



THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 2015-2019
HISTORY, TASKS, AND FUNCTIONS

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2015-2019
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The Presidential Advisory Council 2015-2019

History, Tasks, and Functions

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

2015-2019

HISTORY, TASKS, AND FUNCTIONS

Wantimpres 2017



IR.H. JOKO WIDODO
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

FOREWORD

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabakaratu.

This book has been a long time in the making and I warmly welcome its publication. I sincerely hope that it will be an invaluable reference to the public about the institution of the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres) and its members from 2015 to 2019. Directly responsible to the President, Wantimpres is an institution established under Indonesian law – UU No. 19/2006 – with the main duty of advising and providing consideration.

Our current administration remains committed to the acceleration of Indonesia's development, primarily through reducing inequality between the country's various regions. Wantimpres' strategic role of providing advice and consideration has proven indispensable in my decision-making.

Since my inauguration in January 2015, I have received much advice and consideration from Wantimpres in various fields of development, especially in the field of economy, social welfare and education, defense and security, as well as politics and law.

I hope this book will help introduce the public to the works done by Wantimpres; both as a collective organizational whole, as well as the contributions of each of its' members.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Jakarta, March 2017

THE PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JOKO WIDODO

PREFACE

CHAIR OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL SRI ADININGSIH



December 2016 marked two years of my to serving as the member of the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres). Alongside my eight colleagues, I was appointed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 19 January, 2015. The pomp and circumstance of the appointment reminded me of the gravity of our responsibilities: Wantimpres' main task is to provide advice and consideration to the president. For this administration, it is encapsulated in the nine policies of the Nawa Cita.

In order to realize the full extent of these policies, Wantimpres is divided into four program areas, namely Economy, Politics and Laws, Social Welfare, and Defense and Security.

I welcome for the publication of the book for a few reasons: First, there is a dearth of books which speak specifically of Wantimpres, as an institution as well as the task(s) of each of its' members. It is important for the public to understand the history behind Wantimpres, its' tasks and functions, as well as its' position within the structure of state administration.

Second, this book can be an invaluable reference and source of information for the public. It is my hope that this book may contribute to the discourse on state administration of Indonesia. Lastly, I wish to say thank you and extend my appreciation to:

1. My colleagues, the members of Wantimpres, who have given their extraordinary support;
2. The Secretariat of Wantimpres, who has provided support through data and photographs during the writing and publishing of this book;
3. The secretaries of the members of Wantimpres, who have contributed and helped supervise the process;
4. The drafting team, who researched, interviewed, photographed, edited, and continuously tweaked various details, settings, and layouts; so that the version of this book is the best it can possibly be.

My sincerest thanks,
The Chair of Wantimpres

SRI ADININGSIH

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAL	: Naval Academy	GMNI	: Indonesian National Student Movement
AAU	: Air Force Academy	GPM	: Marhaenis Youth Movement
ACFOD	: Asian Cultural Forum on Development	Gus Dur	: President K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid
AKABRI	: Armed Forces Academy of the Republic of Indonesia	HAM	: Human Rights
AKMIL	: Military Academy	HIS	: Hollandsch-Inlandsche School (a school that was limited to children of the upper class during the Dutch colonial era in Indonesia)
AL	: Navy	HMI	: Muslim Students Association
APBN	: State Budget	HTI	: Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia
APBNP	: Revised State Budget	IAIN	: State Islamic Institute
ASEAN	: Association of Southeast Asia Nations	ICIS	: International Conference of Islamic Scholars
BIDARA	: Community Resource Development	IMADA	: Djakarta Students Association
Binbaga	: Islamic Institutional Development	Inter CAFÉ	: International Centre for Applied Finance and Economics
BKPM	: Investment Coordinating Board	IPB	: Bogor Agricultural University
BPA	: Supreme Advisory Body	IPM	: Human Development Index (HDI)
BPK	: Supreme Audit Agency	ISOIC	: Indonesian Society for International Islamic Cooperation
BPUPKI	: Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence	ITB	: Bandung Institute of Technology
BUMN	: State-owned Enterprises	Jabodetabek	: Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi
BWSI	: Indonesian Association of Referees	JIM	: Jakarta Informal Meeting
Capa	: Officer Candidate	JK	: Vice President Muhammad Jusuf Kalla
Danton	: Platoon Commander	Jokowi	: President Joko Widodo
DEN	: National Economic Council	KAHMI	: Alumni Corps of the Muslim Students Association
Distas	: Limited Discussion	KAMI	: United Action of Indonesian Students
DIY	: Special Region of Yogyakarta	Komapta	: Alert Unit Command
DKI	: Special Capital Region	Kopassus	: Army's Special Forces
DPA	: Supreme Advisory Council	KOPKKN	: National Alertness and Safety Operation Command
DPAS	: Provisional Supreme Advisory Council	KPLB	: Extraordinary Advancement in Rank
DPR	: House of Representatives	KPP	: Head of Violation Investigation
DPRD	: Regional House of Representatives	KSAD	: Army Chief of Staff
ECFIN	: Economic and Financial Research	KUR	: Micro Credit
EDP	: Executive Development Programme	Lapgas	: Task Implementation Report
FE	: Faculty of Economics	LCC	: Low Cost Carrier
FK	: Faculty of Medicine	LEMHANAS	: National Resilience Institute
FKUB	: Religious Harmony Forum	LP3ES	: Institute of Economic and Social Studies and Development
FSP	: Postgraduate Study Forum	LP3M	: Institute of Education, Research, and Community Services
G 30 S PKI	: September 30th Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party		
Ganefo	: Games of the New Emerging Forces		
GBHN	: State Policy Guidelines		

MA	: Supreme Court	RPKAD	: Army Command Forces Regiment
MEA	: ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)	Satgas	: Task Force
MP	: Advice Council	SBY	: President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
MPR	: People's Consultative Assembly	SD	: Primary School
MSc	: Master of Science	SDA	: Natural Resources
MUI	: Indonesian Ulema Council	SDM	: Human Resources
Nastim	: Advice and Consideration	SESKOAD	: Army Staff and Command School
NIIS	: Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)	Setneg	: State Secretariat
NKRI	: Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia	SGA	: Religion Teacher School
NOVIB	: Netherlands Organization for International Assistance	SKB	: Joint Ministerial Decree
NTB	: West Nusa Tenggara	SMA	: Senior High School
NU	: Nahdlatul Ulama (Indonesia's largest Islamic organization)	SMP	: Junior High School
OIC	: Organization of Islamic Cooperation	SR	: People's School
OSIS	: Intra-School Students Organization	Supersemar	: March 11, 1966 Presidential Order
P3M	: Association of Islamic Boarding Schools and Community Development	SUSLAPA	: Advanced Officer Course
Parpol	: Political Party	TKW	: Female Workers
PB	: Central Board	TNI	: Indonesian National Defense Forces
PBB	: United Nations (UN)	TPPO	: Crime of Trafficking in Persons
PBNU	: Central Board of Nahdlatul Ulama	UBK	: Bung Karno University
PDIP	: Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle	UGM	: Gadjah Mada University
Permensesneg	: Regulation of the Minister of State Secretariat	UI	: University of Indonesia
Perpres	: Presidential Regulation	UIN	: State Islamic University
Pertas	: Limited Meeting	UKM	: Small and Medium Enterprises
PGA	: Religion Teacher Education	UMKM	: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
PKB	: National Awakening Party	UMM	: Malang Muhammadiyah University
PKPI	: Indonesian Justice and Unity Party	UNDP	: United Nation Development Programme
PMD	: Global Maritime Axis	UNESCO	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PMII	: Indonesia Muslim Students Movement	UNICEF	: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
PNS	: Civil Servant	UNS	: Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta
POLRI	: National Police of the Republic of Indonesia	US	: United States of America
PP	: Central Executive	UU	: Law
PR	: Homework	UUD	: Constitution
PSSI	: Football Association of Indonesia	UUDS	: Provisional Constitution
PTHM	: Military Law College	Walhi	: Indonesian Forum for the Environment
PTIK	: Police Staff College	Wantimpres	: Presidential Advisory Council
RER	: Riau Ecosystem Restoration	WCRP	: World Conference on Religion and Peace
RI	: Republic of Indonesia	YLBHI	: Indonesian Legal Aid Institute
RIS	: Republic of the United States of Indonesia	YONIF	: Infantry Battalion
RPJMN	: National Mid-Term Development Plan	YPS	: Soekarno Education Foundation







PART I:
HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL



HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The history of Indonesia's presidential advisory council (known as the Wantimpres) is a long and arduous story. Its history began during President Soekarno's term and continues until this day under President Joko Widodo. Wantimpres was originally called the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA) until it was changed into Wantimpres during President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's term.

Introduction

The Indonesian Presidential Council or the Wantimpres was established one month and one week after the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17, 1945.

When it was first established on September 25, 1945, the founding fathers of the nation, who also formulated the 1945 Constitution (Indonesia's constitution), suggested the name the Advisory Council (*Majelis Pertimbangan/MP*). It was Professor Mohammad Yamin, S.H. –an expert in law, a pioneer politician of the Youth Pledge movement, as well as a writer, historian, and an anthropologist—who suggested the name.

However, under the script compiled by Hoesein Djajadiningrat, Soepomo, Soewandi, Singgih, Sastromoeljono, Soetardjo, and Soebardjo, the name MP was changed to the Supreme Advisory Body (*Badan Pertimbangan Agung/BPA*).

