

The 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation

Proceedings

Introduction

MIKTA is a consultative group that brings together five democratic middle power states among the G20 — Mexico, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Australia. The group works to bridge divergences in the multilateral system as a new mechanism for cross-regional partnership.

The first official meeting of MIKTA was held on the sidelines of the 68th UN General Assembly, October 17, 2013. This non-structural and informal forum is expected to contribute significantly to international development, while at the same time bridging the interests of least-developed countries with developed countries.

The 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation was convened in Ubud and Tampaksiring Palace, Bali, from 15 to 17 September 2018. The meeting took upon the theme "Creating Peace and Prosperity: The Role of Parliament." 2. The main agenda of the consultation meeting were:

Session	Topic	Chair
I	Creative Industries to Support Inclusive Economic Growth	Republic of Korea
II	Maintaining Peace and Security: Empowering the UN	Turkey
III	The Role of Women in Peace and Security	Australia
IV	Maritime Cooperation for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity	Indonesia

List of Delegates

The 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation was attended by the leaders of MIKTA member countries' parliament:

1. **H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo**, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia
2. **H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang**, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea
3. **H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop**, Deputy Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey
4. **H.E. Ms. Sue Lines**, Deputy President of the Australian Senate
5. Speaker of the Parliament of Mexico was unable to attend, thus represented by Mexican Ambassador to Indonesia, **H.E. Mr. Armando G. Alvarez**

Courtesy Calls

Courtesy calls with the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, H.E. Bambang Soesatyo were all held on 15 September 2018 at the Ixora Room, Padma Ubud Hotel, Bali, Indonesia from 2:00 to 3:30 pm with the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly, Deputy Speaker of the Turkish Parliament, and Deputy President of the Australian Senate.



Courtesy Call with the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly



1. Statement of the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

At 2:00 pm, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo met with H.E. Mr. Moon Hee Sang, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea. In his statement, Mr. Soesatyo congratulated Mr. Moon on his appointment to carry out the task as the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly.

He began by stating that this year, the bilateral relation between Indonesia and the Republic of Korea has been running for 45 years. Good relations between the two countries were marked by President Joko Widodo's recent visit to the Republic of Korea as a reciprocal visit for President Moon Jae-in's visit last year. The two countries have established a strategic partnership cooperation in 2006 with the signing of the "Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnerships to Promote Friendship and Cooperation between Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Korea." The cooperation then upgraded to a special strategic partnership in 2017 by enhancing the industrial acceleration in Indonesia.

Furthermore, Mr. Soesatyo stated that the Republic of Korea is an important economic partner for Indonesia, as an investor and a reference for technology sources, especially in the fields of heavy industry, ICT, and telecommunications. On the other hand, Indonesia offers enormous market opportunities, natural resources, and productive labor.

Indonesia expressed its appreciation for the government-to-government employment cooperation between the two countries that have been going well. Human resources are an important aspect of national development. In the future, the Indonesian House of Representatives hopes that this cooperation will be enhanced with additional quota for Indonesian migrant workers.

On the economic aspects, the two countries also signed a cooperation MoU on the creative industry in 2013, which followed up with the opening of Korean Creative Content Agency in Jakarta on October 2016. The Indonesian House of Representatives hopes that cooperation in creative industry between the two countries can significantly increase, especially in the fields of arts, crafts, music, films, and video games.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Soesatyo stated that Indonesia fully supports the peace-building and denuclearization efforts in the Korean Peninsula. Indonesia also has an interest in peace, stability, security of the Asian region as a precondition for the sustainable national development process.

2. Statement of the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-Sang)

The Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang conveyed his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality for him. He has visited Indonesia four times, including Bali and Jakarta. Mr. Moon then stated that every time he visits Indonesia, he always gets something new. On this particular visit to Bali, he felt that Bali was truly an island of gods.

He then praised Indonesia on the success of 2018 Asian Games which was held in Jakarta and Palembang recently, and congratulated Indonesia's achievements. In particular, he highlighted and commended Indonesia's first gold medal which came from the Women Individual Poomsae Taekwondo, with a coach from the Republic of Korea. Poomsae known as one of the most difficult branches of Taekwondo, which is very close to an art. He commented in a humorous manner that given its historical root, the gold medal for Poomsae should have been won by a Korean athlete, but instead it was won by an Indonesian athlete. Nevertheless, he remains happy on the achievement. He also mentioned that Korea got the gold medal for Football, and all Asians were very happy to see it. In addition, during the Asian Games closing ceremony, Mr. Moon also watched a performance by Korean boyband singer Super Junior, which raised a sense of pride and touched the hearts of the entire Korean people.

Mr. Moon also introduced a very well-known television program in the Republic of Korea, entitled *Youn's Kitchen* which was shot on Lombok Island. This program is very popular, and one of the main characters is Youn Yuh-jung, a very legendary celebrity in Korea.

He then proceeded by introducing other Korean delegates in the room. He started from Hon. Mr. Ji Sang-wook, a member of parliament who is married to a former Korean popular actress. Mr. Ji is an MP from Bareunmirae Party, in which he serves as Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee. Mr. Moon said that he is the third important figure, who is also a future presidential candidate.

The next person sitting to Mr. Moon comes from the ruling party, Democratic Party of Korea (The Minjoo Party), who is a member of Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the Korean National Assembly. Therefore, he is considered as an expert on Korean Peninsula issues. His position in the Republic of Korea is at the same level of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The two other delegates who were present in the room were very important figures for Mr. Moon, as one of them because is a political and policy advisor, and a spokesperson of the Speaker of the National Assembly. While the other one is the Special Ambassador assigned from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Speaker of the National Assembly, and the director of international affairs.

Furthermore, Mr. Moon also expressed his condolences over the natural disaster in Lombok recently. At the time of the incident, all the people of the Republic of Korea were grieving and have delivered assistance to Indonesia.

He then proceeded to his statement by highlighting the previous presentation from the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo, that the Republic of Korea and Indonesia have established diplomatic relations since 1973. For 45 years, a close cooperation has been carried out in various fields. The new government of the Republic of Korea led by President Moon Jae-in puts the public

as priority, and wants to build a peaceful community for the welfare of the people. The President has also launched a policy called the New Southern Policy, in which the Republic of Korea places great importance on close relations with ASEAN, and Indonesia is the most important country in ASEAN.

Since the inauguration of President Moon Jae-in, he has chosen Indonesia as the first country to be visited among ASEAN countries. During his state visit last November, the two leaders agreed to enhance strategic partnership relations into a special strategic partnership relation. Recently, President Joko Widodo also made a reciprocal state visit to the Republic of Korea. All of this shows evidence that relations between the two countries are getting tighter.

He further said that before this visit, he also visited Indonesia one and a half years ago. The two visits from the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly to Indonesia within one-and-a-half-year period is the first time in the history of the two countries.

He was also very supportive, and was very pleased to have the opportunity to be able to meet each other more through various conferences, such as this MIKTA Speakers' Consultation, and the Eurasian Parliamentary meeting which will be held in Turkey.

Trade and investment between the two countries are getting higher, showed by the increasing amount of investment made by the Republic of Korea towards Indonesia as much as 80 percent compared to the previous year. Moreover, the trade volume between the two countries increases by 20 percent. Therefore, Mr. Moon asked for the support and great attention from the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, so that Korean companies such as Hyundai, Posco, or Lotte Chemical can operate smoothly in Indonesia.

Furthermore, he also shared that he once served as the Presidential Chief of Staff to the former president Roh Moo-hyun, in which they used four helicopter units from Indonesia at that time. He hopes that cooperation in the industrial sector can be increased to a higher level, such as cooperation in the development of military aircrafts, submarines and other advanced defense equipment system.

The number of inter-community exchanges between Indonesia and the Republic of Korea is around 580.000 people annually. It was also conveyed by the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives that there is a hope that Indonesian migrant workers who work in Korea would receive more attention and increase its additional quota. Indonesian migrant workers are highly valued in Korea, and get much appreciation because they are known for being diligent and discipline. He further said that he recently watched a program aired by an educational television station, roughly translated as "Going Far, Looking for a Father." While he was watching the program, he cried because the father was from Indonesia, while his children and wife visited Korea to meet with the father. The government of the Republic of Korea has promised that in addition to efforts in increasing the quota for Indonesian migrant workers, they will also continue to protect human rights of the migrant workers.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Moon appreciated Indonesia's efforts in increasing cooperation for five years since the MIKTA was established as a forum for cooperation between the middle power countries in 2013. This was the fourth time the speakers' consultation was held, and he saw many developments which could be achieved together because Indonesia plays a significant role.

3. Closing Statement

H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo gave a response regarding the investment of Hyundai cars. He stated that Indonesia is waiting for a bigger investment from Hyundai. Hyundai was once becoming the main vehicle of Indonesia, but sometime later it disappeared from the market and he heard the news that the Republic of Korea would make a massive investment again, and he believes will be certainly welcomed.

Mr. Soesatyo also welcomed the cooperation for developing military aircraft, and he hopes that such cooperation can be realized and developed soon. He further said that he has tried submarines made by the Republic of Korea owned by the Indonesian Navy, and there are several other submarines which are still in the making process. Concluding his statement, Mr. Soesatyo hopes that there will be a transfer of knowledge between the two countries in terms of submarines development.

Courtesy Call with the Deputy Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey

1. Statement of the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

The courtesy call between the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo, and the Deputy Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop, was started at 2:30pm. Opening his statement, Mr. Soesatyo conveyed his gratitude as this meeting had a great significance for the promotion of bilateral relations between Indonesia and Turkey, which was established in 1950. He believed that Turkey's participation at the MIKTA Speakers' Consultation meeting will contribute positively to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries.

Mr. Soesatyo also congratulated the appointment of Mr. Şentop as the Deputy Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. He wished that Mr. Şentop's election as the Deputy Speaker would promote and strengthen the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Turkey, especially in dealing with the current global challenges.

The Indonesian House of Representatives truly appreciates the strengthening of bilateral relation between Indonesia and Turkey, as showed in the bilateral cooperation in a number of factors, as well as reciprocal visits made at the executives, parliamentary, and people to people level. Mr. Soesatyo stated that he is optimistic that the bilateral relations between the two countries can be strengthened and expanded in the future, and he believes that the two parliaments can encourage and support their respective governments to strengthen the bilateral relations for the benefit of the people.

The two parliaments have also been enjoying very good relations and very good cooperation, as well as supporting each other in different international parliamentary forums such as the IPU (Inter-Parliamentary Union), the APA (Asian Parliamentary Assembly), and the PUIC (Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States). In particular, Mr. Soesatyo highlighted that the two parliaments remain consistent in the commitment to fight for the Palestinian cause, and to address various global crisis.

Going into the future, Mr. Soesatyo hopes that this inter-parliamentary cooperation in different international forum can be further strengthened, especially in supporting measures initiated by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA) in aiding and relief for the Palestinian people and refugees.

Indonesia and Turkey are two major Muslim predominant countries with democratic governance system. The two countries are the focal points in the development of moderate Islam as well as in the effort to build synergy in fighting against radicalism and counter-terrorism.

In defense sector, Indonesia also considers Turkey as one of its key and strategic partners. Mr. Soesatyo have also noted some development and collaboration in the defense industry, especially the cooperation between PT. Dirgantara Indonesia and Turkish Aerospace Industry, as well as cooperation between PT. Pindad Indonesia and Turkish FNSS Savunma Sistemleri. He believes it is very important for to be maintained, in order to maintain the sovereignty and to defend the respective countries.

Mr. Soesatyo also hopes that Indonesia and Turkey can have a full cooperation in fighting back the threats and foreign intervention aimed at restraining the rights to exercise and express their view as sovereign states.

In the economic sector, Mr. Soesatyo noted that based on the data collected by the Ministry of Trade, the total trade balance between Indonesia and Turkey has increased from 1,3 million USD in 2016 to 1,7 million USD in 2017. He hopes that this cooperation can be further strengthened, and the two countries can intensify their efforts to achieve the targeted bilateral trade volume of 5 billion USD by 2023. He further hopes that the Indonesia-Turkey Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IT CEPA) negotiations will be resolved together. Mr. Soesatyo further stated that he was also closely following the financial and exchange rate situation, and he certainly hopes that the global economy will recover soon.

Indonesia is currently developing a non-state budget investment scheme as a mean to finance public infrastructure projects without relying too much or burdening the government budget too much. He then invited Turkish investors to take part in the program and various projects in Indonesia, considering their success in managing investment through public-private partnership scheme in the construction of Turkish largest airport, the Istanbul New Airport.

Moreover, both Indonesia and Turkey have equally great concern and interest in Islamic economy. He hopes that in this opportunity, Turkey and Indonesia can strengthen cooperation in the development of global Islamic economy, especially to finance the various infrastructure development projects.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Soesatyo expressed his appreciation to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey for their active participation in MIKTA. He believes that this is actually one of the strategic efforts to provide innovative solution to current global issues, and to strengthen bilateral relations between our two countries. He also hopes that the Turkish Parliament can continue to support Indonesia in its MIKTA leadership in 2018.

