



Indonesia-Australia Relations: A New Partnership for A New Era

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Relations between Garuda and Kangaroo

- Australia and Indonesia are close neighbours enjoying a wide-ranging relationship encompassing political, security, commercial, cultural and people-to-people links.
- Over 15,000 Indonesian students were enrolled to study in Australia in 2006.

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- An estimated 400 Australian firms are operating in Indonesia in a range of sectors, including the mining, construction, finance and banking, food and beverages, and transport sectors.
- The trade between Australia and Indonesia was valued at \$10.3 billion in 2007, making Indonesia our 13th largest trading partner.



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- Australia and Indonesia have important programs of cooperation on a wide range of international issues including counter-terrorism, illegal fishing, people smuggling, avian influenza, climate change and interfaith dialogue.

During his visit to Indonesia in June 2008, Prime Minister Rudd: “Indonesia is an inseparable partner for Australia”

- announced a strengthened \$2.5 billion five year development partnership with Indonesia;
- signed Memoranda of Understanding with Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, Indonesia’s two largest faith-based Muslim community organisations;
- announced the second phase of the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program;
- released, with President Yudhoyono, a Joint Statement on Climate Change;
- agreed with President Yudhoyono to expand security cooperation within the framework of the Lombok Treaty;
- agreed with President Yudhoyono to cooperate to expand interfaith dialogue;



Lombok Treaty: A New Episode for Bilateral Relations.

- **Agreement Between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia on the Framework for Security Cooperation, known as “Lombok Treaty”**
- **This treaty was signed on 13 Nov 2006, and formally has been ratified by the parliament of Australia and Indonesia.**



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- This treaty is a new framework for cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in defence, law enforcement, counter terrorism, maritime security and disaster response.
- The two countries will also respect and support the sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity, and political independence of the other.



Areas and Forms of Cooperation

- Defence
- Law enforcement cooperation
- Counter-terrorism cooperation
- Intelligence cooperation
- Maritime security
- Aviation safety and security
- Proliferation of WMD
- Emergency cooperation
- Community Understanding and People to People relations



What should be done ?


Comprehensive Partnership (CP):

- (1) The future relations should be build on the existing extensive cooperation and make them more coherent.
- (2) It should be substantiated by closer ties between the official of the two countries at all levels.
- (3) It should also be strengthen by encouraging people to people relations



Concluding remarks:

- The process of widening and deepening the current relations between Indonesia and Australia.
- The role of multi actors in strengthening the bilateral relations
- To increase confidence building measures and mutual trust among all elements in Indonesia and Australia



President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono:

“It is not enough Indonesia and Australia just to be neighbors. It is imperative for us to be strong partners”