Eventually, the name BPA was again changed to the Supreme Advisory Council (*Dewan Pertimbangan Agung/DPA*). Under the fourth chapter of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that “the composition of the Supreme Advisory Council shall be determined by law” and “the Council has the duty to reply to any questions raised by the President and has the right to provide suggestions to the government”.

Based on the 1945 Constitution, the advisory council is equal to the office of the President and Vice President, the House of Representatives (DPR), the Supreme Court (MA), and the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK).





Margono Djojohadikusumo, the First Chairperson of the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA), converses with the First Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mohammad Hatta

When the 1949 Constitution of Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) and the 1950 Constitution were in force, DPA was deemed unnecessary and thus it was removed from the state administration. Only after the 1945 Constitution was reinstated that DPA was re-established in the structure of the Indonesian government as a state high institution, compliant with Presidential Decree Number 3 of 1959 dated 22 July 1959 on the Provisional Supreme Advisory Council (DPAS). DPAS was headed by President Soekarno, similar to *Raad van State* (the Supreme Advisory Council in the Netherlands) which was chaired directly by the king/queen. However, the President positioned the Deputy Head of DPAS as an ex-officio minister.

During the Soeharto era, the position of an ex-officio minister during President Soekarno's administration was removed, based on Presidential Decree Number 3 of 1966. Still, the institution was chaired by the president.

More detailed provisions on DPA were only made after the enactment of Law Number 3 of 1967 on 5 May 1967, which was then refined through Law Number 4 of 1978.

In August 2002, the fourth amendment to the 1945 Constitution resulted in the 2002 Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) unanimously eliminated the fourth chapter of the constitution which had become the legal standing for the establishment of DPA. As a result, DPA is no longer a state high institution within the state administration of the Republic of Indonesia.

The new version of Article 16 stipulates that: "The President shall establish an advisory council with the duty of giving advice and considered opinion to the President, which shall be further regulated by law." This means that the existence of DPA as a "state high institution" is abolished, and instead there will be a law regulating a presidential advisory body.

For that reason, during President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's administration, the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA) was changed to the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres), as regulated in Law Number 19 of 2006 on the Presidential Advisory Council.

Pursuant to the law, Wantimpres is a government agency tasked with providing advice and consideration to the president and being accountable to the president.



The Supreme Advisory Council during the inauguration of Surjo as the Deputy Chair of the council (May 2, 1947)

Establishment of Supreme Advisory Council (DPA)

The 1945 Constitution mandates that the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA) is formed as a council having the duty to reply to any questions raised by the President and has the right to provide suggestions to the government.

DPA was first established on September 25, 1945 with eleven members and chaired by Margono Djojohadikusumo. On November 6, 1945, Margono Djojohadikusumo stepped down from his position and was replaced by Wiranatakusumah on November 29, 1945.

The constitution stated that DPA is a state high institution which has the same position as the office of president and vice president, the House of Representatives (DPR), the Supreme Court (MA), and the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK). The five institutions resembled similar

institutions during the Dutch colonial period in Indonesia i.e. the Governor General, *Volksraad* (Parliament), *Landraad and Raad van Justitie* (Courts), *Rekenkamer* (Financial Supervisory Board), and *Raad van Nederlandsch Indie* (Council of the Dutch East Indies).

The structure of these state high institutions was also similar to that of the current Netherlands' administration which consists of Head of State (Queen), Chief Executive (Prime Minister), *Staten Generaal* (Parliament), *Rekenkamer* (Financial Supervisory Board), *Raad van State* (State Advisory Council), and *Hooggerechtshof* (Supreme Court).

It is likely that the formation of DPA as a State High Institution was influenced by the *Raad van State* in the Netherlands or the *Raad van Nederlandsch Indie* in the Dutch colonial period.

DPA during National Revolution

When the 1949 Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) and the 1950 Constitution were in force, DPA was not listed in the constitutions as it was deemed unnecessary. During the period of the physical revolution until 1949, the DPA was non-existent.

DPA was re-established after Indonesia reinstated the 1945 Constitution in 1959 along with Presidential Decree Number 3 of 1959 dated 22 July 1959 concerning the Provisional Supreme Advisory Council (DPAS). DPAS was chaired by President Soekarno, similar to *Raad van State*, the Supreme Advisory Council in the Netherlands, which is chaired by the King/Queen. However, the president positioned the Deputy Chair of DPAS as an ex-officio minister.

DPA in the Soeharto's Era

During the administration of Soeharto (the second Indonesian president), the position of an ex-officio minister in DPA Soekarno's term



Members of the Presidential Advisory Council of the 2010-2014 Period

was removed, based on Presidential Decree Number 3 of 1966. Still, the institution was chaired by the president. More detailed provisions on DPA were only made after the enactment of Law Number 3 of 1967 on 5 May 1967, which was then refined through Law Number 4 of 1978.

Advisory Agencies in the Era of Habibie to Abdurrahman Wahid

It is evident that since the era of President Soekarno to the era of President Soeharto, President B.J. Habibie, and President Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) there had also been extra-constitutional presidential advisory agencies established with various names.

President Habibie, for example, despite his short presidency term, has formed several councils with advisory functions. To resolve issues in Aceh, for instance, he formed a special commission chaired by Ir. Usman Hasan.

He also had a national team to study and provide considerations on various reform agendas to realize civil society.

Habibie also appointed presidential advisers, such as Widjojo Nitisastro and Frans Seda, to help him address economic problems. There were also several advisory bodies that were formed during Abdurrahman Wahid's presidency. President Wahid even appointed former Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew as one of his advisers.

In the field of economy, Gus Dur (a popular name of President Abdurrahman Wahid) formed the National Economic Council (DEN) chaired by Prof. Dr. Emil Salim. He also formed the National Business Development Council (DPUN) chaired by Sofjan Wanandi. There was also the National Law Commission chaired by Prof. Dr. J.E. Sahetapy.

Such phenomena have proved that every president does need an advisory institution or advisers who can help the president carry out his/her duties.



Members of the Presidential Advisory Council of the 2010-2014 Period

DPA No Longer a State High Institution

According to the original version of the 1945 Constitution, DPA is a state high institution having the task of replying to any question raised by the president and the right to provide suggestion to the government.

After the fourth amendment to the 1945 Constitution in 2002, this status is removed. The advisory council that was initially equal to the office of the president, now becomes subordinate to the president.

This is specifically stated in Article 16 of the amended version of the constitution saying: "The President shall establish an advisory council with the duty of giving advice and considered opinion to the president, which shall be further regulated by law."

From DPA to Wantimpres (2007)

Based on the above article, during President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's administration DPA was changed to the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres), as regulated in Law Number 19 of 2006 on the Presidential Advisory Council.



President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono congratulates Emil Salim after his inauguration as the Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2010-2014 period.

PART II:
THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AFTER THE AMENDMENTS TO
THE 1945 CONSTITUTION
IN 2002





President Joko Widodo inaugurates Members of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2014-2019 Period.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that the president in exercising his/her authority as the holder of governmental power requires advice and consideration.

This is to ensure that the policies set by the president are in accordance with the principles of law, democracy, and good governance in the effort to achieve national aspirations as contained in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

Such advice and consideration provided to the president are also intended to ascertain that the president has careful consideration in every decision made. Therefore, the members of the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres) should consist of people who are honest, just, and well-behaved. They should also have quality of statesman and relevant expertises, as required by the law.

1. Wantimpres' Status

As stipulated in Article 16 of the 1945 Constitution, the president is obliged to form an advisory council that will provide the president with advice and suggestions as well as answers to any questions relating to state administration.

Prior to the fourth amendment to the 1945 Constitution, laws governing the Presidential Advisory Council were Law Number 4 of 1978 concerning Amendments and Improvements and Law Number 3 of 1967 concerning the Supreme Advisory Council.

Based on the laws, Wantimpres has an equal position to the office of the president and vice president and four other state high institutions.

In 2006, the Government issued Law Number 19 of 2006 concerning the Presidential Advisory Council, following the amendment to the constitution. Pursuant to the law, Wantimpres is now under the president and is directly responsible to the president. This law was drafted during the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and was promulgated on December 28, 2006 by the Minister of Law and Human Rights at the time, Prof. Dr. Yusril Ihza Mahendra.



Prof. Dr. Emil Salim, Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2007-2009 and 2010-2014 Periods.

Wantimpres thus no longer holds the status of a high state institution in the state administration of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Wantimpres' Tasks

Based on Article 4 of Law Number 19 of 2006 on the Presidential Advisory Council which was then regulated in Articles 3 and 4 of the Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007 on the Working Procedures of the Wantimpres and the Wantimpres Secretariat, Wantimpres has the task of providing advice and consideration (*Nasihat dan Pertimbangan/Nastim*) to the President in exercising the governmental power. Wantimpres shall provide the *Nastim* whether the President asks for it or not.

The members of the Wantimpres may provide the President with the *Nastim* either individually or collectively as an institution. An individual *Nastim* must be signed by the respective Wantimpres member and its copy must be sent to the Chair of Wantimpres and other members; while *Nastim* submitted by Wantimpres as a collective work is a *Nastim* agreed entirely by all Wantimpres members and is determined based on a meeting attended by at least five members and signed by the chairperson.

In carrying out their duties and functions, the Wantimpres members can request information from relevant government agencies and other state institutions. Wantimpres may also attend a cabinet meeting as well as join in presidential working and state visits at the request of the president.

During the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), as told by Prof. Dr. Emil Salim, a Member of the Wantimpres for the 2007-2009 Period and the Chairperson of the council for the 2010-2014 Period, the council's members were even asked to attend and actively take part in all cabinet meetings.