2. Statement of the Deputy Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop)

H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop opening his statement by passing on the greetings from the Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly who was unable to attend the meeting due to scheduling, although he wished to be there. He believed that the 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation would be very successful and they were delighted to be in the broader relations with Indonesia. He also stated that before coming to this meeting, he has also spoke to the President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who asked Mr. Şentop to send his regards and greetings to President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla.

He then introduced the member of Turkish delegations, started from Hon. Mr. Erhan Usta, Chair of the Parliamentary Group of the Nationalist Movement Party; Hon. Mr. Mustafa Elitas, Member of the Industrial, Trade, Energy, Natural Resources, Information and Technology Commission; H.E. Mr. Burak Ali Karacan, the Turkish Ambassador; and Mr. Gokmen Toplu, Deputy Chair of the Turkish National Assembly's International Affairs.

He also conveyed his wishes for God's peace and blessings on those who lost their life on the subsequent earthquake in Lombok Island, and his condolences to their families and all of Indonesian people. He also wishes speedy recovery for the wounded and overall situation in Lombok.

Indonesia is the 4th largest country by population, the largest Muslim democracy, and the 16th largest economy in the world. Turkey has considered Indonesia to be an important, strategic, and reliable partner in the region. As two strategic partners, Turkey hopes to further strengthen the economic relations, especially Islamic Economy which is one of the areas of concern for Turkey, which is expected to strengthen future global economic system cooperation and counterterrorism.

Rooted in history, the relations between the two countries are based on solidarity, friendship, and good cooperation. When President Joko Widodo visited Turkey in July, the visit had contributed significantly to the bilateral relations between the two countries. Agreements signed during visits and offers of cooperation with the private sector have increased the context of relations between the two countries.

Political relations between the two countries also continue to improve over time. For future cooperation, Mr. Şentop stated that cooperation in education is an important area to consider. Since 1992, Turkey we have offered scholarships and currently have reached 810 Indonesian students, and 90 students in the past year.

He then informed that Turkey will be hosting the Eurasian Parliaments Speakers Meeting on 8–11 October 2018 in Antalya. The forum will be the highest-level participation event that is very important for Turkey, where there will be at least more than 50 Parliamentary Speakers and Deputy Speakers from various countries to attend the forum. Previously, Speaker of the Turkish National Assembly, H.E. Mr. İsmail Kahraman visited Indonesia in May 2016. Turkey has also received H.E. Mr. Fahri Hamzah, Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives in September 2017, and also H.E. Mr. Agus Hermanto, Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives who visited the Turkish Parliament last year.

Furthermore, Mr. Şentop also hopes for the success of the general elections which will be held by Indonesia in 2019. He hopes that democracy in Indonesia will continue to increase along with the success of the elections.

Turkey has detected 11 schools affiliated with terrorist organizations. These organizations disguised themselves in the field of education to schools. Its existence threatens the security of many countries, including Indonesia. He said that these organization also carried out bombing at the Turkish parliament building. Mr. Şentop understands that Indonesia has taken important steps to fight terrorism organizations to their roots, and for that Turkey is grateful. Currently, there are foundations which have taken over troubled schools in various countries, and built positive bilateral relations between these countries with Turkey. In addition, what concerns Turkey is that students in those schools should not be victims of major efforts against terrorism.

Turkey and Indonesia often have the similar perspective in many aspects related to the international agenda. Both countries have close cooperation in many multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations, G20, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation, and MIKTA. Mr. Şentop is also aware of the frequent similarity of views on all multilateral platforms. Therefore, he feels that cooperation between the two countries needs to be intensified on global issues such as anti-terrorism, the development of civilization, and issues related to the Middle East and the future of the global economy. As a democratic Muslim country, the political power of the two countries needs to be built together in a sense of solidarity and sharing experiences.

Another cooperation which also needs to be improved is within the ASEAN framework. Indonesia's important role in ASEAN and being the home of the ASEAN Secretariat is an important fact for Turkey. In addition, Turkey greatly appreciates Indonesia's support for including Turkey as an ASEAN dialogue partner.

As for the victims who fall from Palestinian civilians by Israel, and Indonesia's reaction to this action has showed the world that our Muslim families in Palestine are not alone. He stated that although there are countries that do not care about Indonesia's efforts, the election of Indonesia as a Non-Permanent Member of the UN Security Council for 2019–2020 will be a significant contribution to the problems that occur in Palestine.

In terms of cooperation within the OIC forum, Turkey regretted the difficulties faced by certain countries to participate in the OIC Extraordinary Summit for Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif on 6–7 March 2016 in Jakarta. The delegation faced difficulties to enter Indonesia, even though it had received an official invitation letter from the OIC Secretary. Turkey hoped that Indonesia at that time could take a more constructive approach which was in-line with OIC regulations and practices.

Furthermore, Turkey is quite happy to witness the development of the Indonesian economy with its natural resource wealth, economic stability, and the dynamics of relations between the two countries. Mr. Şentop believes that this economic success will continue in the future. The development of trade relations between the two countries is also increasing. As it has been said earlier, in 2017 the bilateral trade volume reached 1.7 million USD. However, the trade balance is still more profitable for Indonesia, therefore, Turkey's main target is to exceed the 5 million USD level in the near future.

The involvement of the private sector will certainly strengthen relations between the two countries. Mr. Şentop believes that economic cooperation will increase along with the commitment of the Turkish Government represented by Recep Akdağ, Deputy Prime Minister at that time who attended the joint economic commission meeting on 11 October 2017 in Jakarta. Since that meeting, various economic, trade, infrastructure, and tourism partnerships have continued to be discussed by the two countries. Infrastructure developments undertaken by Turkey are not only for projects in Central Asia, but also in Africa. He hopes that cooperation in the field of infrastructure development in Indonesia will be realized immediately.

In addition, Mr. Şentop stated that Turkish Airlines flights are also very important in strengthening trade cooperation. The Turkish Parliament hopes that there will be an increase in the number of flights from Istanbul to Jakarta. He noted several problems which are still faced by Turkish Airlines are the problem of immigration, and the long flight delays.

Before concluding his statement, Mr. Şentop raised the problem in Rohingya. Since 25 August 2017, security forces in Myanmar have carried out systematic and disproportionate violence on Rohingya citizens. Around 700.000 Rohingyas must become refugees in Bangladesh, and it is difficult to get a sense of security until they return safely, voluntarily, and with dignity to their home in Myanmar. He stated that the international community must act quickly to find the right solution to this crisis. Regarding humanitarian assistance, Mr. Şentop affirmed that Turkey will continue to provide support until humanitarian assistance can reach the region.

3. Closing Statement

Mr. Soesatyo expressed his desire to attend the upcoming 3rd Eurasian Parliament Speakers Meeting in Antalya, Turkey. Furthermore, he also assured Mr. Şentop to not be worried about terrorism, as Indonesia has anti-terrorism laws and there is no place for terrorism in Indonesia.

Courtesy Call with **the Deputy President of the Australian Senate**

1. Statement of the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

The courtesy call with the Australian Senate Deputy President, H.E. Ms. Sue Lines, began at 3:00 pm. During the meeting, the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives informed that the Indonesian House of Representatives had formed a Bilateral Cooperation Group with the Australian Parliament and had made friendly visits in 2017.

Australia, besides as one of the closest neighboring countries, is also Indonesia's strategic partner. The Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives believes that the two countries will always prioritize mutual interests in building bilateral cooperation. He will always support efforts to strengthen the Indonesia-Australia bilateral cooperation.

He also supports the strengthening of Indonesia-Australia bilateral cooperation in the fields of maritime security, counter-terrorism, and other various fields of cooperation.

The House of Representatives also appreciates the cooperation between the two countries which initiated the Bali Process Ministerial and Business Forum 2018 meeting, which was held in Bali last August, which focused on the eradication of human trafficking and modern slavery.

2. Statement of the Deputy President of the Australian Senate (H.E. Ms. Sue Lines)

The Deputy President of the Australian Senate expressed her gratitude for the hospitality that has been given to her and the representative of Australian Embassy in Bali. She further stated that she is a Senator from Western Australia, and is currently entrusted as the Australian Senate's Deputy President. As usual, as an Australian, she has often been to Bali for vacation, besides visiting Java and Lombok. Likewise, she said that most Indonesians often visit Australia for vacation. She also mentioned that flights from Perth to Denpasar are even shorter than the flights from Perth to Canberra.

Several months ago, as part of the Bilateral Cooperation Group, several members of the Indonesian Parliament visited the Australian Parliament in Canberra. She highlighted that she has been waiting to attend the MIKTA meeting, and believes that bilateral relations between Indonesia and Australia are very important for both countries. There is a belief that together, the two countries can play an important role in the region to promote peace and cooperation. There are many similarities between the two countries, and Indonesia is one of Australia's closest neighbors. Concluding her statement, H.E. Lines stated that she looks forward to having fruitful discussions with all MIKTA delegates in the next two days.

Opening Session

The 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation forum was commenced by an opening remark from H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo, Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives on 16 September 2018, at 10:00 am in Tampaksiring Palace, Bali.

On his opening remark, Mr. Soesatyo expressed his gratitude for the presence of the Speakers and Deputy Speakers of the MIKTA Member States Parliament at this fourth consultative meeting. He informed all participants that the Mexican Parliament was represented by the Mexican Ambassador to Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Armando Gonzalo Alvarez, who attended and observed the course of the forum.

He then began by welcoming the delegates to Tampaksiring Palace, and explaining the brief history of its establishment as the only presidential palace that was built after Indonesia's independence. He hoped that the beautiful scenery, the cool air, and the peaceful ambience in this palace would help the delegates to ensure the smooth running of their discussion in addressing issues of common interests.

MIKTA was established when the world was changing very rapidly. The new global issues keep on emerging, including in the financial and economy, security, sustainable development, and other sectors. They also bring new challenges to maintain the stability

and prosperity of international community. The dissemination of global powers and the presence of non-state actors also promote the ramification against effectiveness of global governance. Hence, the world needs to promote a renewed and innovative partnership to address these challenges.

Mr. Soesatyo stated that as a group of middle power countries, MIKTA has the opportunity to strengthen global governance to address the international dynamics. Currently, MIKTA has seven main priorities, including: i) Counter-terrorism and security; ii) Trade and economic cooperation; iii) Energy; iv) Sustainable development; v) Gender equality; vi) Peacekeeping; as well as vii) Good governance and democracy.

As an effort to find solution upon those problems, the 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation is convened under the theme "Creating Peace and Prosperity: The Role of Parliament." The parliaments, through MIKTA Speakers' Consultation are trying to support MIKTA's vision by building collective consensus on this priority issues of MIKTA. In this occasion, we will discuss 4 main issues, namely:

- i) **Creative Industries to Support Inclusive Economic Growth**, which will be led by the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly. Creative industries that combine creative ideas with technology to develop traditional industries have managed to build new market and new job opportunities. Creative Industries have brought a new era in business. The success of Korean creative industry that has gained international reputation inspires us to develop this sector.
- ii) **Maintaining Peace and Security: Empowering the UN**, which will be chaired by the Deputy Speaker of the Turkish Parliament. Turkey has been long urged for the reform of the UN Security Council. Conflicts and wars that are currently happening in some parts of the world have forced people to leave their houses. The world is now intended to intensify their effort to resolve the crisis as soon as possible. The role of the UN, especially the Security Council become ineffective whenever the crisis is not directly related to the 5 permanent members of the Security Council. Therefore, the idea to reform the global mechanism UN and its Security Council should be seriously considered.
- iii) **The Role of Women in Peace and Security** under the leadership of the Deputy President of the Australian Senate. In terms of peace and security, Australia has developed an Australian National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2012–2018. Women's participation is crucial to achieve and maintain peace. UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security which was issued in 2000 reaffirmed the important role of women in preventing and resolving conflict, as well as promoting the role of women in maintaining peace. This resolution also urged all parties to protect women against human rights violation and to ensure that they get equal and non-discriminatory access and services.
- iv) **Maritime Cooperation for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity** which will be chaired by Indonesia. Maritime cooperation is seen as a very strategic partnership for Indonesia. Our sea has tremendous potential to promote the prosperity for the people. The seas should not only be seen as a trade and transportation route, but it should also be seen as sources of resources that can promote the prosperity of our people. The 5 members of MIKTA have territories that include sea and oceans; therefore, maritime empowerment becomes relevant for growth, prosperity, and stable development for countries. Maritime also brings different kind of challenges,

transnational crime, including illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUUF) and other challenges. MIKTA maritime cooperation will significantly increase our maritime development potential for sustainable development, and prosperity of our respective countries.

