



Indonesia Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Indonesia

Indonesia, located in Southeast Asia between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, is the largest island country in the world, consisting of more than seventeen thousand islands across a 1,904,569 km² surface area. Due to its multi-island geographical structure, Indonesia has 54,716 km of coastline. However, despite the long coastline, there are only three countries with shared borders: Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste. With 87.2% of the population reporting themselves as Muslims, Indonesia's most widespread religion is Islam. Although the official language, Indonesian, is spoken by the majority of the population, it is only the primary language of 20% of the 275,122,131 people population, making Javanese the most common primary language ("Language Data for Indonesia").

As Indonesia is one of the dominant powers in Southeast Asia alongside a number of additional Member States, issues regarding the Southern Asia region will be of close interest to Indonesia, mainly due to the geographical location of the country. Being one of the founding members of Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) in 1967, Indonesia has maintained close relationships with other members of ASEAN. Especially regarding the issue of tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal, Indonesia has been and will be a great supporter of ensuring maritime security in the bay through various branches in cooperation with States such as India and the United States.

The aforementioned branches can be specified as The Frogmen Command Center (KOPASKA) and the collaborative patrols with India. KOPASKA, which is the leading underwater navy unit of Indonesia, has actively taken part in fighting for maritime security in the Bay of Bengal, while the region has been strictly patrolled together with the Indian Navy Forces. Indonesia will be ready to maintain its current maritime security efforts and is more than willing to take part in additional actions taken by the supportive Member States.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

A. The question of the Durand Line:

- Indonesia has not yet been involved in tackling the question of the Durand Line, and thus, does not have past achievements or solution attempts.

B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:



- In July 2010, the “Integrated Coastal Management for Bay of Bengal” was established by the combined efforts of the Maldives, Bangladesh, Thailand, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Malaysia. These efforts were funded by the United Nations’ Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in the hopes of sustaining the local livelihood on the islands in the Bay of Bengal while fighting against security threats.
- Indonesia took part in the “Samudra Shakti,” a joint naval exercise conducted with the Indian Navy Forces in 2019. The primary objective was to implement security measures in the bay towards piracy and non-traditional security threats.
- Being home to The Frogmen Command Center (KOPASKA), Indonesian Navy Forces trained in cooperation with the United States Navy to tackle non-traditional security threats in the bay. The KOPASKA was greatly present in the clearance of the bay from threats and in the incorporation of maritime security measures supported by the United States.
- Indonesia participated in the Coordinated Patrols (CORPAT) with Thailand and India. The CORPAT fought against a wide array of maritime security threats and considered including the Myanmar Navies in the patrol as well.

C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:

- Indonesia has not yet been involved in curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia, and thus, does not have past achievements or solution attempts.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

A. The question of the Durand Line:

- Indonesia supports any solution that will be executed in a peaceful manner which fully complies with the legal procedures.
- Indonesia is strictly against any solution that will discriminate against any ethnic or minority group within the region, such as but not limited to the Pashtuns.

B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:

- Indonesia fully supports and would like to take part in the Stable Seas Program for “A Collaborative Approach to Improving Maritime Security in the Bay of Bengal,” currently consisting of Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.
- Indonesia would like to see Member States participate in the 35th Indian-Indonesian Coordinated Patrol (IND-INDO CORPAT) to expand the area of patrol, which will yield results of increased maritime security in the Bay of Bengal.

C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:



- Indonesia calls upon the Member States to agree on an interim solution that will not portray India or Pakistan as the victim, nor will hold one superior against the other.
- Indonesia suggests that a specialized unit within the United Nations facilities is formed in order to closely examine perspectives and claims from conflicting nations, which will eliminate false accusations.
- Indonesia is willing to provide limited support to areas in need, in order to calm down hostile behavior by all parties involved. This support may range from providing basic needs to meeting specific requests of the government officials, as long as it is agreed upon by the representative of Indonesia and the representative of the requesting nation.



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