Thus, it is not surprising that ministers of the United Indonesia Cabinet I and II were often engaged in serious discussions with the members of Wantimpres. In fact, inputs and critiques from the Wantimpres members to the ministers and President SBY often became a hot topic of discussion in cabinet meetings and limited cabinet sessions.

“President SBY even asked us to always join him in presidential visits, both in Indonesia and abroad. We often provided the president with the *Nastim* informally during the visits,” said Emil at his residence in Jakarta at the end of December 2016.

“Whenever a problem arose during a visit abroad, like at the UN meeting in Vienna for example, we could directly give advice/*Nastim* to the president; although it is the president who has the full decision on what to do with the *Nastim*,” said Emil.

“As a matter of fact, we were actively involved in a negotiation with US President Barack Obama’s team at the United Nations Climate Change meeting in Vienna. The results of the negotiations did give significant consideration for President SBY to take into account at the international meeting,” said Emil Salim.

Emil further told that during state visits abroad and working visits at home, President SBY used to discuss informally on the plane, on national and governmental issues.

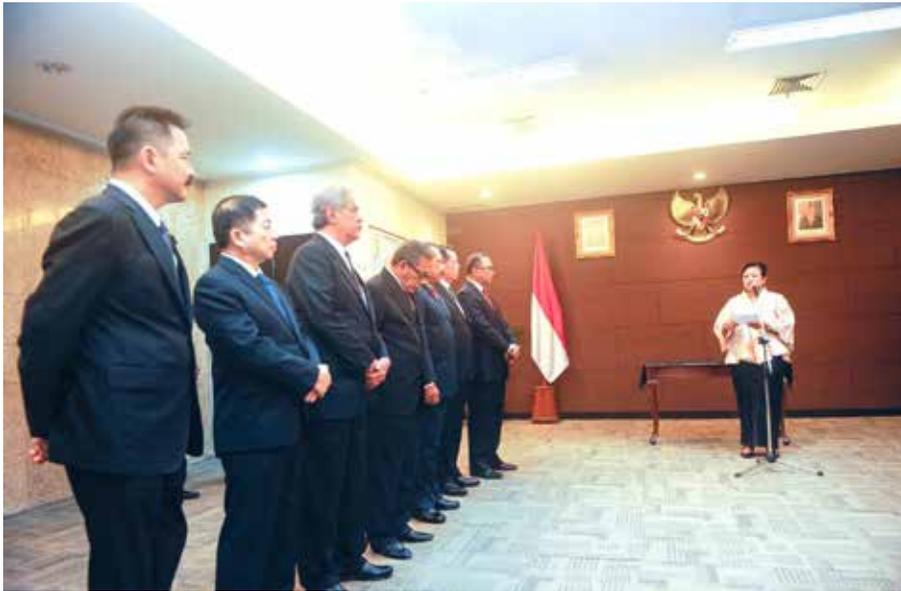
It was from such informal discussions, President SBY felt more comfortable in taking things into considerations before making a decision.

“I also preferred to give *Nastim* in such an informal setting,” said Emil Salim.

It is important to note that in accordance with Article 6 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 19 of 2006 Wantimpres members are not allowed to provide information, statements, and/or to disseminate the contents of *Nastim* to any party.



President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and First Lady Ani Yudhoyono congratulate Members of the Presidential Advisory Council.



Sri Adiningsih (Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council) delivers a speech during the Inauguration of Members of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2014-2019 Period

3. Wantimpres' Membership:

Pursuant to Article 8 of Law Number 19 of 2006 which was then regulated in Article 5 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2007, Wantimpres consists of nine people, comprising a chair, who is also a member, and eight members.

Article 9 of the law also stipulates that the appointment of Wantimpres members by the president is determined with a Presidential Decree and should be made no later than three months after the inauguration the president-elect.

The position of Wantimpres chair can be held alternately among the council's members. If the chair of the Wantimpres remains incapacitated due to death or resignation, the president will appoint a new one. The term of office of Wantimpres members is the same as the President's. The membership can also be terminated earlier upon the president's request.

To undertake the tasks and functions of the Wantimpres, the president can divide the council's members into different areas, such as the area of politics, defense and security, economic and financial affairs, and public welfare.

a. Requirements to be Wantimpres Members

To be eligible to be appointed as a member of Wantimpres, a person must fulfill eight requirements as stipulated in Article 8 of Law Number 19 of 2006 as follows:

First, being in fear of God Almighty; *second*, being an Indonesian citizen; *third*, being loyal to the State's Five Principles Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the aspirations of the 17 August 1945 Proclamation; *fourth*, having the quality of statesmanship; *fifth*, being physically and mentally healthy; *sixth*, being honest, just, and well-behaved; *seventh*, having never been sentenced based on a court decision with permanent legal force due to a criminal offense that is threatened with imprisonment of five years or more; and *eighth*, having specific expertise in the field of state government.

In the elucidation section of the law, what is meant by "quality of statesmanship" is the attitude to consistently prioritize the interests of the state and public above personal and group interests. Meanwhile, "well-behaved" means never doing any act that is contrary to religious, moral, and customary norms, such as gambling, drunkenness, drug addicts, and adultery.

In addition to the eight main requirements, a Wantimpres member also may not hold a concurrent position as a state official as stated in the laws and regulations; a structural official in government agency; or an official in other areas, namely a leader of a political party, a leader of a social organization, a leader of a non-governmental organization, a leader of a foundation, head of a state-owned enterprise or private-owned business entity, a leader of professional organization, and a structural official in a university, both public and private.



Transfer of Office Ceremony from Emil Salim (Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2012-2014 period) to Sri Adiningsih (Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2015-2019 Period).

Any persons having been appointed as a member of the council is obliged to give up his/her other positions no later than three months from the date of appointment.

b. Additional Provisions for Members who are Civil Servants or TNI and Polri Officers

Looking the composition of the council's membership since the enactment of Law Number 19 of 2006 on the Presidential Advisory Council, it is clearly seen that most of the members come from different backgrounds i.e. politicians, experts in specific fields that are in line with the needs of the Wantimpres, leaders of religious organizations, as well as retired officers of the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian Police (Polri).

During the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (2007-2014) to President Joko Widodo (2015-2019), there are no Wantimpres members who are active civil servants. Based on Law Number 19 of 2006, basically there is no prohibition for civil servants to be appointed as Wantimpres members. This is specifically implied in Article 12 of the law which was then regulated in Article 6, 7, and 8 of the Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007.

Article 6 paragraph (1) of the regulation states that "Members of Wantimpres may either be civil servants or non-civil servants". Subsequently, paragraph (2) of the article states that civils servants include Civil Servants and TNI and Polri officers.

Article 7 paragraph (1) then stipulates that civil servants who are appointed as members of the Wantimpres are temporarily dismissed from their organic positions as long as they hold the position as Wantimpres members, without losing their status as Civil Servants.

In addition, Civil Servants who are appointed as the council's members will receive advancement in rank regardless the job leveling, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.



Emil Salim (Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2012-2014 Period) gives a speech at the Transfer of Office Ceremony.

Article 8 Paragraph (1) states that civil servants who terminate their service as members of the Wantimpres or their term of office in the council has ended, and they have not yet entered the retirement age, they will be returned to their initial institution. Subsequently, paragraph (2) states that if they have reached the retirement age, they will be honorably dismissed as Civil Servants and given their employment rights in accordance with the laws and regulations.

c. Dismissal of Wantimpres Members

Since the fourth amendment of the 1945 Constitution, the Wantimpres is positioned under the President and thus the dismissal of its members is under the authority of the president. Such dismissal, however, must be in accordance with the applicable provisions as stipulated in Law Number 19 of 2006 on the Presidential Advisory Council.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 11 of the law, Wantimpres members may be dismissed from their position for five reasons, namely: *First*, passing away; *Second*, resigning at their own request in writing; *Third*, not being able to carry out tasks for six consecutive months; *Fourth*, no longer fulfilling the requirements as referred to in Article 8 of the law, and; *Fifth*, other reasons stated by the president.

The president can also temporarily dismiss a Wantimpres member who is charged with a criminal offense that is threatened with imprisonment of five years or more. Furthermore, it is explained in the elucidation section of the law that what is meant by “not being able to carry out tasks for six consecutive months” is that not being able to carry out tasks because of illness, both physically and mentally, as evidenced by a doctor’s certificate; while what is meant by “other reasons” include, among others, the Wantimpres members who are not complying with the provisions of the prevailing laws.

PART III:
TASKS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL



Suharso Monoarfa, Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, in a Limited Meeting on Fiscal Policy and Infrastructure Investment (June 4, 2015).

To carry out their tasks and functions in providing the President with advice and consideration (*Nastim*), the Wantimpres members engage in various activities. There are mainly six activities that the members undertake, namely:



Jan Darmadi listens to an explanation from the Ngawi Organic Center Community (KNOC) in Ngawi Regency, East Java Province (September 30, 2015).

1. Meetings

Meetings are held between the Wantimpres members and particular resource persons to get inputs beneficial for the members in preparing advice and consideration provided to the President.

2. Discussions

Discussions are held between the Wantimpres members, specific resource persons, and representatives of community groups to gather information, views, and best practices. Resource person to the meeting may be community leaders, experts in certain fields, researchers, practitioners or relevant officials, and other stakeholders.

3. Studies

Studies are defined as activities carried out within a period of time by a team consists of several experts from various scientific backgrounds to collect data and information to be used in drafting *Nastim* provided to the President.