Concluding his opening remark, Mr. Soesatyo conveyed his hope that this consultative forum will be a platform to share views in order to gain better understanding on how parliament from different countries see global challenges and different issues. He also hopes that this meeting could help building consensus from common interests and provide constructive roles in overseeing and supporting the respective governments to implement the MIKTA's vision, as a bridge-builder to connect the mitigation of different interests between developing and developed countries. He then declared the 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation to be officially opened.



Session I

Creative Industries to Support Inclusive Economic Growth

The Session I on “Creative Industries to Support Inclusive Economic Growth” was chaired by the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly, H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang. This session started from 10:15 to 11:15 at the Tampaksiring Palace, Bali.

Introductory Remark from the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang)

H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang began his presentation by expressing his gratitude for the hospitality, and congratulate the very successful hosting of the 2018 Asian Games. He believed that event has brought the people of Asian nations together. It has provided an especially touching experience for the Korean People, since the two Koreas was being a united team in the key events under the name of Unified Korea.

He highlighted that since the global financial crisis, most OECD countries have seen an increase in their citizen's income. However, disparity of income and opportunity has aggravated, with a rapid increase of wealth and quality of life among so-called high earners, in contrast to wage stagnation affecting those in the low-income bracket. This has led to polarization in many societies. Countries need to make more policy efforts, so that growth ends up benefiting low-income earners with real improvement in their quality of life. The current circumstances called for inclusive growth, which involve all actors of society in the process of economic growth to be shared among all members of society. He believes that it is the right balance between growth and distribution. In the wake of the global financial crisis, OECD, G20, and other international bodies turned to inclusive growth as a solution to the issue of inequality.

Furthermore, Mr. Moon emphasized that digital transformation has brought about the fastest pace of change in our history. Barriers between industries are fallen fast, with hyper-convergence, hyper-connectivity, and hyper-intelligence. In this era, he believes that it is difficult to evade the tide of the fourth industrial revolution.

Artificial intelligence and technological convergence will result in fundamental change, with a tremendous impact on the overall industrial structure, resulting both challenges and opportunities. This technological evolution is expected to enhance productivity in an unprecedented rate and scale. On the other hand, Mr. Moon showed that there are rising concerns over adverse impacts on unemployment and inequality. He then stated that now is the time that we need to put together our expertise and wisdom to maximize benefits and minimize negative consequences.

Creativity-based innovation is an essential element in our efforts to ride the wave of the fourth industrial revolution. Creative ideas and new technologies hold a key in the instrument of the industrial revolution emanate creative ideas and new technology hold a key in industrial revolution. However, if we do not provide equal opportunity to participate in the process of innovation and the products of innovation are not distributed fairly, we will not be able to ensure sustainable growth in the long term.

As we are faced with rapid and drastic changes in our society, Mr. Moon found it very meaningful to gather with other parliamentary leaders on the framework of MIKTA, and put together the wisdom of the MIKTA countries on inclusive growth based upon creativity and innovation.

He then explained that the Republic of Korea has the honor of retaining the top position in the Bloomberg's Innovation Index for 5 years in a row, starting from 2014. He believes it is the recognition of Korea's efforts and achievements in generating new markets by combining ideas and technologies. Mr. Moon stated the need to expand the horizon of inclusive growth, based upon what we have achieved so far. He also mentioned the need to build upon consensus on the type of society they want to pursue, and undertake efforts to move in that direction. The Republic of Korea has found the answer to this challenge in the paradigm of people-centered economy.

People-centered economy starts from people. It pursues inclusive prosperity; which benefits are shared by all citizens. Mr. Moon stated that it is also in-line with his own philosophy — inclusive prosperity bridges the gap between generations, regions, and income levels, and put the people first. He believes that it is the direction that we need to take as a country. In this context, he also reiterated the values of shared benefits, harmonious society, and humane society.

People-centered economy for inclusive growth is made up of three pillars which generates synergistic effects:

- i) The first pillar is income-driven growth. It refers to the virtuous cycle of growth and distribution created by decent jobs and higher household income. OECD, WEF, and other leading international organizations share a common understanding that inequality in income and distribution is likely to have a negative impact on economic growth. They thus recommend the implementation of concrete policy measures for inclusive growth; such as efforts to raise income of middle class, and reduce poverty.
- ii) The second pillar is innovative growth. Income-driven growth is a policy on the demand side, whereas innovative growth is a growth driver on the supply side. In the rapidly changing era of the fourth industrial revolution, innovation often to prevail in society matters significant.
- iii) The last pillar is fair economy. We need to have fair rules in place for all economic actors. All these actors should be compensated fairly and proportioned to their contribution.

In addition, Mr. Moon implied that sustainable inclusive growth can only be achieved when we put fair economy as a solid foundation stone, and use income-driven growth and innovation growth as building blocks. He said that we cannot prepare for the future if inclusive growth is not strengthened by innovation, and innovative growth will not be sustainable if we disregard the values of people.

He then stated that it is now the time for Parliament to come forward, and put the analogy as there is no point in drafting a perfect movie scenario, if we do not start the production process. Growth through inclusion and innovation can touch the life of the people only through legislation in parliament.

Furthermore, Mr. Moon explained the three visions of their parliament, as put on the blue print of Korean National Assembly, which are being a cooperative and consultative parliament, a competent parliament, and a future-oriented parliament. He then explained that in July this year, the three major parties of the National Assembly agreed to pass a legislative proposal on regulations to support innovative growth and establish a task force to deal with legislation of people's livelihood. This task force is considering legislation aims to ease regulations in sectors that can drive new industries, such as online banking.

He stated that Parliament needs to be fast and flexible in reforming regulations, and support the development of new technologies to contribute for the establishment of an open innovation ecosystem led by the private sector. Industrial and technological innovation is important, but there is one thing that we should not forget when talking about innovation, that is the people. Innovation should be for the people in its objective, process, and result. It should be by the people and for the people, otherwise it cannot go far and lasts long.

Lastly, Mr. Moon also emphasized the importance of cooperation between countries in tackling inequality and gaps at the global level. Inclusive growth is not just about issues within a nation. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which was global leaders adopted in 2015, also highlights the importance of inclusive, just, and sustainable development. Countries are moving forward to implement the goals with a prescriptive definition of "leave no one behind." He believes that when the MIKTA countries work together to leave no country and no one behind and on the path of growth, the horizon of inclusive growth can be expanded further and the fruits of growth can be doubled or even tripled.

Mr. Moon concluded his statement with one of his favorite proverbs, which says "If you want to go fast, go alone. But if you want to go far, go together." He reiterated that the 21st century is the age of going together, and that we can benefit more when we share. We will be able to live and enrich an enjoyable life when we share with others, and leave no one behind. He hopes that this MIKTA meeting will also be used as a platform to learn from each other's experience, and identify ways of promoting cooperation on inclusive growth and innovation.

Response from the Deputy Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop)

H.E. Mustafa Şentop noted that the term of "creative economy" have been widely heard in the last twenty years. This concept is also known as the "cultural industry"

or “creative industry” which includes various activities ranging from art and cultural architecture, crafts, design, fashion, film, software, interactive games, printed products, to radio and television. The market share of creative economy has exceeded 3 percent in the world, and employs nearly around 30 million people worldwide.

Building on Turkey’s long history in the field of culture and arts, the share of culture and creative industry has increased and improved the national economy. Turkey is now continuing their efforts to harmonize the intellectual property legislation with existing arrangements in the European Union. The Turkish Patent Office continues to conduct a number of projects, cooperate and make agreements with the EU Intellectual Property Office and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Istanbul has even been designated as a cultural and artistic capital in 2010. Inclusive development is carried out by strengthening the creative economy sector, and Turkey encourages other cities to be included in the UNESCO’s cultural heritage lists.

Mr. Şentop highlighted another area of art that has become the pride of Turkey, which is Turkish television and film series with a production capacity capable of increasing the export value of up to USD 200 million. Aside from being a significant domestic economy booster, the television series also serves as a positive image for Turkey. As with certain country’s serials which aired in other countries, from time to time there were several Turkish series that became a favorite in other countries. For instance, the Brazilian soap opera was once very popular in Turkey, and was later replaced by the Mexican telenovela. While Turkish television series are primarily followed with great interest in the Balkan and the Middle East countries. A few months ago, on a visit to a remote town of Livno in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was a female high school student who could speak Turkish, and turned out she learns only from the Turkish television series.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Şentop said he is hopeful that Turkish creative industry products, including television and serial broadcasts aired in Indonesia and in other MIKTA member countries could be beneficial and expand social cooperation between countries.

Response from the Deputy President of the Australian Senate (H.E. Ms. Sue Lines)

The Deputy President of the Australian Senate, H.E. Ms. Sue Lines mentioned that in April 2018, she had the opportunity to lead the Australian delegation to Korea and saw the three pillars that have been stated by the Chair of Korean National Assembly, while visiting a factory with an extraordinary technology. The Australian delegation at that time also had a discussion with representatives from the Korean Institute for Health and Social Affairs on issues regarding ageing population, as well as saw the innovation in Sejong City.

She stated that Australia considers creative industry to be an evolving mix of traditional and new sectors, such as what has been mentioned by Mr. Şentop about the importance of culture, design, publishing, advertising, graphic design, fashion, performing art, architecture, media, and music. The economic importance of Australia’s national creative economy is significant. In the same way that Mr. Şentop has mentioned

about the TV series, Australian television is followed very closely in the UK, particularly in the genre of drama and other television shows. In England, we could hear young people using Australian colloquial language as part of their everyday speech.

Creative industry is a part of the emerging services economy in Australia, contributing more to the economy in terms of employment than we would normally expect. During the period of 2008–2009, creative industry contributed to Australia's GDP more than traditional industry, such as agriculture and fisheries. The industries that contribute most to an increase in GDP activities are design and fashion, broadcasting – whether electronic or digital media, and film.

Furthermore, The Deputy President of the Australian Senate brought up the intangible satisfaction that people feel, and certainly that she feels as an Australian when seeing any Australian television, radio, music, design, media, writing, and architecture being shared and appreciated by others — when people are able to see Australian culture and values being reflected through those mediums. It gives people a warm feeling to acknowledge their culture and tradition.

She also stated that through creative industries, we can build a great cultural understanding and goodwill, as sharing is an important element of our international collaboration. The creative industries also define who we are as a nation, and we can show the world about our identity and historical journey as a country. In the context of Australia, she said whether it is through their nation's first people and ancient culture which is the oldest continuing culture on earth, or whether through the new and modern Australian digital design.

H.E. Ms. Lines also regarded creative industry as the world's window on Australia's identity. In terms of international collaboration, the Australian government is proud to support and promote creative industry. Their Departments are working on new creative economic frameworks which promote development of this sector in Australia. Additionally, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs are also looking at new strategies to promote this sector internationally. She also stated that Australia runs a number of programs to promote understanding of Australia's creative industry, including the current flagship program, a large-scale cultural festival program which runs in different country. For instance, in 2015 they ran the program in Turkey, while this year they just ran it in Japan. She also stated that Australia will take a very ambitious and new approach in 2019 to run the program across all of the ten ASEAN countries.

Lastly, Australia also runs a specific program which promotes Australian creative expertise and experience across the globe. They run a number of programs throughout bilateral foundations and councils, such as the Australia-Indonesia Institute, the Australia-Korea Foundation, and the Council on Australia-Latin America Relations.

Response from the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo began his statement by saying that the creative economy and creative industry are two concepts closely related to each other. The development of this area is being highly promoted, as creative industry has become one of the fastest growing economic sectors that guide us to the new business era, in-line with the new era of education. He was also thankful for the presentations delivered by

other members of MIKTA parliaments on creative economy that supports inclusive economy.

He explained that in order to support development of creative industry, the Indonesian House of Representatives supports the financing scheme through state budget, such as the micro-credit for people (KUR), amounted to 13,6 trillion IDR and ultra-micro credit (KUMI) with the amount of 1,5 trillion IDR. This program is being run to ensure the economic inclusiveness, including in the creative economy sector.

Indonesia sees that support to start up creative economy, small scale and businesses need to be improved. One of the things that the government need to support is raising awareness of the creative industry actors on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). He further explained that without the IPR protection such as trademarks and copyrights, the creative works are at risk of piracy and manipulated to be sold under a different brand. Better methods and expanded audience targets for IPR dissemination are also needed to improve their understanding on IPR.

The Indonesian House of Representatives is currently trying to improve the capacity of the creative industry players and their skills, and having the skills formally recognized through training and economic empowerment. This is important, so that the creative industry players can compete in the globalized economy. Those efforts are aimed to create inclusivity in the creative economy.

Every country may have their own definition and method in building their respective creative industry. Nevertheless, Mr. Soesatyo believes that everyone can all agree that creative industries have significant potential to contribute to the national economy and national economic growth. He stated that during this forum, he hoped that every delegate can share their experiences in supporting and promoting creative industries in their respective countries.

