included:

IKIP Surabaya and IKIP network

- The establishment of a centre of sporting excellence in IKIP Surabaya and a sport training network of 13 IKIPs throughout Indonesia. The aim of this project was to leave a legacy where athlete training from elite through to school and community levels was catered for. The project was designed to build on the best existing structures, which were identified at the IKIPs. *IKIP* courses included training of physical education (PE) teachers in junior sport, PE and curriculum development especially at Surabaya, Yogyakarta and Padang, as well as the establishment of a national sports laboratory Surabaya, education programs in sport science and a human movement teaching facility.

National Talent Identification Program

- Establishing an Indonesian talent identification scheme consisting of a three phase implementation program extending over three years. Participants were chosen from Indonesian sport science personnel. In 1999, this scheme was being implemented across Indonesia.

Strategic Plan Consultancy

- In 1996 a major consultancy was undertaken which resulted in the report entitled "A Plan for the Development of Sport in Indonesia". This very significant step backed the Indonesian government's commitment to sport in the 6th five year plan and gave a blueprint for the development of sport in Indonesia. All further activities in the AISP were linked to this document.

System Development - Sport Education

- Very significantly, the last major project conducted under the AISP involved the key Indonesian sport agencies together for the first time to work on sports administration as the first step to establishing a sport education system. A commitment was given by all agencies to be part of the sports education system which was designed to eventually encompass sports administration, coach education, financial management, officials education, a sport volunteers program and facility management, marketing, operation and maintenance.

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OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES continued

Funding responsibilities of each country

The following table indicates funds usage and the level of commitment to the AISP from the Australian and Indonesian sides.

Australia Indonesia Sports Program funds usage

Australia (via the AII):	Indonesia through Government funds:
Sourcing project personnel;	Arranged and paid for:
Provided project personnel:	* venues and course resources
* travel, visas, insurances	* project equipment and resources
* accommodation	* participant selection
* meals	* participant work leave
* incidentals payments	Provided participant:
* service payments	* travel
	* accommodation as required
	* meals

In real terms, the AISP costs have been 'equally' shared between Australia and Indonesia.

COMMERCIAL VENTURES

Apart from activities under the AII schedule, commercial sporting activities were actively fostered. These activities were coordinated through the Australian Sports Commission from 1994 until 1998.

Commercial activities included the provision of sports science equipment and resources on an ongoing basis, various courses in sports science, coach placements and sourcing personnel for projects in Indonesia. These activities were separate to those under the AISP and were funded entirely by Indonesia. These commercial ventures were successful in forging links between Australia and Indonesia in the sport industry and in other business sectors as well as realising income to Australian agencies and companies. Australian companies such as Acclaim Courts Australia successfully penetrated the Indonesian sports market from AISP activities. Other businesses have also benefited. Organisations such as the University of Canberra developed co-operative arrangements with Indonesian institutions to exchange students and education professionals on a commercial basis.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The domestic situation in Indonesia since late 1999 required that activities under the AISP be curtailed and then put on hold. While communication with MENPORA continued to be very positive, in time communication lapsed. In addition, the *AII* changed its grant focus, moving away from sport as a medium for people to people contact and development. Eventually seeking the return of unexpended grant funds after projects had been suspended for a considerable time and did not appear to be able to be completed.

No contact has been had with KONI or MENPORA for since 2000.

OUTCOMES

During the seven years of active communication between Indonesian and Australian sports authorities, there was significant progress towards the establishment of close links between varying levels of sports agency in Australia and Indonesia. Despite the passage of time, it may be possible to regenerate interest in Australia as a source of technical assistance, however, this may require some funding support from the Australian Government (AII).

There were benefits to both Australia and Indonesia from the collaboration:

1. Increased Australian profile

The AISP achieved significant results in government to government sporting relations and flow-on benefits to Indonesian and Australian sport. In developing relations through the ASIP, partnerships developed with other Indonesian government agencies including Education and Culture, with media attention given to every project undertaken. In this way the *AII* reinforced its objective of promoting greater understanding between the peoples of Indonesia and Australia.

2. Enhanced national delivery networks and capacity building

Larger scale projects such as the establishment of IKIP Surabaya as a centre of sports excellence, the associated development of a network of *IKIPs* as sport teacher training institutes, the establishment of a national talent identification scheme and the major sport consultancy in 1996 helped to leave a legacy for the Indonesian Government to build on.

3. Catalyst for bringing disparate groups together

For years Indonesian sport had a number of separate groups which appeared to actively work against each other. The AISP assisted in bringing these various groups together to work for Indonesia sport despite the differing political agendas operating. The final project conducted under the AISP to date was a major step for Indonesia. After months of consultation and negotiation, this project saw the various disparate agencies involved in sport in Indonesia together for the first time to work on sports administration, as the first step to establishing a sport education system.

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OUTCOMES continued

4. Enhanced business opportunities

Australian business directly benefited from ASC activities in Indonesia since 1992. Sport industry personnel, equipment and resources were used extensively for projects with significant funding contributions by Indonesia. Commercial activities were successful in forging links between Australian and Indonesia in sport, business and industry as well as realising income to Australian agencies and companies.

SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Australia has had a long and successful history of sporting relations with Indonesia, despite the 'recent' lapse. After years of work the relationship grew to a point where Indonesian sports authorities trusted ASC expertise and the excellence of the Australian Sporting system. Indonesia's internal strife, the events in East Timor and the unavailability of Australian Government funds through the *AII* to be able to pursue action, have led to the cessation of regular contact. Despite this, the potential still exists to rekindle links and sport may offer the opportunity to once again raise Australia's profile, positively, in that country.

Recommendation

The ASC remains committed to fostering the development of sporting ties with Indonesia and would encourage any proposals for renewing contact.

However, following the cessation of *AII* funding in 1999, and also the Government's Asian sport development program in 2001 (the Australia Asia Sports Linkages Program, funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and managed by the ASC), further projects in Asia, and Indonesia specifically, would have to be funded on a commercial basis, unless further Government funding is made available.

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SCREENSOUND AUSTRALIA

ScreenSound Australia has a longstanding record of being active in Audiovisual Archiving throughout South East Asia particularly in association with SEAPAVAA (South East Asia Pacific AudioVisual Archive Association), delivering professional training (often under the auspices of UNESCO) and undertaking specialist film restoration projects. For example, in 1997/98, ScreenSound restored a 1950s Indonesian feature film Antara Bumi dan Langit (Between Earth and Sky) for the Korean Pusan International Film Festival.

Through organisations such as SEAPAVAA and UNESCO, ScreenSound would be interested in assisting with the further development and maintenance of audiovisual archiving in Indonesia and developing a mutually beneficial relationship.

Contact Officer

Lorinda Neave
Corporate Relations
Screensound Australia
McCoy Cct Acton ACT
Ph (02) 6248 2046
email: lorinda.neave@screensound.gov.au
web: www.screensound.gov.au