4. Domestic Working Visits

In domestic working visits, the Wantimpres members conduct visits to regions in Indonesia to know their real situation and conditions. The visits are made by the members in accordance with their specific program areas. During such visits, the members are collecting information on strategic and current issues as well as public aspirations and turn it into valuable materials to draft *Nastim* for the President.

The Wantimpres members in the visits are usually supported either by secretaries or staff of the members, or staff from the Wantimpres Secretariat. Typical activities undertaken during the visits are among others discussions with the provincial, regencial, or municipal governments along with heads of regional working units (SKPD) and other stakeholders, dialogues with the public, and field observations.

5. Overseas Working Visits

The Wantimpres members pay overseas working visits to various countries to get an insight of what really happening around the globe is. This is important as an input for them in drafting Nastim provided to the President.



A. Hasyim Muzadi pays a visit to Bojonegoro, East Java (September 17, 2015).

6. Other Activities

a. Special Meetings

Special meetings are face-to-face dialogues between Wantimpres members and the president or the vice president, either held individually, in part, or collectively as an institution.

b. Information Gathering on Public Needs

Members of Wantimpres organize activities to gather information from individuals or community groups on certain issues as to capture information needed in drafting Nastim to the president.

c. Audiences

Members of Wantimpres open the opportunity for any individuals or community groups to meet them and talk on certain issues.

d. Scientific Forums

Wantimpres members are open to invitation from any parties to attend scientific forums, such as seminar or general lectures, as resource persons.

e. Miscellaneous Activities

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Wantimpres members also have some other activities, such as attending the inauguration of high-ranking officials at the State Palace, attending the state dinner, and witnessing the signing of the memorandum of understanding between countries or companies.

WANTIMPRES' WORKING PROCEDURE

In performing their tasks and functions, the Wantimpres members should follow procedures established in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007 and Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2007 on the Working Procedures of the Presidential Advisory Council and the Secretariat of Presidential Advisory Council, some of which are related to individual and collective advice and consideration.

1. Individual *Nastim*

Advice and consideration (*Nastim*) is the work of the Wantimpres members that should be treated confidentially. *Nastim* from the Wantimpres members can be delivered directly, both individually and collectively, to the president.

The *Nastim* offered to the President are dealing with four aspects in accordance with divisions set by the President within Wantimpres, namely economy, public welfare, politics and law, as well as defense and security.

Pursuant to Law Number 19 of 2006 which was further regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007 and Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2007, each member of the Wantimpres reserves the right to provide the *Nastim* individually to the President. The members concerned must sign the *Nastim* and send copies to the other members.

2. Collective *Nastim*

It is a *Nastim* offered by the Wantimpres institutionally and unanimously agreed by all members. A collective *Nastim* is decided in a meeting



Subagyo HS pays a visit to the Police Academy, Semarang (March 29, 2016).

attended by at least five members of the Wantimpres and signed by the Chair. The Chair must sign the *Nastim* before it is offered to the president.

3. President's Request

Referring to Law Number 19 of 2006 and Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007, the President can appoint 1 (one) or several members of Wantimpres to conduct a study or review and provide a written *Nastim* directly to the president.

The *Nastim* at the request of the President must be signed by relevant member/s of Wantimpres and its copy should be submitted to the Chair and other members of Wantimpres.

4. Task Implementation Report (Laggas)

In accordance with the provisions of Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007, the Wantimpres submits a Task Implementation Report (Laggas) to the President at least once in six months.

However, the President can ask Wantimpres to provide Laggas as requested. The Laggas sent to the President includes all Nastim, both submitted individually and collectively.

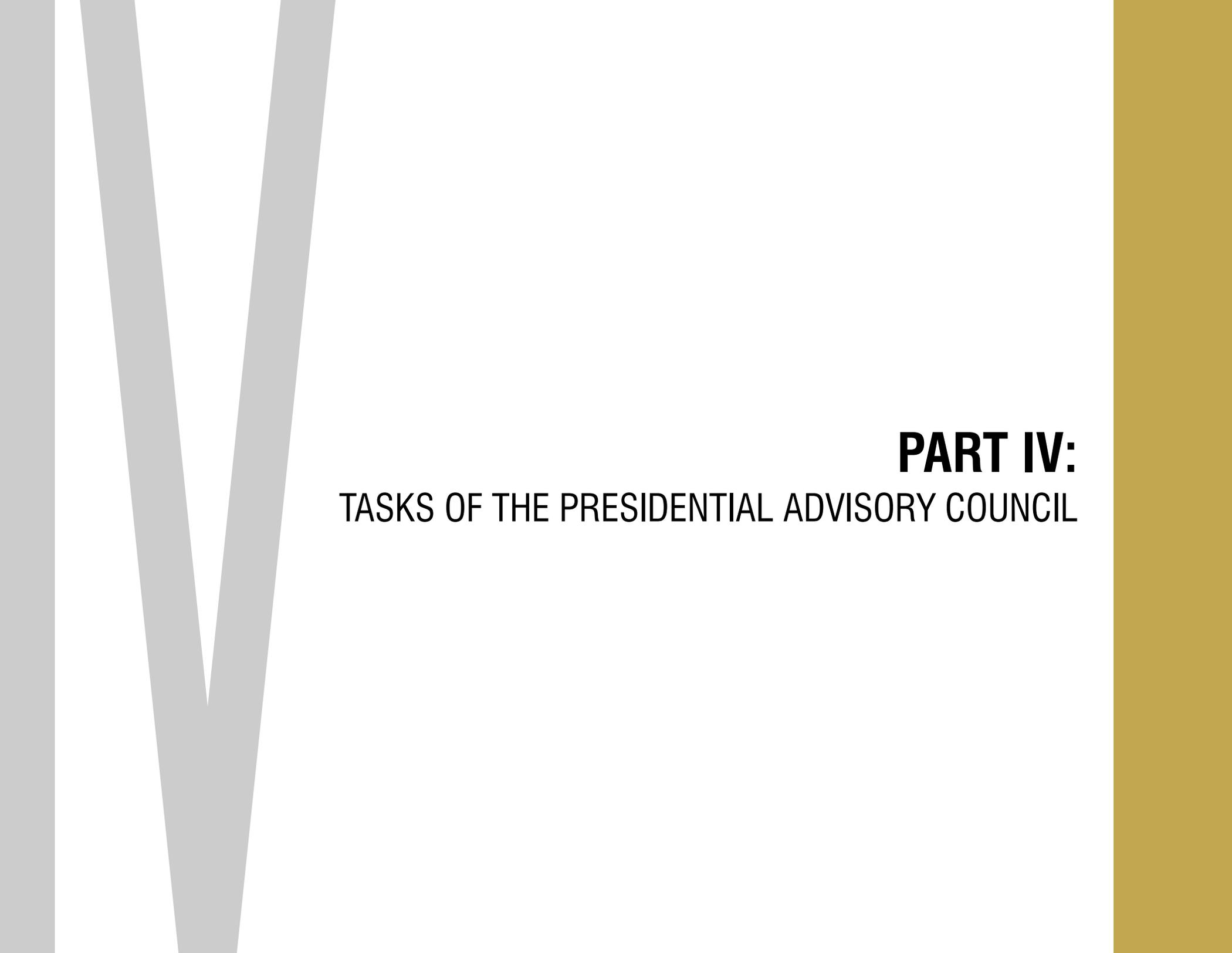
5. Correspondence

The working procedure of the Wantimpres requires all correspondence to be signed by the Chair. If the Chair of the Wantimpres is temporarily incapacitated, one of the Wantimpres members can be appointed by the Chair as the acting chair and authorized to sign all Wantimpres letters.

If the Chair of the Wantimpres is permanently incapacitated, the president shall appoint a new Chair, as referred to in Article 16 of Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007.



Sri Adiningsih pays a visit to a Fish Auction (TPI).

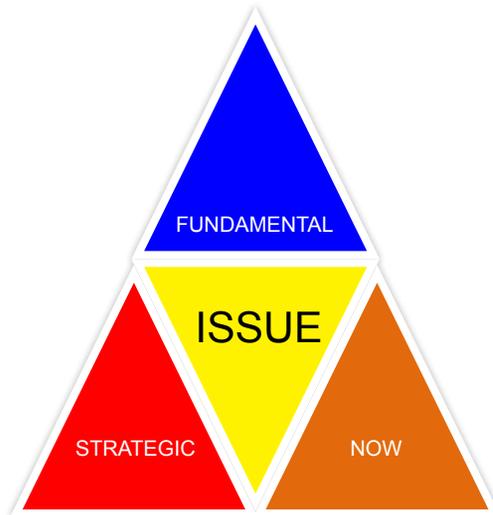


PART IV:
TASKS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL



AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

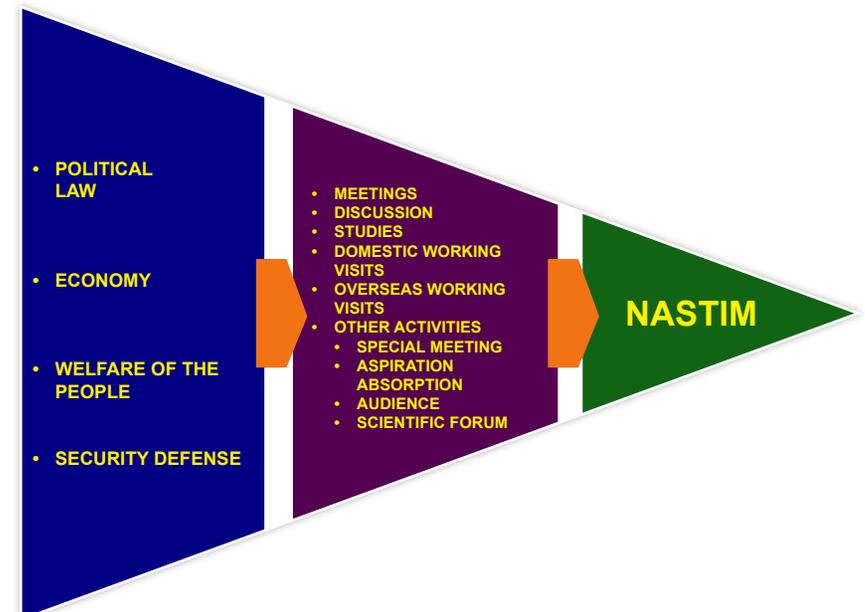
There are four areas of responsibility within Wantimpres, namely the areas of economy (under Sri Adiningsih, Suharso Monoarfa, Jan Darmadi, and Rusdi Kirana), public welfare (under Ahmad Hasyim Muzadi and Abdul Malik Fadjar), politics and law (under Sidarto Danusubroto and Abdul Malik Fadjar), and defense and security (under M. Yusuf Kartanegara and Subagyo Hadi Siswoyo).