Mr. Soesatyo further explained that in Indonesia, creative industries are popularly known as “creative economy.” He stated that the it creates the added value which goes beyond economic sense. It also creates values socially, culturally, and environmentally. From year to year, Indonesia’s creative economy performance steadily increases. He then mentioned that in 2016 alone, this sector contributed 7,44 percent of Indonesia’s GDP.

Indonesia has established a special agency called the Creative Economy Agency, to oversee the development of creative economy. It has strategic objectives in the area of growing the GDP from creative economy, creating employment opportunity, and contributing to Indonesia’s export. He mentioned that there are 16 sub-sectors in creative economy in Indonesia, which are digital apps and gaming, architecture, interior design, visual communication design, product design, fashion, film-animation and video, photography, artisanal crafts, culinary, music, publishing, advertising, performing arts, fine arts, television, and radio.

In order to promote the creative industry further, as the Chair of MIKTA for 2018 Indonesia has chosen a theme of fostering creative economy and contributing to the global peace for various MIKTA’s meeting. In-line with that theme, Indonesia held the MIKTA expert meeting on inclusive digital economy hub, and organized the MIKTA Start-Up Fest. Those forums were expected to be networking platforms between players of creative industries in our respective countries. He also announced that Indonesia host the World Conference on Creative Economy in November 2018. Lastly, he hopes that all MIKTA member states can participate in that upcoming conference, so that we can learn from each other to develop our creative industries.

Closing Statement from the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang)

H.E. Mr. Moon thanked all MIKTA parliament leaders for their responses and presentations on supports that are being provided to the creative industry in their respective countries. He then officially closed the Session I by highlighting the common ground among all MIKTA parliament leaders regarding the importance of inclusive growth, and how to connect the solution for inclusive economy through the creative industry.



Session II Maintaining Peace and Security: Empowering the UN

The Session II on “Maintaining Peace and Security: Empowering the UN” was chaired by the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Turkey, H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop. This session started from 11:15 to 12:15 at the Tampaksiring Palace, Bali.

Introductory Remark from the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Turkey (H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop)

H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop began his remark by stating that in diplomacy, Parliament reflects the voice of the people as their representative to the world. He highlighted that the existence of parliamentary leaders in this meeting is none other than to provide the future generations with better legacy, by creating common solution to global challenges.

Mr. Şentop then explained that the United Nations (UN) was founded in the aftermath of the World War II, on the basis of challenges and conditions at that time. This international organization continues to be the sole global platform where all countries in the world to find solutions to various problems faced by humanity. Considering those initial and important objectives, he stated that the UN today is increasingly lagging behind in adapting to challenges and developments in the global scale.

The UN has common goals such as realizing worldwide sustainable peace, strengthening the culture of coexistence to live together in peace, and bolstering the level of prosperity in a fair way which benefit all humanity. Based on this framework, the UN is expected to encourage citizens’ solidarity in solving various global problems of poverty, epidemics, climate change, discrimination, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to produce global solutions to address those challenges.

However, Mr. Şentop highlighted that currently the UN is considered unable to fulfil those responsibilities. He hopes this situation does not escalate to the level which may create the crisis of legitimacy and even existential crisis. There is still hope that the UN will remain a place to find useful solutions for all humanity. In the era of

multilateralism, the UN must accomplish its mandates by ensuring good governance on its body, and willing to strengthen its potential.

He then stated how the world witnesses the UN Security Council which has significant power reaches bottlenecks due to the power balance. The recent events in Palestine has proved that the UN Security Council is unable to carry out its main functions and generate solutions. The five permanent members are still seen using their veto rights for their narrow national interests. The costs are the loss of millions of lives, and international system risks losing its legitimacy and stability. The inertia shown by the UN Security Council in global tragedies such as in Ukraine and Myanmar in recent years can no longer be tolerated by the international community. He then emphasized that the Security Council should be transformed to be a more democratic, transparent, and fair structure, as well as able to provide intervention in times of crisis.

In this regard, Turkey has made various efforts to realize the desires of UN reform, as the UN is a multilateral platform that is greater than just the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. On one hand, Turkey supports the UN Secretary-General for reforming the UN system, on the other hand Turkey is always ready to consult, coordinate, and cooperate with every citizen and each member of the international community.

Mr. Şentop reminded the forum that there was in fact a similar international platform formed after the World War I in early 1920, the League of Nations, which was established following the Paris Peace Conference. However, the structure created at that time with the post-WW I coalition was unable to prevent the WW II. The League of Nations was later dissolved in 1944, and subsequently, in 1945 the UN was formed. Similarly, the UN was formed on the basis of post-WW II condition, which provides veto rights to five countries that were the victorious powers in the war. The old structure was made in accordance with the conditions in 1945, and of course at this time it must be reformed in accordance with the development of current world conditions. The UN was initially consisted of 53 states which now has reached 193 member-states, and the world has changed so much. For instance, at the beginning of its formation, there were still many countries that were not yet independent. There are more regional actors have also emerged at this time. Considering the various global dynamics since its establishment, an international platform such as the UN should function by recognizing the rule of law and legality.

He then mentioned that there are many UN Resolution that have been passed in relation to Israel, but many have not been issued because of the veto from the United States. There are also many resolutions relating to Israel and Jerusalem which are not abided by Israel, while the international community has not shown determination to oversee it. In the early 1990s, in relation with US intervention to Iraq, as it also did with Iraq, by using the UN Resolution compliance as the justification. He then stated that if there are rules, principles, and resolutions which are adopted by the UN and going to be implemented across the world, they should be conducted fairly.

Turkey lies in the heart of a region that has experienced a lot of conflicts. Peace resolution is needed as a precondition for security and development. As part of a peaceful resolution, Turkey has been very active in demonstrating contribution on international platforms, especially the UN. Turkey's main principle in its foreign policy is "peace at home, peace in the world." Turkey has also taken steps to address regional and global crisis, as well as foster cooperation with other countries. He also stated that Turkey also

places its people at the heart of all policies and initiatives, in-line with the current UN General Assembly focus to bring world body closer to the people, and make the UN relevant to all people.

Entering the eighth year of the Syrian conflict, Turkey believes that the prolonged conflict has resulted in enormous losses and distraction the world has ever witnessed since the WW II. Currently, Turkey welcomes 3.5 million Syrian refugees. As a part of crisis resolution and in efforts to maintain stability, Turkey provides language education and training, as well as creates employment opportunities for the refugees. Turkey believes that education is the foundation of sustainable development and is aligned with the SDGs agenda.

Mr. Şentop believes that the need for peaceful conflict resolution is greater than ever. In this regard, mediation is an important tool and Turkey actively contributes to raise international awareness of diplomacy and mediation. Since 2010, Turkey and Finland have proposed peaceful mediation as an alternative to conflict resolution. There were four resolutions on peaceful mediation agreed at the UN as part of this initiative. Turkey and Finland became joint-leaders of the Group of Friends of Mediation which has 48 member-states and 8 international institutions.

He then informed the forum the closest agenda on mediation is during the UN-GA, in which Turkish Foreign Minister will hold a mediation meeting as its sideline. Moreover, their activities related to mediation are not limited to cooperation with the UN alone. Turkey also encourages efforts to develop mediation capacity within other institutions such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). The OIC, according to him, is the second largest organization after the UN in terms of geographical area and population.

Concluding his remark, Mr. Şentop reiterated that Turkey will continue to play a leading role in the mediation activities within global platforms, as well as fostering cooperation with other countries, including Spain, on The Alliance of Civilizations Initiative (AoC) which became a UN initiative upon its endorsement by the Secretary-General. Turkey also encourages social innovations as a shared political commitment to combat prejudice, misperception, polarization, defamation, marginalization, xenophobia, which results in the emergence of extremism. Turkey also deplores Islamophobia which continues to increase in Europe and the US. He then closed his speech by stating that all mediation and resolution efforts through dialogue, harmony and cooperation between nations, cultures and civilizations will contribute to the world peace.

Response from the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang)

Before conveying his response, H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang commended the remark from Mr. Şentop, which he compared to a comprehensive lecture in International Law. He stated that the world today has been disrupted by conflicts and terrorism across the world, that continuously threaten global peace and security. The prolonged war in Syria and the violent conflict in Gaza strip are examples of continuing conflicts, resulting in the large number of civilians losing their life or being displaced. Other concern is the

restless act of terrorism by extremist groups such as ISIS, causing too many innocent casualties around the world.

Over the years, members of MIKTA countries have worked together and being committed in responding the challenges of violent extremism. A prime example is the MIKTA Foreign Ministry Meeting which denounces the attacks in Istanbul and Surabaya, and adopted a joint-statement in a number of times in response to violent extremism.

However, Mr. Moon emphasized that violent terrorist act against peace should never stand in our way of ongoing efforts and cooperation to prevent terrorism. Increasing conflicts and terrorism around the world causing new security threats. In order to respond to them more effectively, he stated that cooperation among nations is insufficient. Close cooperation and coordination with the international society is called for to the UN, a global organization with legitimacy and authority in carrying out duties related to the international peace. The UN drives rules necessary to respond to invasions by potential hostile forces or new forms of terrorism, as a continued effort to contribute to peace and security. An excellent example of its achievements is the establishment of non-proliferation as an important value for the international society, through the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency). The demand for UN peacekeeping forces is increasing significantly, to respond to new forms of conflicts and terrorism which have emerged since the end of Cold War.

Mr. Moon highlighted that the Republic of Korea also strives to contribute to international peace and security, and strengthen the cooperation with the UN by dispatching peacekeeping operations among other efforts. In addition to UN, the Republic of Korea is also active at the Peace-Building Commission (PBC) for conflict reconstruction and prevention, and continue to actively work for greater goal. Last year they acted as the Chair for PBC, and this year they are contributing as the Vice-Chair. He said that the Republic of Korea will continue their effort to bring the concept of sustainable peace to the heart of the UN discussions — a concept he thinks is more proactive than the maintenance of peace.

Despite such efforts over the years, Mr. Moon realized that UN's journey towards peace and security remains a long one. The primary responsibility and authority for the maintenance of international peace and security are bestowed upon the UN Security Council. However, due to internal limitations, the UN collective safety guarantee function is not very effective. The current structure of the UNSC with five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members has low representation, transparency, and accountability. It thus generates confrontations and the use of veto power has hindered its effective respond to conflicts and disputes. The UNSC failed to respond with timeliness to the civil wars in Bosnia and Rwanda, as a result of which hundreds of thousands of innocent people were massacred. In order to reform the laxity of the UNSC, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan called a proposal reform plan for UNSC in December 2004. However, there were stark differences and positions between countries, core issues to increase the number of permanent members were not identified, and little progress have been made since. The prolonged war in Syria clearly views the deadlock of the UNSC and how it failed to produce an effective mediation plan.

In order to achieve international peace and security to the UN, Mr. Moon believes that international community must succeed a new reform of the UNSC that can

incorporate the changing international landscape. In other words, the UNSC must be more democratic, responsible, and execute its authority in a more effective manner. Mr. Moon added that this was why he appreciate this important meeting, to frankly discuss the possible reform of the UNSC among members of MIKTA countries.

Mr. Moon stated that whether to increase the number of both permanent and non-permanent members, or increase only the number of non-permanent members through regular election, are difficult questions that have impeded the reformation of UNSC. Moreover, in the 72nd Inter-governmental Negotiations on UNSC Reform held in June this year, differences were identified and negotiations differed for further discussion following the meeting. This showed how difficult this challenge is in reality.

In this context, he highlighted that Parliaments have abundant experience in gathering divergence views and difficult questions. He believes that Parliaments of MIKTA countries can play a meaningful role in this process, as there are no other institutions which have richer experience in the matters of representation, transparency, and accountability than the legislative body. He then added that in the conflicting interests among emerging powers and the UNSC, there is no organization more fit to fulfil the bridging role for the international committee than the partnership among middle-power countries, in which MIKTA can play its role. Sharing information on diplomatic and security situation among each member country, and engaging in a continued discussion will help enhance mutual understanding. This will enable us to create a common perspective within MIKTA for the reform of the UNSC.

Furthermore, the UN's mission to achieve international peace and security also has contributed to a long the history in the Republic of Korea. The UNSC decision to maintain peace and security was the UNSC Resolution 82, which opposed the invasion of South Korea by North Korea in 1950. The Republic of Korea can never forget the dispatch of troops and provision of supplies by MIKTA member countries during the Korean War. Today, the UN continues to consistently express interest and support further efforts to achieve complete denuclearization, as well as build permanent peace at the Korean Peninsula. He hopes that the UN will be able to undergo continuous reform and capacity building to reflects the demands of international society, and play greater role in the attainment of world peace.

Mr. Moon then asked for supports from other MIKTA member countries on the Korean Peninsula issue. On September 2018, in Pyongyang, they will hold the 3rd Inter-Korean Summit, led by the President Moon Jae-in administration. Previously, April 27 was the turning point which has dramatically transformed from the conflict of Korean Peninsula into a process of peace and dialogue. On September 14, the Republic of Korea opened its first Inter-Korean Liaison Office in Kaesong, North Korea. He added that the Korean Peninsula is the world's only remnant of the Cold War. Overcoming hostility and the lack of confidence in creating a peaceful system of reconciliation and cooperation is in-line with the goals of sustaining peace of MIKTA and the international society.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Moon stated that the Inter-Korean Summit is very crucial that will affect not only Inter-Korean relations, but also the relations between North Korea and the US. He asked for MIKTA countries' continued support and interest for not only these efforts, but also for the success of the Inter-Korean dialogue. And when the opportunity arrives, he hopes that MIKTA member countries will also help to persuade North Korea to become a normal member of international society, so that we can all develop together and achieve prosperity.

Response from the Deputy President of the Australian Senate (H.E. Ms. Sue Lines)

The Deputy President of the Australian Senate, H.E. Ms. Sue Lines, began her statement by stating that none of us are immune from conflict. As middle countries and members of MIKTA, they also have responsibility to work and act for peace, and do what they can as MIKTA and as middle countries to play a part to resolve the ongoing conflict across the world. She mentioned the statement from Republic of Korea regarding the role of Kofi Annan who indeed won the Nobel Peace Prize for his contribution to revitalize the UN and for making human rights a priority in the UN. As a cross-regional grouping of countries, she stated there are opportunities for MIKTA on addressing certain security issues, and to play a significant role in energizing the UN and building that consensus.

Australia welcomes the sustaining contributions made by MIKTA partners in achieving peace and security at the UN, including Indonesia's support as the 8th largest contributors of troops for the UN Peacekeeping Force; Mexico's leadership of the Group of Friends of Sustaining Peace; Korea's recent leadership of the UN Peacebuilding Commission; and Turkey's long-standing leadership on mediation. For their part, Australia was placed to co-chair a negotiation for the sustaining peace solutions in April 2016, and is now continuing to play a leadership role in sustaining peace.

She emphasized that Australia also supports the Republic of Korea's desire and absolute ambition for achieving permanent peace in the Korean Peninsula. The same initiative had also raised during the Australian delegation visit to Korea last April, just a week before the first meeting occurred. Australia supports the efforts which are being taken by the Republic of Korea, and she was sure that all MIKTA countries will support them as well in welcoming those ongoing discussions with North Korea.

In terms of mediation efforts which was a strong point that was raised by Turkey, Australia recognizes the importance of strengthening mediation capacity. Ms. Lines commended the recent steps taken by the UN, including the release of the new UN mediation report, which highlights strategies for strengthening UN capacity such as through measures to increase professional mediation expertise including in peacekeeping envoys, and the appointment of High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation.

Ms. Lines noted Turkey's statement in pointing out that international mediation can be effective, impartial, and are at the forefront of conflict prevention. That is why Australia consistently supports this capacity through the non-earmarked funding for the UN Department of Political Affairs. Since 2010, Australia has provided almost 10 million to the DPA. States must be willing to consider how the UN can work with government to help build peace and mediate conflict.

To conclude, she stated that Australia believes that UN reform is important not only to enhance the UN capacity, but also to prevent and resolve conflicts. She said that for her, as a first-time participant in MIKTA consultative meeting, it has been really encouraging in both sessions so far, to see that MIKTA countries have so much in common, especially in what their vision to the UN and their commitment to see the resolution to make the UN much more effective.

Response from the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

Before conveying his response, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo stated that the global situation is not yet free from conflict. In some part of the world, there are people who still live under severe condition, security challenges and threats that fundamentally affect their lives. We see this in several of the continuing conflicts in the world. There are many fatalities due to conflicts and violent acts. Furthermore, the security situation in Korean Peninsula and the pending permanent peace in the region are part of the challenges that we face together.

At the same time, he also noted that the situation in the region has been quite positive in recent times. He highly appreciates the historic meeting between the president of South Korea Moon Jae-in, with the leader of North Korea Kim Jong-un which took place this past April. He also appreciates the plans for the 3rd Inter-Korean Summit in September. He believes that this meeting will provide positive contribution towards permanent peace in Korean Peninsula.

Furthermore, the presence of nuclear weapons under the ownership of a number of countries constitutes serious threats to international security. Mr. Soesatyo views that one nuclear weapon is already too many, as it possesses real threats to our safety and international peace. He therefore called upon other countries including MIKTA member countries to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons which has been adopted by the UN on July 2017. Indonesia alongside other countries in the world has signed this treaty in September 2017.

Mr. Soesatyo also highlighted the terrorist acts committed which are threats to international community. He stated that Indonesia also experienced these terror acts, including the suicide bombings which threatens the law enforcement, and most recently by using members of their own family – mothers and children perpetrating suicide bombings in several places in Indonesia. Therefore, the Indonesian House of Representatives has adopted a new act as a legal framework for overcoming terrorist acts. He also underlined the importance of cooperation between countries, including among MIKTA member countries. The Indonesian House of Representatives appreciates the partnership with Australia and Turkey in this regard.

In addition, Mr. Soesatyo also appreciates the UN's endeavors in international security and peacekeeping. Today there are more than 100.000 UN peacekeeping personnel who represent UN member states including Indonesia, deployed to conflict areas especially in Asia and Africa to maintain peace in the regions.

Nevertheless, he stated that UN's efforts for stabilizing security and maintaining peaceful situations have not entirely met the expectations of the international community, especially when those efforts come face-to-face with the interest of UNSC Members. With respect to Palestine-Israel conflict, for instance, the UNSC has little to say to respond to the US as one of its permanent members who for several times has been using its veto rights to counter the resolution draft of the council that condemns the use of violence by Israel against Palestine's civilians.

In his view, the situation in the UN needs to be criticized by encouraging reform within the UN and the Security Council in particular, so that this International body can effectively play its role in maintaining security and peace, in-line with the expectation of international community.

The focus of reform in the UN needs to be aimed at making the Security Council more democratic and with better representation. In terms of membership requirements, for example, it is encouraged that the council's membership consider inter-regional and balanced representation between developed and developing countries, as well as of major world constituencies to increase the membership of the council.

Further with regards to veto rights, despite it may be difficult to eliminate, Mr. Soesatyo said that it might also require reconsideration. He stated that for Indonesia, veto right is undemocratic and is not a representative of the voice in the UN; especially when it has always been used to the advantage of the country that the reserves that right. He then stated that ideas to reform the UNSC need to be encouraged, and should be our common efforts to empower the UN in its mission of preserving international security and world peace.

Mr. Soesatyo highlighted that Indonesia has been chosen as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for 2019–2020. In line with that, the Indonesian House of Representatives supports four priority areas that the Government of Indonesia brings to the council, which are:

- i) The first priority is to continue their contribution for the world peace. Indonesia aims to accomplish that by strengthening peace and global stability ecosystem, foster habits of dialogue, and promote peaceful resolution of conflicts;
- ii) The second priority is to develop the synergy between regional organizations and the UN with regards to maintaining regional peace and stability;
- iii) Their third priority is to enhance counter-terrorism, extremism, and radicalism cooperation;
- iv) Finally, the fourth priority is to synergize peace-building efforts with sustainable development.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Soesatyo reaffirmed that the Indonesian House of Representatives expects Indonesia to work as effectively as possible on these four priorities during its non-permanent membership that would start in 2019 and end in 2020. He believes that those priorities will contribute to empower the UN in its efforts of furthering international security and peace. Finally, he stated that as the Parliament of MIKTA countries, it is important to follow and ensure that our government enact their roles and contribute to international security and world peace.

Closing Statement from the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Turkey (H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop)

As was expressed previously in a bilateral meeting between Turkey and Indonesia, it was stated that there are shared common opinions, especially on the remark that veto rights are undemocratic. The fact that MIKTA countries can become a pioneer in UN reform is one of the other important parts delivered by the Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament in his presentation.

The number of casualties in WW I was 9.5 million lives, which even increased in WW II. If the World War occurs again, it is estimated that it will cost around 65 million lives. Of all the 9.5 million people who died in WW I, 95% were soldiers, and only 5% were civilians. While in WW II, 35% of those who died were civilians, and 65% were soldiers. After WW II, we see that the casualties of world's conflict are mostly civilians.

There has been a decline in casualties among soldiers because they have been trained professionally.

However, there are new problems caused by the widespread use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Military costs and armed conflict are humanitarian costs. Therefore, establishing peace in the UN, as well as reforming and ensuring its ability to effectively carry out its role is extremely important. Mr. Şentop expects a fairer UN which should not dominate countries and states; because as legal entities, they should only be dominated by rules and principles instead. Concluding the Session II, Mr. Şentop reaffirmed that the fair practice, participatory, and equal structure in the UN will solidify the rights of every nations.

Session III

The Role of Women in Peace and Security

The Session III on “The Role of Women in Peace and Security” was chaired by the Deputy President of the Australian Senate, H.E. Ms. Sue Lines. This session started after the luncheon from 14:00 at Tampaksiring Palace, Bali.

Introductory Remark from the Deputy President of the Australian Senate (H.E. Ms. Sue Lines)

H.E. Ms. Sue Lines began her remark by briefly highlighting important points and ideas that were discussed on previous sessions. The delegates had heard in the Session I on the importance of technology and creative industry, while Session II on maintaining peace and security explored the role of the UN, including women across the area of technology and creative industry. She then stated that the peace and security are the goals that we must really strive towards, because women are half of the world’s population, and even in many countries they are more than just a half of the population. However, in many countries including Australia, there is still a long way to go in terms of making sure that women are included and participate in all agendas - whether through parliamentary processes, industry, achieving peace, or the betterment of society as a whole. It is through the role of women that we will achieve true equality that will improve the country’s development. If we do not actively work to include women at all levels, our society will not prosper in a way that we as MIKTA countries want us to do.

MIKTA represents a diverse group of countries with different cultures, history, religious backgrounds, and are located in all corners of the world. Yet what we have heard on this meeting is that all MIKTA member countries share core values and similarities, and they are like-minded on many of the global challenges. She praised the previous good discussion on the UN, and it was very clear that MIKTA really have the same goals to make the UN a truly representative body and effectively maintain peace and stability in the world.

She noted that in various MIKTA meetings on recent years, each MIKTA country recognizes the key role of women in prevention, resolution of conflict, and peace-building. Over the last 70 years, many parts of the world have enjoyed unprecedented

peace and prosperity; but sadly, there are many that have not enjoyed the same, and some even face ongoing conflicts. She then acknowledged Mr. Şentop who reminded all delegates by providing statistics that in today's conflicts, most vast majority of casualties are civilians, and many times they are women and children. For those part of the world, building and maintaining peace is an existential challenge. Through various research and her involvement in other forums, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Australia and other fellow countries at the IPU agree that the issue of gender is the one that we constantly talk about. She also stated that we will not achieve SDGs target unless we involve women and children significantly, while ensure that women could participate more fully in decision-making processes of achieving those goals.

Furthermore, she emphasized a strong relationship between the status of women in society and the likelihood of war and conflict. While women can be both perpetrators and victims of violence and instability, they are often extremely influential in shaping the views, attitudes, and actions of family members including husbands and sons, whether towards violent or towards peace. It is also being shown that gender equality and women empowerment can be effective tools to address violence and extremism.

In any field of endeavor, it makes no sense to limit the challenge to only half of the population. She then shared her experience when she participated in the UN Women Forum last year. According to her, even a modern democratic country like Australia still have one of the most gender-segregated workforces in the world. They have a quite difference in the amount of income between men and women. Hence, she called parliamentarians to really address these issues to make sure that women have voices and rights to participate more fully in society.

The numbers tell the story. Nearly half of the conflict resolution agreements signed in 1990s failed within 5 years. Moreover, 90% of civil wars in 2000s occurred in countries that sadly had already experienced war before. Between 1992–2011 women represented less than 4% of signatories in peace agreements, and less than 9% of negotiators. However, when women are included in the peace process, the agreement is 35% more likely to last 15 years or more. In 2015 women made up just 3% of UN military peacekeepers, and 10% of UN police personnel. Despite global efforts, the world has a long way to go.

She stated that we need the broadest possible range of perspectives to see both sides of a complex argument on the viewpoints of women participation. Given the opportunity, women have shown they can play a critical role in preventing conflict and securing sustainable peace. MIKTA countries can perhaps help strengthen that argument, by attaining better data and building the evidence-based to positively influence global discussion.

In Australia's experience, the challenge in integrating women into all levels and aspects of peace and security is not innate to any one country. In the number of areas, Australia still continues to grapple with those issues and seeks ways to improve their own performance. Although as a woman the Deputy President of the Senate has become a parliamentary leader with a high position, other women in the Australian Parliament are still classified as minorities.