Each area contains 3 elements, namely fundamental issues, strategic issues, and current issues. Fundamental issues are issues related to the state foundation and philosophy, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (the Indonesian slogan meaning Unity in Diversity); strategic issues are issues related to the implementation of the nine policies of Nawa Cita; and current issues are issues currently becoming the trend topic discussion among the public that need to be immediately addressed.

The output of the members is in the form of advice and consideration to the president, either provided individually or collectively. The typical activities in each area of responsibility are:

1. Meetings
2. Discussion
3. Studies
4. Domestic Working Visits
5. Overseas Working Visits
6. Other activities, such as special meetings, information gathering audiences, and scientific forums. Such activities can also in the form of attending the inauguration of high officials, the state dinner, and so on. The tasks of the four areas which are then implemented in six activities will lead to the advice and consideration (*Nastim*).



TASK IMPLEMENTATION

1. THE AREA OF POLITICS AND LAW

Activities in the area of politics and law in 2015 to 2016 were intended to ensure that the nine policies of the Nawa Cita lead to the realization of Indonesia that is sovereign, independent, and preserving strong character based on mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), and to strengthen the values of the five principles of the Pancasila as the living values.

Activities in the area of politics and law in 2015 were focused on:

1. Strict law enforcement towards actions harmful to the state, such as corruption and other violations of laws, including those relating to human rights.
2. Critics and improvement of government policies that are not pro-people.
3. Strengthened implementation of the Pancasila as an ideology in the life of society, nation, and state.
4. Increased awareness of diversity, especially in the field of education, both formal and non-formal.
5. Monitoring of the development and problems around the implementation of simultaneous regional elections.
6. Enhancement of effective coordination and communication between institutions.
7. Bureaucratic reform and clean governance.

Meanwhile, activities in the area in 2016 were principally focused on responding to dynamically developing situations while anticipating new policies by the government.

The political area in that year focused on strengthening the values of the Pancasila as the living values. Activities undertaken were under various themes as follows:

1. Revitalizing and re-actualizing the values of Pancasila in all aspects of life in society, nation and state.
2. Growing nationalism and diversity awareness in order to prevent radicalism.
3. Encouraging the mental revolution movement to be manifested in real life with steps that are in line with the values of Pancasila.
4. Re-criticizing various policies that are less supportive and not in line with the priority agenda of the nine policies of the Nawa Cita and strengthening Indonesia's social restoration, both at the central and regional levels.
5. Encouraging evaluation of the ethics of state administration so that the governance is always in line with the values of Pancasila.
6. Developing plurality-based national politics towards fair participation.
7. Consolidating politics of the nation and state.
8. Paying considerate attention on the Special Autonomy for Papua



Sidarto Danusubroto attends a Limited Meeting at the office of the Presidential Advisory Council.



Sidarto Danusubroto pays a visit to Raja Ampat, Papua

As stated in the 2015-2019 National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), activities in the area of law are directed and focused on the efforts to resolve human rights violations, including gross violations of human rights in the past, through a national reconciliation. These activities include:

1. Supporting the settlement of past gross human rights violations through a national reconciliation.

2. Supporting strict law enforcement against violations of law in border areas, such as drug abuse and crime of trafficking in persons (TPPO).
3. Encouraging law enforcement towards actions potentially harmful to the state, such as corruption and other violations of human rights.

During 2015, there were 153 activities; while in 2016 there were 186 activities under 10 themes of activities.

2. THE AREA OF ECONOMY

Activities in the area of economy in 2015 to 2016 were directed to increase Indonesia's competitiveness through economic development, equitable distribution of economic development, and improvement of public welfare.

Activities undertaken in the area were always based on the nine policies of the Nawa Cita. These activities principally responded to the situations that were developing rapidly and dynamically, as well as anticipating potential policies by the government.

Critical issues faced by the Government include those related to economic growth, equitable development and the impact of global economic turmoil, fiscal policy, food sovereignty, livestock sector development to achieve meat self-sufficiency, logistics systems, and infrastructure development and financing.

Main activities in the area of economy and finance during 2015 involved:

1. Strengthening the national economic growth.
2. Supporting the stability of the economic system, particularly by overcoming the impact of the global economic turmoil in order to maintain the stability of the rupiah exchange rate.



3. Increasing state revenues sourced from a quality tax system.
4. Encouraging investment and infrastructure to strengthen the base of economic growth.
5. Improving the national logistics system to strengthen national competitiveness.
6. Establishing food sovereignty to increase the welfare of the farmers.
7. Realizing meat self-sufficiency to reduce dependence on imports, especially beef import.
8. Strengthening MSMEs in the national economy.



A Working Visit to the City of Apple - Batu, East Java province (May 12, 2015)

Activities in the area of economy in 2016 were directed on the efforts to improve the quality of economic growth by increasing equity and maintaining fiscal sustainability to reduce the budget deficit and to increase competitiveness.

Activities undertaken in the area of economy were based on the 2015-2019 National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) as the manifestation of the nine policies of the Nawa Cita. These activities principally focused on the national economy that were influenced by the global economic turmoil, as well as on efforts to anticipate potential policies by the government.

Crucial issues faced by the government can be divided into macro and micro as well as sectoral perspectives including employment, natural resources, agricultural equality, taxation, MSMEs, economic growth, fiscal policies, food sovereignty, livestock, logistics systems, and infrastructure development and financing.



Jan Darmadi visits an Integrated Farm in Gogodeso Village, Blitar Regency, East Java (May 29, 2016).



Representatives from Housing and Settlement Forum meet with Suharso Monoarfa (June 17, 2015).

In 2016, the topics of discussion in a number of activities carried out by the Wantimpres members in this area were:

1. Strengthened national economic growth.
2. Equitable economic development.
3. National development with the spirit of nationalism and love of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).
4. Efforts to safeguard the 2016 Revised State Budget (APBN-P) in terms of deficits, stability, and economic growth.
5. Development of maritime economy.
6. Establishment of State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) Holdings and the efforts to make the balance in BUMNs as business entities and state companies intended to promote public welfare.
7. Implementation of sea tolls in Papua.
8. Social entrepreneurship in Indonesia.
9. Implementation of two years of the Nawa Cita.
10. Issues of shallots, soybeans, and corn for farmers' welfare and food self-sufficiency.

11. Development of infrastructure, facilities, and marketing network for local MSME products.
12. Policies, institutions, and utilization of organic fertilizers, biological fertilizers, and biopesticides in Indonesia.
13. Stability of the economic system, particularly the efforts to overcome the impact of global economic turmoil in order to maintain the stability of the rupiah exchange rate.
14. Implementation of tax amnesty and tax management policies to increase state revenues.
15. Innovation in infrastructure investment and financing systems.
16. National logistics system to strengthen national competitiveness.
17. Policies on investment in mineral and oil and gas resources to increase national income as well as to support regional development.



Rusdi Kirana in a Working Visit to South Minahasa (September 22, 2016).

3. THE AREA OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Economy, politics, and culture are the subdomains of the area of public welfare. Peace and happiness of the people are its connecting line. The direction and policies for the area in 2015 was focused on four pillars of public welfare, namely:

1. A decrease in quality and quantity of poverty as well as unemployment and inequality.
2. A decline in radicalism that leads to terrors and threats to the state ideology, Pancasila.
3. Mental Revolution through education and development of human resources and society.
4. Human rights, diversity, tolerance, and harmony between ethnic groups and religions.

Referring to the main programs of the nine policies of the Nawa Cita, the area of public welfare in 2015 focused on two aspects, namely physical and non-physical aspects.

1. Physical aspects include, among others:
 - a. Poverty and social inequality.
 - b. Availability of employment to prevent human trafficking.
 - c. Improvement in education and health sectors, as well as sustainable development.
2. Non-physical aspects include, among others:
 - a. Religious practices in the public space.
 - b. Social conflicts due to control over natural resources and terrorism that threatens the state ideology Pancasila and state stability.



Hasyim Muzadi meets with Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam

- c. Mental Revolution through education in family as well as public and private sectors.
- d. Human rights, diversity, tolerance, and harmony between ethnic groups and religions.

In 2016, the main performance indicator that became a benchmark was the measured poverty level on the Welfare Index, Happiness Index, Indonesian Human Development Index (HDI), and the number of policies to respond quickly to the problems of public welfare.