Further in reflecting Australia's effort, she then focused on 3 main areas: i) Australia's efforts in women, peace, and security; ii) Peacekeeping; and iii) Australia's efforts to reform their responses to war and peace in the defense force. Australia is a

strong advocate for the women, peace, and security agenda. They have a National Action Plan, they are a member of The Group of Friends of 1325, and they are also act as an active participant in the Group of Network initiated by Spain in 2016.

Ms. Lines emphasized that women, peace and security is not only a community, state, and global issue; it is also a personal issue. The implementation of those policies is a whole of government priority and a whole of society undertaking. The arms conflicts and disasters affect men and women, boys and girls, in different ways. Differences include the vulnerability of the violence, and the deprivation of the impacts. There are gender differences in risks, threats, capabilities, coping strategies, and opportunities.

The women, peace, and security agenda focus on ensuring a more gender-inclusive approach to peace-building, security, and reconstruction. The UNSC Resolution 1325 remains the corner stone, as it is the first UNSC Resolution to link the role of women explicitly to peace and security. It calls for action around the following things:

- i) The full participation of women in peace processes, including conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction;
- ii) The incorporation of gender perspectives in peacekeeping operation and training;
- iii) The protection of women and girls, including the prevention of gender-based violence;
- iv) The integration of gender perspectives in UN reporting and actions.

Australia's response to that call is outlined at the Australia National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security. They are currently developing their second NAP and about to take an extensive consultation between government departments, agencies and the Australian public, including civil society. Their current NAP commits to integrate a gender perspective in the peace and security efforts, to protect women and girls' rights, and promote their participation in conflict prevention management and resolution. It has 5 strategies to ensure women's participation in peace and security efforts, which are:

- i) Integrating a gender perspective into Australia's policies on peace and security;
- ii) Embedding the women, peace and security agenda in the Australian government's approach to human resource management of defense, Australian Federal Police Department, and deployed personnel;
- iii) Supporting civil society organizations to promote equality and increase women's participation in conflict prevention, peace-building, conflict resolution, and relief and recovery;
- iv) Promoting women, peace and security implementation internationally;
- v) Taking a coordinated and holistic approach domestically and internationally to women, peace and security.

She then explained a distinguished feature of the Australian NAP, which is a close engagement with civil society. They are formally involved in the development, monitoring, and evaluation of the NAP. Civil society also produces an independent annual report card on the government process. The NAP has provided a useful form of cross-government collaboration, and deepen relationship with civil society. It has ensured Australia to maintain its focus on this important topic and has given the framework for policy development and training.

In addition, Australia also strongly supports UN effort to increase the participation of women in peacekeeping missions. During their UNSC term, Australia supported the UNSC's effort to mainstream the women, peace and security agenda across its work.

Their efforts contribute to strong language on women, peace and security issues in presidential statements and resolutions, as well as increasing attention to the agenda in thematic debates.

Australia continues to work with councilmen to defend and strengthen gender-related language in peacekeeping and peace-building mandates. They are doing this because all the research shows that greater involvement of women will make efforts in maintaining security and sustaining peace more effective. Women peacekeepers gain access to information that simply not available to their male counterparts. The presence of women includes community engagement, as well as reports of excessive force and other inappropriate behaviors.

Moreover, Ms. Lines also highlighted that in Australia's defense force, the women, peace and security agenda is not only about equality, but also about improving capability and operation effectiveness. As Australia's Chief of the Defense Force, Angus Campbell, recently said, "It is a very simple point — I want the best talent available for the Australian community serving in the Australian Army. Today women make up around 12,7% of our army, and my aim is that women will make up 25% of the army. I want and need the army to benefit from the full talent of the other half of our citizens."

Recent operational experience in Afghanistan, disaster response operations and other exercises, demonstrates the importance of integrating gender perspective as part of military operations. Female military personnel are often in a better position to engage with local women to identify potential threats, conduct searches, identify community needs, and deal with former female combatants. Australian commanders in the field had commented that Afghanistan female soldiers were deployed deliberately to balance the all-male composition of the infantry companies, and there was much more engagement with women in the villages.

The UN global study on the implementation of Resolution 1325 highlighted that the principles of gender equality in humanitarian assistance are not limited to conflict-affected cities, but equally relevant to natural disasters. Australia has sought to boost the participation of women in disaster relief operations as well. In February 2016, tropical Cyclone Winston sadly hit Fiji, devastated many parts of that country, resulting in 44 deaths and affected 350,000 people. Australia was quick to participate in assistance to Fiji immediately, and the Australian Defense Force (ADF) deployment for the Operation Fiji Assist. This was the first ADF operation to fully incorporate a gender perspective into the operational planning and conduct. Defense gender advisers were in a first deployment and identify and engage local women's network to coordinate and establish appropriate relief activities. Based on the valuable and critical contributions these gender advisers made during Operation Fiji Assist, at least one gender advisor will be deployed on all future humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operation.

In conclusion, the role of women in peace and security has grown both qualitatively and quantitatively since the 2000s. But she stated that Australia still has more to do, and cannot be complacent about the progress that have already been made. She reiterated that we need to ensure that all barriers to women's participation in security policy roles are removed, and that women are actively encouraged to take them all. She also emphasized the need to tackle masculine notions of leadership, and unconscious assumptions about women's capability and suitability for particular roles. We have proven these thoughts have changed, and we need to keep building on this progress.

Response from the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

Before presenting his response, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo extended his appreciation and recognition to the audience for being highly engaged in the issue of women's role in peace and security. He then stated that in any conflict, both armed and social, women and children are vulnerable targets of violence. However, we cannot undermine the fact that women can be the agent of peace, and that women can play a role in providing peaceful solution, preventing conflict taking place and its recurrence.

The active role of women in dialogue and decision-making have been proven to be capable of making a progressive change in all aspects, ranging from family to community and state. Moreover, in order to achieve prosperity, social justice, and sustainable and inclusive global economy, the role of women is absolutely crucial.

Mr. Soesatyo underlined the recommendations from the UN Resolution number 1325 that promotes women's role in peace and security on protection, prevention, and participation. The aforementioned resolution could be a significant milestone which does not only ensure protection of women in conflict, especially from sexual violence, but also affirm the leadership and important role of women in the process and efforts in ensuring and guarding the peace itself. Furthermore, this resolution also emphasizes the gender responsive capacity-building and training for all stakeholders in maintaining world peace.

As a member of the G20 countries, a Muslim-majority, and the world's third largest democracy, Indonesia is strongly committed to implement all recommendations of the resolution. There are several regulations such as Law no. 7 of 1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Law no. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Abuse, Law no. 13 of 2003 on Employment, and other legal instruments. Indonesia has been solemnly working towards protecting the rights and affording equal access to women, as well as preventing all forms of violence and discrimination against women.

Furthermore, Mr. Soesatyo stated that Indonesian Constitution also guarantees the rights of women to fully participate in all fields of life, especially in politics and contribute to peacekeeping. Indonesia's affirmative action that provides at least 30% quota for women in politics implements the Beijing Platform for Action of 1995, which promotes equal participation in decision-making so that women's interests are adequately represented. According to Inter-Parliamentary Union's 2017 data, women representation in Indonesia's Parliament reached 19.8% compared to the global average of 23.6% and was slightly above Asian average of 19.7%

As with other countries that are strongly driven to contribute to peacekeeping and maintaining world order, Indonesia is one of the top ten contributors to the UN's peacekeeping troops deployed around the world. As many as 80 of them are women who bravely take part in the UN's peace mission of UNIFIL in Lebanon, MINUSTIA in Haiti, MINUSCA in Central Africa Republic, MINUSMA in Mali, MONUSCO in Congo, UNAMID in Sudan, and UNMISS in South Sudan. Indonesia's female peacekeepers, known for their hospitality and flexibility, are able to earn the bond and trust of the local residents in the conflict areas in particular women, youth, and children. By doing so, it eases their operations and the success of the UN'S missions. In light

of the positive contribution of Indonesia's women personnel, Indonesia envisions to increase their number to above 100 women personnel out of a total of 4.000 targeted number of personnel deployed. This is in-line with MIKTA's commitment of promoting equality in decision-making, leadership, and peace-building.

He then emphasized the role of Indonesian women which are not only pivotal in International peace missions. In Indonesia's national front, it was Indonesian women who encouraged peace-building through grass root reconciliation process after a conflict erupted in Ambon several years ago. Women of different backgrounds in Ambon established a movement, created Baku Bae market, and initiated psychological healing for conflict victims. These women-led initiatives were in fact able to accelerate reconciliation process, as they created rooms for the parties of the conflict to interact. The initiatives also enable communications between the different parties through trade and social exchange. They proved that women have a unique approach to conflict resolution and peace-building.

Beyond peace-initiating activities, women could also play a pivotal role in combating terrorism and radicalism by strengthening and instilling the values of tolerance in their families and communities. Women are effective agents of change, as they tend to be more tolerant towards differences. In terms of approaching a conflict, they are generally pacifists and prefer non-violent ways which are important in effective peace-building.

Lastly, while women play crucial role in peace and security, they are often less involved when it comes to decision-making. Given how critical women's position in these issues, Mr. Soesatyo called and invited all MIKTA parliaments to promote women participation in peace and security through MIKTA, through gender-sensitive policies, and through discussions on gender equality that should be more inclusive. He then concluded his statement by stating that we must ensure the inclusiveness which involves men as well, so they too can learn on how they can contribute further in protecting the equal rights of women, prevent all forms of discrimination, and increase women's involvement in decision-making.

Response from the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang)

Conflicts such as Rohingya crisis in Myanmar and the civil war in Syria seem to be persistent around the world. Widening and deepening regional conflicts threaten global peace and security. Women bear the brunt of brutalities in any conflict, exposed to various forms of human rights violations and threats to survival. Women falling victims to violence and conflicts are not something new in our history. However, it is not common as yet to discuss that violence against women issues in ceasefire agreements, or to categorize it as a war crime. Speaker of the Korean National Assembly, H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang, finds it deeply regrettable.

He then presented the fact that the international community has been making consistent efforts to address this issue. One positive outcome was the adoption of the UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in 2000. It aims to protect women and girls from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflicts, and increase the participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. Based

on that global commitment, the Republic of Korea established its first National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSC Resolution 1325 in 2014 through a public-private consultative body, involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and a number of civil society organizations. They also amended the framework on gender equality which provides legal background for the implementation of the NAP.

Nearly two decades after the adoption of the UNSC Resolution 1325, Mr. Moon highlighted the need to reaffirm the important role of women in conflict prevention and peace-building, and identify ways of increasing their participation in the process. He believes that women can provide more peaceful solutions in situations of armed conflict due to their high sensitivity to peace. Moreover, he also believes that women's ability to empathize with war victims can help spread the awareness of strategies, and thus contributes to preventing conflicts and realizing peace.

As a way to increase the participation of women in maintaining peace, Mr. Moon offered two suggestions on his presentation. First, raising awareness on women's rights through education on gender equality. The Republic of Korea has been expanding education on sexual harassment, sexual violence, and gender sensitivity for troops and civilians in the military, to raise the awareness of those involved in conflict prevention and peacekeeping activities. It also provides education on sexual violence and gender equality to military forces before and after their deployment. It is not only in the area of peace and security, but they also make efforts to promote gender equality and raise public awareness on the issue in all areas of society. A good case in point is the designation of the first week of July every year as the gender equality week with the slogan, "Make gender equality the norm." This year's event got large numbers of citizens participated, which shows great interest in the issue among the public.

Secondly, as stipulated in the UNSCR 1325, Mr. Moon suggested the need to increase the participation of women in decision making processes. The current Korean administration appointed six women ministers in the cabinet, the highest rate in the country's history at 32%. He stated that the current Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kang Kyung-wha, the first female holder of the portfolio in Korea, has been doing a great work in getting the support and cooperation of the international community for complete denuclearization the establishment of the lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, based upon her vast experience at the UN and the unique feminine trait of empathy.

In addition, at the parliamentary level the National Assembly has adopted the Public Official Election Act to address the issue of under representation of women in politics. The revised act requires women comprised 50% of candidates on political party's electoral list. As a consequence, Korea has been seeing a growing number of women in politics. In addition, former and current women Member of Parliaments established a bipartisan organization named Korean Women in Politics, to increase the representation of women in the political arena. This organization has been carrying out a range of activities, including leadership training for university students and NGO activists, developing programs on women representation in politics, and running mentoring programs for future women political leaders.

Moreover, Mr. Moon underlined that there is one thing as important as raising awareness on gender equality and increasing women participation in politics; it is to protect victims of sexual violence in conflict, especially about redressing the past ones. The Republic of Korea went through series of women's rights violation under the

Japanese imperial armies during the World War II. This issue goes beyond historical problems between Korea and Japan, it is about war-time sexual violence against women, and women's universal human rights. He believes that victims must have undergone and unimaginable pain and harsh life afterwards. It is thus our responsibility to help heal their deep wounds, as well as and regain their honor and dignity. It is also a foundation for future-oriented development. He affirmed that tragedies like this should never be repeated. In this regard, Mr. Moon also asked for MIKTA countries' attention on this issue.