The direction and focus of activities in this area in 2016 include five domains that refer to the Nawa Cita Priority Agenda, namely:

1. Welfare injustice.
2. Religious affairs.
3. Education.



Malik Fajar pays a working visit to Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta

- 4. Natural resources/environment.
- 5. Foreign affairs.

In 2016, activities in the area of public welfare include:

1. The welfare aspect directed at fulfilling the basic needs of the people. Activities in this aspect were focused on the topic of:
 - a. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) groups in Indonesia.
 - b. Drug abuse.
 - c. Preparation and protection of Indonesian workers
 - d. Involvement of women in drug prevention efforts.
 - e. Utilization and management of civil servants' housing savings funds.
 - f. Payroll and remuneration system for civil servants as well as TNI and POLRI members

- g. Village development through a socio-cultural approach.
 - h. Social capital and state administration.
2. The religious aspect directed at increasing public awareness of the challenges of transnational ideologies that could endanger the Pancasila and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), including radicalism and terrorism. The activities carried out focused on:
 - a. Development of moderate thinking as the early prevention of radicalism and terrorism towards the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).
 - b. Internalization of religious values in order to become public behaviors.
 - c. Strengthened relations between religious communities and protection of their existence.
 - d. Influence of local-wisdom based social capital on governance.
 - e. Harmony between religions and the state.

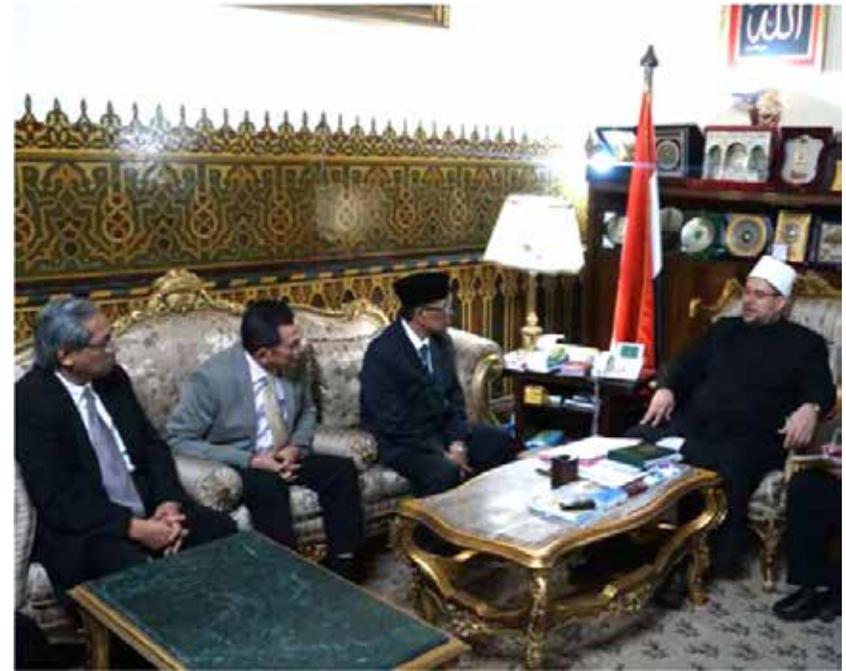


Malik Fajar chairs a limited discussion held under the theme "Pluralism-based Political Development towards a Just Participation" (August 4, 2016)

- f. Implementation of religious education and teaching within the framework of the education system.
 - g. Radicalism in Islamic education institutions
 - h. Pancasila education and teaching in Islamic education institutions (Islamic boarding schools).
 - i. Promoting inter-religious harmony for Indonesia-Satu (One Indonesia).
3. The aspects of education and culture directed at developing systems and policies in building human resources by turning comparative advantage into competitive advantage. The activities carried out in this aspect focused on:
- a. Improving the quality of education towards the AEC.
 - b. Increasing the role of students as future leaders.



KH. Hasyim Muzadi gives a statement on a plenary session of the UN Human Rights Council session in Geneva, Switzerland (June 15, 2015)



KH. Hasyim Muzadi pays a courtesy call to Minister of Waqf (Endowments) of the Republic of Egypt (July 1, 2015)

- c. Promoting pluralism values as a resource for citizenship education.
 - d. Pluralism as the basis of policy in politics, nation, and state.
 - e. The role of universities in consolidating politics, nation, and state.
 - f. National education policy (problems and solutions)
 - g. Scholarships for Indonesian students.
4. The aspect of natural resources/environment directed at ecosystem restoration and sustainability. The activities are focused on the topic of:
- a. Early prevention of forest and land fires.
 - b. Restoration and conservation of peatlands.



Malik Fajar in a Limited Meeting on "Education and Quality of Indonesian Human Capital" in Malang, East Java province (June 1, 2015)



KH. Hasyim Muzadi in a lecture at Al Wariseen Trust and Darul Jailani, Putrajaya - Kuala Lumpur at the 13th Annual Celebration of Our beloved Prophet Sayyidina Rasulullah

- c. Mediation of social conflicts on the status of land between communities, companies, and the government.
 - d. Balancing of urban spatial planning.
5. The aspect of foreign affairs directed towards building international networks to reduce poverty, backwardness, and inequality as well as to build awareness of the threat of radicalism and terrorism. To achieve the target of this aspect, various activities were conducted on the topic of:
- a. Cooperation between religious institutions in ASEAN.
 - b. Understanding between Shiite, Sunni, and Wahabi factions in Islam.
 - c. International interfaith dialogues.
 - d. Support of international partnerships in the areas of urban settlement and development.
 - e. The sixth session of the Istanbul Process
 - f. Islam and western nationalism.

It is recorded that there were 64 activities in 2015 and 104 activities in 2016 in this area.

4. THE AREA OF DEFENSE AND SECURITY

One of the targets of the nine policies of the Nawa Cita is to bring a country that protects all of its people and provides security for all citizens, as well as to develop the country's borders which are integrated and based on national interests to strengthen its identity as a maritime country.

Activities of the Wantimpres in the area of defense and security in 2015-2016 were focused on the structuring of defense and security sectors to support the Nawa Cita. Such activities include the deepening of the implementation of existing regulations, the enhancement of the organization of the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri), and improvement of facilities and infrastructure in both institutions.

In addition, this area also focused on developing human resources within TNI and Polri in order to meet the minimum capacity and competence required; and reviewing the TNI and Polri education centers and the recruitment process of their officers in order to reduce any misconduct.



Subagyo HS during a visit to the National Police School (SPN) of Labuan Panimba owned by the Central Sulawesi Regional Police (August 31, 2016)



In addition, there were activities related to the independence of strategic industries, such as the study and development of drone and cyber technology with related institutions to support the implementation of sea tolls and the vision of Indonesia as the world maritime axis.

This area also concerns with the preparation of the TNI and Polri officers to be ready for urgent tasks, such as the handling of victims of natural disasters and forest fires.

Defense is one of the functions of the government and thus the preparation and arrangement of all components of the nation will be the targets of the upcoming Wantimpres' activities.

The area of defense and security conducted 58 activities in 2015 and 42 activities in 2016.



A working visit to Adi Sumarno Airport, Solo, Central Java province (April 1, 2016)

STUDIES

THE AREA OF POLITICS AND LAW

SIDARTO DANUSUBROTO

2015, REVITALIZATION AND ACTUALIZATION OF PANCASILA

The state must be present to realize its promise of independence as mandated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely to protect the people of Indonesia and the land that has been struggled for (promise of protection), to improve public welfare (promise of prosperity), to educate the life of the people (promise of education), and to participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice (promise of order). The promise of independence stands on a shared conception concerning the basic values and direction for sustainability, integrity, and glory of a nation called the five principles of the Pancasila. Without Pancasila as a foundation, our national building will never be strong. In the course of history, Pancasila as a normative foundation and paradigm has not been really actualized in the actions of the Indonesian people. Pancasila is still not fully a belief and knowledge. Pancasila has not been much implemented within the policies and actions of state administration. This study raises efforts to revitalize and actualize the values of Pancasila.

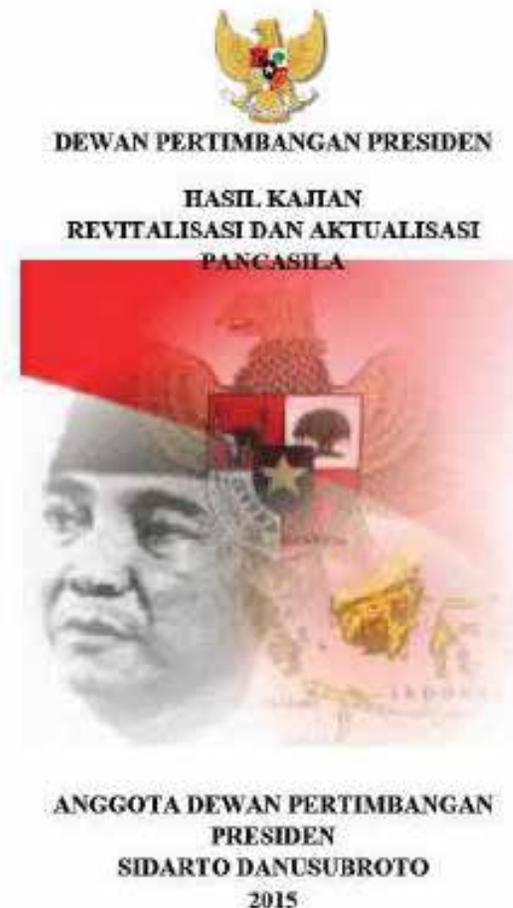
2016, FOSTERING PANCASILA VALUES AMONG THE YOUTH (STUDY IN THE INDONESIAN BORDER AREAS)

Indonesia is the largest country in the Southeast Asia region with the fourth largest population in the world and an area of 5,193,250 kilometer square (covering land and sea).

With this fact, Indonesia has major challenges in protecting and maintaining its territory. Indonesia is among the five largest countries in the world that share sea border lines with ten neighboring countries and land borders with three neighboring countries.

The border regions has typological variations ranging from mountainous areas to small islands in the outer regions. Such varied conditions present different challenges and thus we cannot make a generalization in dealing with border issues.

This study presents strategic efforts to foster Pancasila values among the younger generation with a case in the Indonesian border areas.



THE AREA OF ECONOMY

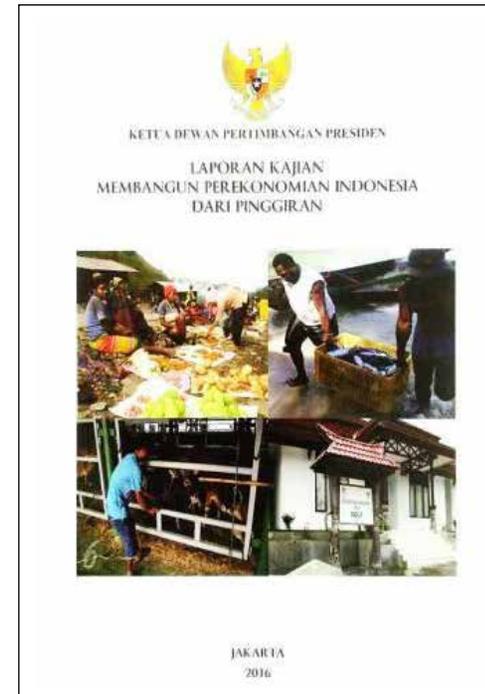
SRI ADININGSIH

2015, INCREASING THE QUALITY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

The road to change for a sovereign, independent, and noble Indonesia has been determined by the Government. The ideological foundation is Pancasila and Trisakti principles. Trisakti provides an understanding of the basis for restoring the nation's dignity in equal and dignified relations between nations: being sovereign in its politics, independent in regard to its economy, and distinct in its cultural character. "Independent in the economy" as one of the Trisakti principles is manifested in the improvement of human quality, productivity/competitiveness, and economic independence. This report is a collection of four studies, specifically in the field of economy. The topics of the four studies include: (1) a strategy to improve quality economic growth; (2) optimization of state revenues without interfering economic development; (3) stability of the Indonesian financial system to encourage growth as well as to reduce poverty and economic inequality; and (4) establishment of efficient logistics system in Indonesia.

2016, BUILDING THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY FROM THE OUTSKIRTS

The road to change towards Indonesia that is sovereign in its politics, independent in regard to its economy, and distinct in its cultural character has been determined by the government. Nine priority agendas have also been formulated as government pillars and contained in the Nawa Cita. One of the priority agenda is to develop Indonesia from the outskirts. This report is a collection of three sub-theme studies concerning building Indonesia's economy from the outskirts carried out by the Research Team of the Chair of the Wantimpres.



The three studies include: (1) Indonesian employment and the ASEAN economic community; (2) the development of border areas; (3) the maritime-based regional economic development.

SUHARSO MONOARFA

2015, FISCAL POLICIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT

The realization of Indonesia that is sovereign in its politics, independent in regard to its economy, and distinct in its cultural character, which becomes a priority agenda in the Nawa Cita, is the background of this study.

It is understood that only with the existence of a national logistics system supported with integrated infrastructure that is reaching all the regions would the sovereignty and self-determination of the nation as stated in the government's vision be achieved. For that reason,

the infrastructure development investment program carried out by the government must be formulated in an efficient and effective fiscal policy in the midst of challenges and global economic dynamics that greatly influence the ability of the government's financing.

2016, EVALUATION OF NEW AUTONOMY, MARITIME ECONOMY, AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT POLICY

This study refers to the nine priority agendas in the Nawa Cita, particularly agenda number 2, 3, 6, and 7, to establish: 1) clean, effective, democratic, and reliable governance; 2) Indonesia's development from the outskirts by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; 3) increased people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market; and 4) economic independence by driving strategic sectors of the domestic economy and policies on regional



Suharso Monoarfa, Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, in a meeting on "the Dynamics of Indonesian Fisheries Economy: A Policy Model Framework" (January 8, 2016)

autonomy (especially in determining the new autonomy, which has an impact on regional fiscal capacity and regional governance in relation to the central government and development investment partnership with private sectors and the public).

The data and information collected include: 1) national maritime economic policies that still need elaboration in terms of comprehensive and cross-sector data collection and analysis; 2) policies in the management of natural resources, especially mining and oil and gas products, which are closely related to the aspirations and interests of regional development and at the same time have a strategic impact in the national level.

JAN DARMADI

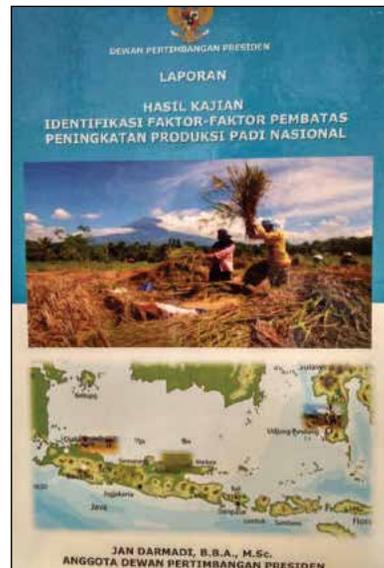
2015, FACTORS LIMITING NATIONAL RICE PRODUCTION

In this study, we have identified three issues in the agricultural sector which need to be addressed by the government, namely: (1) unrealized food self-sufficiency in spite of a surplus in rice production from year to year. The calculation of rice balance is only determined through data on planted areas, but not considering other factors such as land conversion and the development of planting technology; (2) continued rice imports despite a surplus in rice production, which result in a decline in farmers' income; (3) ineffective subsidies of fertilizer and seed subsidies to farmers. The delay in the stock of fertilizer and seedling as well as the presence of mafia on both products often bring problems to the farmers.

2016, POLICIES ON ORGANIC-BIOLOGICAL FERTILIZERS AND BIOPESTICIDES IN INDONESIA

Organic fertilizers, biological fertilizers, and biopesticides play an important role in the agricultural, environmental, and economic sectors in Indonesia. These three materials help determine the high and sustainable agricultural productivity, maintain environmental quality, and encourage innovation-driven economy. However, the production and use of organic-biological fertilizers and biopesticide by Indonesian farmers is still low.

This policy review aims to: 1) review the laws and regulations concerning organic fertilizers, biological fertilizers, and biopesticides; 2) review institutions in the production, trade, and supervision of organic fertilizers, biological fertilizers, and biopesticides; 3) identify inhibiting factors for the development and use of organic fertilizers, biological fertilizers, and biopesticides in Indonesia.



RUSDI KIRANA

2015, INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS OF MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDONESIA

Globalization, economic crisis, and the weakening of economic growth are issues and challenges for all countries, including Indonesia. These also prompted a fundamental question of how resilient, powerful, and competitive Indonesia is compared to other countries, especially in the Asian region.

The results of study in this book try to answer the above questions by explaining the existence of MSMEs in the country.

2016, DEVELOPING INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES, AND MARKETING NETWORK FOR LOCAL MSMEs' PRODUCTS

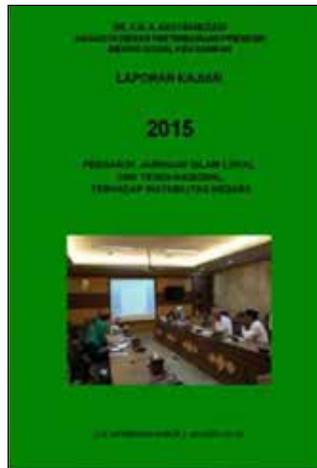
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of the Indonesian economy. From the total number of Indonesian entrepreneurs, which amounted to around 57.3 million units, most of them were micro-scale (98.7%), with a small scale of around 0.6%, and the medium scale only around 0.3%. With such conditions, the competitiveness of the Indonesian economy is largely determined by the quality of the competitiveness of SMEs, especially those in micro scale. To improve the competitiveness of SMEs, the government has set a package of economic policies that are oriented to spur the revival and growth of the national economy. However, there are still some problems that occur when the government seeks to increase competitiveness in marketing SMEs' products. For example, the fact that the provision of credit guarantee subsidies with the micro credit (KUR) scheme is more widely enjoyed by medium and small enterprises and thus weakening the bargaining position of micro enterprises.