Lastly, Mr. Moon conclude his statement by pledging that the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea will continue to play its role in raising awareness on the role of women in peace and security in the international community, as well as preventing and protecting victims of sexual violence in situations of armed conflicts.

Response from the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Turkey (H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop)

In our times, the effects of conflict in various parts of the world on women and girls have reached a non-negotiable level which requires solution by international community. This situation has made it compulsory for all nations of the world to jointly develop a holistic strategy rather than individual solutions against horrific crimes committed against women by terrorist organizations, such as ISIS and Boko Haram.

Although experience demonstrates that the participation of women in peace processes increases its success, we are unfortunately face the condition wherein this experience is not put into practice. Be it in academic studies or the actual practices, we see that women's participation in peace processes contribute to a higher success rate, but we see some issues in putting it into practice. The UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security is regarded as an important milestone on the issues of the effects of armed conflicts on women, and women's contribution to conflict resolution and peace. The most important duty for UN member countries in regards to implementation of the resolution is to ensure full and equal participation of women in sustaining peace and security.

Mr. Şentop reminded the forum that women have marked their works in the world's history through important roles they have played in establishing peace and security. He said that Turkey has initiated the mediation for peace within the UN, together with Finland in September 2010, aimed to promote and advance the effective use of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Turkey is currently still a member of the UN Group of Friends of Mediation. UN member states have also realized that women must be more involved in the mediation process. In taking steps towards their goals and in addition to the efforts that Turkey has made in the UN, they also encourage efforts in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) by contributing to mediation capacity building efforts within the OIC framework.

He then mentioned that the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives and the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly have expressed their opinions on the representation of women, and he agrees with them to a great extent. The fundamental requirement in increasing women's representation in this process is the idea of equality. Women represent half of the world's population, and if there is a process that does not

get women's representation, the process will be incomplete. Nearly 50 percent of the agreements reached before 2000 were successful. When women that comprise half of the society are neglected, we see the success rate is also at half.

In addition to the idea of equality, Mr. Şentop implied that we must also consider the different outlook and perspective stemming from gender advisors. Women have a more future-oriented approach by considering others besides themselves, especially their families and children. Therefore, women can make greater contribution in the peace processes. Turkey sees that we need attitudes and examples that centralize women's participation, especially in mediation process led by Turkey. Concluding his statement, Mr. Şentop stated that we must increase the number of good examples in increasing the participation of women in mediation, that would encourage other women in other countries to make sure that women are involved.

Closing Statement from the Deputy President of the Australian Senate (H.E. Ms. Sue Lines)

H.E. Ms. Sue Lines was delighted to know that there are many areas that MIKTA countries agree on, in relations to gender equality. It can be said that women's participation is still an aspirational, rather than an implemented target yet. We know from experience that it is critical to involve women. She thanked all parliament leaders of MIKTA countries for participating in this discussion, and specifically that they all agree to pay attention to women in the process of peace and security. It is indeed an ongoing discussion that should be sustainable. As legislators, we need to be much more proactive in ensuring that we are not only having inclusiveness agenda in the policy that we develop, but we also have to ensure that those policies are truly implemented, so that a real gender equality can be achieved.

Session IV Maritime Cooperation for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity

The Session IV on "*Maritime Cooperation for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity*" was chaired by the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo. This session started at 15:00–16:00 at Tampaksiring Palace, Bali.

Introductory Remark from the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo began his remark by highlighting that all five MIKTA member countries border directly with the sea, which makes maritime empowerment highly relevant in regards to sustainable growth and prosperity in our countries. Maritime cooperation between MIKTA countries will significantly increase the potential development of the ocean for sustainable growth, and the welfare for the people of

its member countries. Efforts to strike a balance between economic activities and the need of marine ecosystem have been our common challenges. The sea has significant potentials as the anchor of global prosperity. It provides not only critical international trade and transportation routes, but it also has significant resources for fisheries, oil, gas and tourism potential.

Mr. Soesatyo then explained that maritime cooperation can also focus on many sectors such as maritime economy, security, combating the illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUUF), maritime safety, oceanology collaboration, and sustainable management of marine resources. For Indonesia, maritime cooperation to enhance the economy has a highly strategic value in addition to the fact that two-third of its territory is water, and it is situated in a strategic global trade route. Indonesia always strives to ensure that the important trade routes on its territory are safe for international navigation. Leveraging their significant and important strategic geographical position, Indonesia has developed a global maritime fulcrum policy.

Maritime cooperation for sustainable growth and prosperity is in fact part of the efforts to maintain world peace. The emphasis is placed on inter-governmental cooperation in managing marine potential. This cooperation must benefit all the parties and the people of respective countries.

Currently, the maritime sector contributes 20 percent to Indonesia's GDP and is also a significant contributor for job creation. The vision of global maritime fulcrum means that Indonesia seeks to bring economic benefit in an optimal manner for its people. The marine sector is an important part of the maritime-driven economic development, without undermining the importance of preserving the marine ecosystem. Efforts to further sustain the marine and coastal resources while linking them with poverty reduction, has been Indonesia's commitment.

Moreover, Mr. Soesatyo stated that efforts in maintaining ocean, sea, and marine resources in a sustainable manner for sustainable development as one the SDGs goals should be our mutual commitment as MIKTA member countries. This will also be constituted as part of our efforts to strengthen sustainable economic development through the blue economy. Indonesia can learn so much more from MIKTA member countries who have started to develop the blue economy. Therefore, he encourages the enhancement of maritime cooperation between MIKTA member countries. The connectivity between MIKTA countries can be realized to open more trade and industry collaborations, including the industrialization of marine and fisheries sectors aim towards growth, job creation, and sustainable green technology innovation.

During the World Ocean Summit 2017 in Bali last year, Indonesia proposed accountability in eradicating IUUF. Efforts in this regard are very much linked with growth in fishery industries and the sustainability of fish resources. However, Indonesia cannot do this alone, and cannot work as one. Mr. Soesatyo underlined the need of an assertive law enforcement, as well as commitment and support from all parties, including neighboring countries in the region.

Furthermore, Mr. Soesatyo reminded the forum that the oceans of the world are increasingly threatened by human activities, from plastic waste to dangerous chemical pollution, which harm the ecosystem and human safety. We must care about the situation, and contribute to the solutions for these issues. In this regard, Indonesia will host the 5th Our Ocean Conference in Bali on 29–30 October 2018, with the underlined theme “Our Ocean, Our Legacy.” The conference will discuss various agendas on

maritime topics which are divided into six areas of cooperation: i) Marine pollution; ii) Marine Protected Areas (MPA); iii) Sustainable fisheries; iv) Climate-related impacts to the ocean; v) Sustainable blue economy; and vi) Maritime security. He believes it is critical for MIKTA countries to send delegation from the highest level to take part in this conference and give their commitment for the protection of sea. He also invites other relevant stakeholders, including parliaments to take part in monitoring the conference.

In conclusion, through its oversight role, Mr. Soesatyo stated that parliament must encourage and remind the governments to take genuine actions for the sustainable management of marine resources. He believes that the key to sustainable marine resources management is to foster cooperation continuously. In this context, all MIKTA members have strategic positions because we all have maritime border. He closed the remark by stating that it will be very interesting to hear perspectives of other parliament leaders who are present in this meeting to discuss these relevant issues.

Response from the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang)

H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang emphasized that the sea offers a critical channel for trade and transport between countries. Its potential marine resources also offer infinite possibilities. The need to strengthen maritime capacity to which countries can achieve sustainable prosperity increases every day. However, recent degradation of the marine ecosystem and intensified conflicts regarding the use and preservation of marine resources and maritime space are emerging as the biggest challenges. There is also a heightened need for a joint cooperation to resolve them.

Last June, the UN Secretary General António Guterres emphasized the importance of maritime cooperation for the achievement of SDGs. The UN has also drafted a call for actions, calling countries to support the implementation of Goal 14 on the ocean which was adopted at the UN General Assembly. As countries worldwide are defining implementation methods, setting goals, and implementing plans to achieve SDGs Goal 14, the Republic of Korea is also actively working to enhance maritime capacity and cooperation.

On the national level, the Korean National Assembly recognizes that the current law does not cover the entire sea space including exclusive economic zones, and it is limited in achieving sustainable use and development of the seas. The Assembly thereby improves on this point, and recently enacted the Act on Sea Space Planning and Management that recognizes the management of maritime area, including offshore regions which will be implemented in April next year. This Act will construct a common platform that links and shares marine and fishery information based on the ecosystem, as well as cultural and economic values of the sea space. It will also provide a legal foundation to establish an integrated management system that reflects the characteristics of sea space and values of the ecosystem.

On the international level, during the occasion of the official visit to the Republic of Korea, the President of Indonesia H.E. Joko Widodo in 2016 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indonesia and Korea on maritime cooperation. They also hosted a first joint-committee for cooperation between Korean and Indonesian maritime industries, thus expanding practical cooperation in maritime and fisheries

between the two countries. Earlier this year in April, Korea also hosted the 2nd joint-committee and discussed marine cooperation projects in various fields, including the dismantling of maritime plants, port development, and marine waste.

Moreover, Mr. Moon believes that sustainable growth and prosperity in the oceans require not only efforts by each individual country, but that of the international society as a whole. Maritime cooperation is a roadmap for the joint prosperity of the international society. On this note, he made a few suggestions for maritime capacity building and promotion of maritime cooperation for the achievement of sustainable growth and prosperity.

First, Mr. Moon suggested that we must reduce marine waste, eradicate illegal acts including the IUUF, and preserve the marine environment. Marine waste is increasingly highlighted as a global issue across borders, and the resolution of this issue calls for international cooperation. Korea is working on a joint investigation on marine waste in Bali with Indonesia. This project focuses on technology exchange on marine waste management, and inter-governmental cooperation. Last year, Korea took part in the 17th G20 Summit and adopted G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter. As such, they are responding actively the international society as well. Furthermore, they are striving to prohibit the import of sea food caught by using fishing technologies resulting in the dead or serious injuries of marine mammals. Korea is also developing fishing gears to reduce incidental catches, cracking down any illegal fishing, and devoting many efforts to the preservation of marine ecosystem.

Second, we must find the sustainable way to utilize maritime resources by adjusting the catch of fish, as well as engaging exploration and research of maritime resources. We must adhere to take an adequate level of catch which will vary by fish, so that we can simultaneously utilize and preserve marine resources. In July this year, Korea hosted the Annual Meeting of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean. In that meeting, they agreed on the need to limit fish catch for the preservation and sustainable use of marine resources, and discussed ways to adjust the fishing quota objectively by reflecting the latest trends in resources.

In addition, Mr. Moon also emphasized the importance of strengthening cooperation with international organizations. This January, Korea signed an MoU with UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) on implementing plans for the UN decade of oceanology for sustainable development. The international oceanology ten-year plan aims to achieve sustainable development in the oceans. And as a global marine exploration and research project participated by all member of IOC, it will establish specific methods of implementation by 2020, and implement the main project from 2021 to 2030. This plan is expected to contribute immensely to the undertaking of marine-related tasks, including the exploration and research for sustainable use of marine resources, observation of marine environment, and data collection.

Knowledge of the oceans is more than a matter of curiosity, as our very own survival may hinge upon it. Mr. Moon concluded his response by cited a quote from the US President John F. Kennedy who emphasized the importance of marine resources, "The oceans not only required our protection, but at the same time provides possibilities for infinite growth and prosperity." He hopes that in-depth discussion in these issues will be undertaken in parliaments of MIKTA member countries, and lead to greater marine cooperation for the sustainable growth and prosperity for all.

Response from the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Turkey (H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop)

Protection of the environment and combating climate change are part of the SDGs 2030 Agenda. In this regard, sustainable marine resources are currently at the top of international agenda, which for instance contributes to 50 percent of all proteins for the world's population. H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop estimated that revenues from the sea can be doubled. The European communique also raised the blue economy with the sustainable use of marine resources as its main part. He then mentioned several sectors that are included in the blue economy, such as hydropower electricity plant, transportation, marine food, tourism, mineral resources, deep-sea mining, marine technology, marine conservation, and marine spatial planning which is also part of the EU Communique.

The maritime sector continues to be introduced as a form of renewable energy that can minimize pollution and waste, while at the same time still be able to protect or even restore the biodiversity ecosystems. Efforts to utilize maritime potential must also pay attention to the limits of greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, development of resource management, and transition to a low-carbon economy.

Turkey has 3 maritime boundaries considered as internal waters, Marmara and Mediterranean, which are connected to Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Together, the neighboring countries that are mutually adjacent have sought to find solutions to the problems faced in the maritime sector. The solution is sought to open economic opportunities which will benefit all. As stated by the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly, SDGs must be a guidance in the efforts of managing maritime potential. Turkey will continue to support collaboration and will make every effort to achieve the 2030 SDGs agenda. Concluding his response, Mr. Şentop ensured that Turkey will continue efforts to reduce pollution and plastic waste, as well as the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in managing maritime potential in the region.

Response from the Deputy President of the Australian Senate (H.E. Ms. Sue Lines)

H.E. Ms. Sue Lines agrees with Mr. Soesatyo that Australia and Indonesia are natural maritime partners, as the two countries have the longest sea border in the world. The two countries have been working closely in responding shared challenges in the maritime domain, and seeking opportunities to do more. In March this year, the two countries have signed a maritime action plan that will be extended to the spectrum of maritime security and also the economic interests of the two countries. She also said that Australia is very pleased to see Indonesia leads this important discussion and exchange of information today. Australia is looking forward to Indonesia's hosting of the 5th Our Ocean Conference in Bali next month.

She pointed out Mr. Soesatyo's presentation which mentioned that Indonesia is comprised of more than 17.000 islands, and even though Australia has only one or two islands, because of its neighboring position with Indonesia, Australia is also sometimes considered an archipelagic country. Australia is also a major trading country, and its security and prosperity depend on the potential of the sea. Australia's trading volume

mostly moves through the sea. Their coastline spans around 25,000 kilometers, and Australia's Search and Rescue (SAR) responsibilities cover nearly 53 billion square kilometers, one-tenth of the earth's surface.

Australia's geography has also shaped the concept of a region which called the Indo-Pacific, the world's busiest sea shipping route on the fulcrum of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. This region is home to the world's three largest economies, nine of the world's top ten busiest sea ports, and the world's most crowded international sea lane. Australia's recently-released foreign policy white paper articulates the importance of the maritime domain to the peace and prosperity throughout the Indo-Pacific region, as well as a strong interest in promoting security, openness, prosperity, and resilience.

In the maritime domain, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is the backdrop legal instrument which regulates maritime activities in the region. It demonstrates how nations can manage and resolve disputes based on its set of rules without the use of threat or force. Australia will continue to strive to ensure international laws including UNCLOS is respected and implemented to protect freedom of navigation, shipping, aviation, and exclusive economic zone. Australia's conciliation with Timor-Leste regarding maritime borders is a good example of the use of UNCLOS in resolving disputes satisfactorily for both parties.

She also mentioned that Australia is actively engaged in negotiations in UN New York for additional articles on UNCLOS regarding the use of marine resources beyond national jurisdiction. This effort is important for Australia to ensure the sustainable use of marine resources. Maritime issues are key focus for Australia's regional engagement, and it is deepening its economic, diplomatic, and security ties in this area. Therefore, Australia welcomes Indonesia's leadership on strengthening maritime security cooperation in the Asia Pacific regional architecture, particularly in the East Asia Summit. The 2015 East Asia Summit Leader's Statement emphasized the importance of strengthening maritime cooperation and the willingness of members of the East Asia Summit to work together. In 2016, Australia also co-chaired a seminar on Australia-ASEAN maritime security cooperation in Sydney. The initiatives proposed by Australia are counter-terrorism efforts through active membership in ASEAN forums, as well as support for the Pacific Forum including to address the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, transnational crime, and climate change.

In addition, current events in the Korean Peninsula remind us the importance of regional and global cooperation in implementing UNSC Resolution to counter the WMD (weapon of mass destruction) proliferation. Australia welcomes the UN Sanctions Committee on North Korea's report and strongly supports the implementation of sanctions against violations committed. Furthermore, Australia also calls on all countries in the world to enforce sanctions, economic pressure and social sanctions to North Korea.

Ms. Lines explained that earlier this year, Australia announced the ASEAN capacity building initiative in the form of maritime curriculum development that will be implemented by the JCLEC (Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation). Australia will also conduct a workshop on the use of port state control (PSC) to resolve maritime disputes in the Philippines. In addition, Australia also encourages the use of low-cost technology to detect illegal activities and risk activities through training related to the implementation of UNCLOS.

Concluding her statement, Ms. Lines reiterated that Mexico, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Australia all have oceans as their boundaries. What happens on the coastline of respective country, within their economic exclusive zones, and also in the SAR area is crucial for the security and welfare of the region. Australia looks forward to continuing to work mostly in the MIKTA forum to enhance our cooperation, and ensure the achievement of our maritime security objectives. Australia merupakan negara dagang besar. Keamanan dan kesejahteraan Australia bergantung pada potensi laut. Volume perdagangan Australia sebagian besar bergerak melalui jalur laut. Garis pantai Australia juga sangat panjang, dan tanggung jawab SAR Australia mencakup 53 km², 1/10 dari belahan dunia. Geografi Indonesia telah membentuk konsep kawasan yang disebut IndoPasifik, jalur pelayaran laut tersibuk di dunia di poros Samudra Hindia dan Pasifik,

Open Discussion Led by the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

Mr. Soesatyo reiterated that Indonesia which has the second longest coastline in the world very much depends on its marine resources. He also stated that the President Joko Widodo's administration has established several regulations and seen the important role of maritime in safeguarding the survival of the nation. From all the presentations and various perspectives which have been conveyed by MIKTA parliamentary leaders, he then drew a conclusion that marine resources are critical for MIKTA countries with extensive coastlines, and that they all agree on broadening maritime cooperation.

He further stated that based on our perspectives, he was totally understood that if we wish to have more in-depth discussions on issues that might want to be discussed more. Hence before closing this last session, he opened the floor to questions and further in-depth discussions.

Response from the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang)

Mr. Moon took the floor to deliver his last remark. Firstly, he thanked the Indonesian House of Representatives, and the Speaker H.E. Bambang Soesatyo for the excellent organization and his leadership during this 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation. He also reminded the forum that MIKTA has been celebrating the fifth year of its establishment, and this is the fourth MIKTA Speakers' Consultation Meeting. He believes this has provided an important forum for the people to know more about MIKTA. He also stated that the Republic of Korea has been playing an active role in the development of MIKTA.

In addition, he drew the forum's attention that next week on September 18, the 3rd Inter-Korean Summit will take place, after the first historic summit took place on April 27. This summit serves as a major contributor and an opportunity to turn the situation around. On September 14, Korea also established the Inter-Korean Liaison Office. He believes that the upcoming third summit will play a critical role and having significant influence on the discussion between the two countries of Korea, as well as with the United States. He then asked for MIKTA countries' continuous support and cooperation on this important topic.

Closing Statement from the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo)

Mr. Soesatyo stated that Indonesia fully supports the peace process and the increasingly positive relationship between the Republic of Korea and the North Korea. The upcoming 3rd Inter-Korean Summit on September 18 will be an important and historic milestone for Korea, and of course we sincerely hope that this meeting will give great contribution towards peace and prosperity for the entire world.

He then closed the Session IV, the last agenda of MIKTA consultation. He thanked all parliament leaders for their presentations, informative, and full of endeavors to deepen maritime cooperation between the MIKTA member states.

Closing Session

The closing session was started at 16:00 at Tampaksiring Palace. The Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo, explained that parliamentary leaders from the Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Australia, and Mexican representatives gathered in Bali, Indonesia for 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation. This consultation was held at a time where the roles of parliament are more crucial than ever: to shape new dynamics of national politics which leads to global peace and prosperity.

As a new innovative partnership, MIKTA was established to promote collaborative actions amidst the rapidly changing global dynamics. MIKTA members are like minded democracies with common interests in strengthening global governance by upholding the principles of multilateralism. We are witnessing increased threats to global peace and security, economic uncertainties, socio-cultural challenges as well as environmental degradations. These global challenges require MIKTA to take stronger collective efforts through a more inclusive partnership.

The overarching theme of this year's MIKTA Speaker's Consultation is "Creating Peace and Prosperity: The Role of Parliament" aimed at underlining the vital role of parliament in ensuring policies and actions towards peace and prosperity of our people.

The Consultation welcomed various MIKTA initiatives held under the coordinator-ship of Indonesia, dedicated to foster a more inclusive economic growth, such as MIKTA Experts Meeting on Inclusive Digital Economy Hub and MIKTA Start Up Fest. The Consultation looked forward to the participation of MIKTA at the upcoming World Conference on Creative Economy (WCCE) hosted by Indonesia in November 2018.

The discussion also highlighted a shared common concern on the lack of capacity of the global architecture, particularly the UN and its Security Council in addressing global peace and security issues. Indonesia as the newly elected non-permanent member of the UN Security Council 2019–2020 is committed to translate MIKTA objective to strengthening the UN's architecture in maintaining international peace and security. Indonesia emphasized the importance to develop synergy between peace-building and sustainable development as a means to promote global peace and prosperity. In this respect, inter-parliamentary cooperation is fundamental to support such synergy,

including through the 2nd World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development (WPFSD).

At the latest WPFSD meeting this September in Bali, world parliamentarians underlined four commitments as follows:

- i) To scale up efforts to raise awareness among parliaments;
- ii) To establish the necessary mechanism to work closely with the government and other stakeholders through parliamentary function on legislation, budgeting and oversight in the achievement of SDGs;
- iii) To take follow up actions to the outcomes of WPFSD through partnership with other stakeholders;
- iv) To continue regular holding of WPFSD as a key global parliamentary forum to achieve SDGs.

MIKTA consultation also underlined the need to provide a better legislative framework to not just protect and prevent women from becoming the victims of conflicts, but also to engage their active participation as the agent of sustainable peace and security. The Consultation reiterated the importance of enhancing women's participation in peace building and conflict resolution, including through the provision of regulatory framework of women in peacekeeping and peace-building process and enhancement of their leadership in decision-making circle and process.

Based on the last session's discussion, it was clear that MIKTA member countries also shared common believe that the sea holds the key to economic growth, food security resources as well as solution to curb the impact of climate change. However, the oceans are under immense pressure due to adverse impact of human activities. We stressed the importance of maritime cooperation between MIKTA members to advance further economic growth and achieve sustainable use of oceans as well as contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In addition, Indonesia pays particular concern in strengthening inter-parliamentary networks aiming to promote greater maritime cooperation including through the newly initiatives of the Indonesia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (IPPF). Indonesia conveyed that it will host the 5th Our Ocean Conference on 29–30 October 2018, and invited all MIKTA countries to participate.

Finally, the House of Representatives of Indonesia thanked all MIKTA Leaders of Parliaments for their active contribution and participation during this year's Consultation. The Consultation looked forward to furthering MIKTA's cooperation in 2019 when Mexico assumes the coordinator-ship.

Press Conference

The Press Conference was held right after the closing session was ended at 16:30. During the Press Conference, the Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo, accompanied by parliamentary leaders of the MIKTA member countries stated that for two days, on 15–16 September 2018, the Indonesian House of Representatives has organized the 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation which was attended by:

- H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo, Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives;
- H.E. Mr. Moon Hee-sang, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea;
- H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop, Vice Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey;
- H.E. Ms. Sue Lines, Deputy President of the Australian Senate;
- H.E. Mr. Armando Gonzalo Alvarez Reina, Ambassador of Mexico to Indonesia, represents the Mexican Parliament who is unable to attend and observe the meeting.

The 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation and the Indonesia's MIKTA leadership in 2018 have received positive appreciation from all delegates. This consultation carried the theme of "Creating Peace and Prosperity: The Role of Parliament." This theme was chosen because issues of peace and prosperity are still a top priority in the international community.

The first session discussed "Creative Industries to Support Inclusive Economic Growth," chaired by the Speaker of the Korean Parliament. The second session discussed about "Maintaining Peace and Security: Empowering the United Nations," chaired by the Deputy Speaker of the Turkish Parliament. The third session discussed about "Role of Women in Peace and Security," chaired by the Deputy President of the Australian Senate. While the fourth session discussed about "Maritime Cooperation for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity," chaired by myself.

MIKTA welcomes the strong growth in creative economy and industry, and also encourages innovation in this industry to support inclusive economic growth. In the issue of maintaining peace and security, MIKTA shared the same interest and concern on the strengthening of UN's role to maintain peace and international security, thus we need to continue the UN reform process. Indonesia as the newly-elected non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2019–2020 has a strong commitment to realize MIKTA's objectives to strengthen the role of UN, especially the UNSC in maintaining international peace and security.

MIKTA also underlines the importance of the legislative framework to protect women from violence and conflict, and also to increase their active participation and leadership as agents of change in peace-building and conflict resolution. With regards to maritime cooperation for sustainable growth and prosperity, MIKTA underlines the importance of maritime cooperation among MIKTA member countries with the aim to promote economic growth and to achieve sustainable maritime resources, in achieving 2030 development agenda.

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia extended their highest appreciation for all the delegation for their active participation and contribution in this 4th Speakers' Consultation forum. We hope that this cooperation can continue in 2019 when Mexico assumes the coordinator-ship of MIKTA. Those are the importance points that were discussed during the 4th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation, as well as yesterday's informal and bilateral discussions. Thank you and greetings.