THE AREA OF PUBLIC WELFARE

AHMAD HASYIM MUZADI

2015, EFFECTS OF LOCAL AND TRANSNATIONAL ISLAMIC NETWORK ON THE COUNTRY'S INSTABILITY



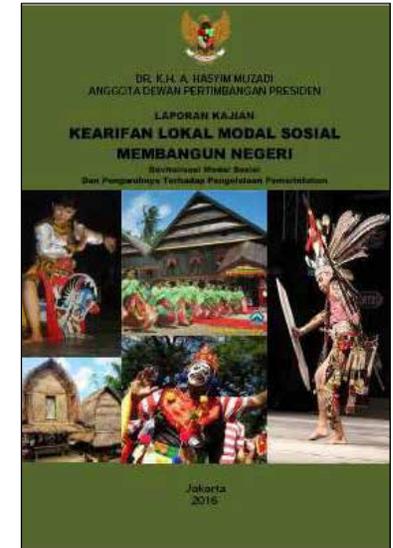
Local and transnational religious sects in Indonesia are increasingly widespread and flourishing. In Bogor regency of West Java province, for example, there are 10 local religious groups, namely as *Imam Mahdi Satrio*, *Mahesa Kurung*, *Al-Qiyadah Islamiyah*, *Pinoto Buwono*, *Imam Mahdi Abu Sihabudin*, *Satrio Piningit*, *Yaskum*, *Pajajaran Siliwangi Panjalu*, *Fajar Nusantara Movement*, *Salamullah* and *Nadzir*.

Meanwhile, Shia, Wahabi/Salafi, Hizbut-Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) are transnational forms of Islamic ideology which have recently been active and run incessant activities in various regions in Indonesia as Islamism Projects.

Local religious groups make their move to spread Islam which emphasizes rituals i.e. to preach the ordinances of worship; while transnational religious ideas are more politically oriented, applying and formalizing Islamic sharia, and struggling to make sharia the basis of the state. Their political format is often controlled from the country of origin of the ideology. The impact, gradually, begins to occur. For example, HTI intends to establish the caliphate system in Indonesia which clearly contradicts Pancasila. This book discusses the extent of the influence of various local and trans-national religious sects on the stability of the country.

2016, LOCAL WISDOM AS A SOCIAL CAPITAL TO BUILD THE NATION. REVITALIZATION OF SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ITS INFLUENCE ON GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT

It alleged that the Indonesian people are in an ethics crisis. Politics never presents an attitude of statesmanship, the economy does not bring prosperity, and the law is unable to do justice. The values of the five principles of the Pancasila which extracted from the womb of the social capital of this nation began to fade away and have not turned into national behaviors. This might be one of the backgrounds of the nation's mental revolution. Social capital is a series of informal values and norms that are shared by a community group that enables



collaboration to gain common benefits. The mosaic of social capital, consisting of trust, cohesiveness, altruism, mutual cooperation, and participation in networking and collaboration, has a major influence on a change through a variety of mechanisms, such as increased responsibility for the public interest, widespread participation, strengthened harmony, and decreasing levels of violence. This book discusses the horizon of development of social capital in Indonesia in innovation and differentiation based on rational and targeted strategies. Such strategies are developed based on the depth of spirituality, the sharpness of reason, spiritual sensitivity, professional ability, the spirit of achievement to be the best community towards "A Meaningful Cultural Entity in the Government Management."

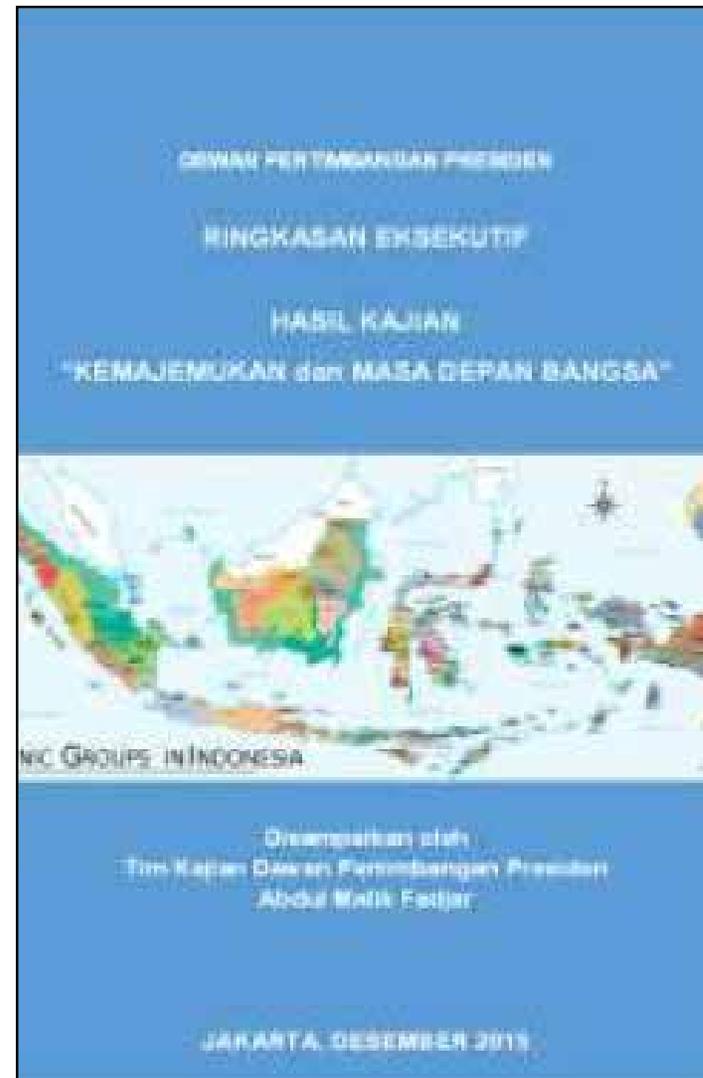
ABDUL MALIK FAJAR

2015, PLURALISM AND THE FUTURE OF THE NATION

Pluralism is a necessity for Indonesia as it is a gift and grace. Protecting the country from any intolerant behavior of its people is indeed a challenge. The nation's guru always reminded us to always be aware of anyone's interests which are harmful to our diversity. This study presents pluralism from various perspectives, namely the culture and religions, various political views, management of public space, media, and transnationalism.

2016, PLURALISM AS THE BASIS OF POLICY IN NATIONAL EDUCATION

This study is based on the idea contained in the national slogan *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity). In a session of the Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence (BPUPKI) in July 1945, it was stated that "the national education policy is based on the plurality of the Indonesian people". This is also stated and implied in Article 31 and 32 in the thirteenth chapter of the 1945 Constitution concerning education and culture. However, in the course of history of the nation and state, the government with the consideration of "standardization" often ignores the existence of plurality. There is even a tendency to issue various policies that lead to "uniformity". As a result, the meaning of national education "narrows" to the extent of merely technical matters on schooling and lacks support for the efforts of building the nation.



THE AREA OF DEFENSE AND SECURITY

M. YUSUF KARTANEGARA

2015, STRENGTHENING THE STATE BORDER SECURITY, ESPECIALLY THE PROTECTION OF LAND AREAS TO SUPPORT THE INTEGRATED TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (NKRI)



Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with a large population and significantly plural. In the geographical perspective, Indonesia shares land borders with Malaysia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea. The country also shares maritime borders with India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Palau, Papua New Guinea, and Australia. This study raises and analyzes the initial conditions of the border regions, the factors that influenced the areas, and important efforts to support the integrity of the territory of the NKRI.

2016, OPTIMIZING THE PREVENTION OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS TO ENSURE SECURITY CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

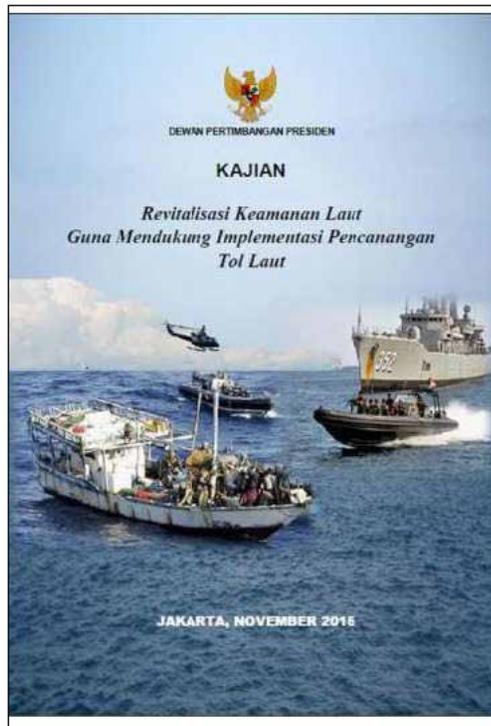
Social conflicts in Poso in 1998, in Ambon and Sambas in 1999, in Sampit in 2001, and in Bima in 2009 are the dark records in our history. The government is making every effort to handle the threat of social conflicts with various strategies, including the enactment of Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Social Conflict Management. However, until now conflicts still occur frequently in several regions. Several social conflicts after the enactment of the law still occurred in Sumbawa of West Nusa Tenggara on January 23, 2013, in Lapas of Medan on July 12, 2013, in Tolikara Wamena of Papua on July 17, 2015, in Singkil of Aceh on October 13, 2015, in North Lampung on February 2, 2016, in North Halmahera of North Maluku on March 28, 2016, and in Tanjung Balai Sumat city of North Sumatra on July 30, 2016. This strategic study is prepared to formulate a "Policy Recommendation" on optimizing the prevention of social conflicts to ensure security conditions conducive to national development.



SUBAGYO HADISISWOYO

2015, REVITALIZATION OF MARITIME SECURITY TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SEA TOLLS

One of the essential tasks of the state is to establish security and peace for all the people and to protect the entire territory of the country, as mandated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This shows that security is a prerequisite for a country to make efforts in achieving the greatest possible prosperity for its citizens. President Joko Widodo's administration has affirmed Indonesia's strategic position as the "World Maritime Axis". This will underlie the direction of the government policy, with one of the agendas is the construction of sea tolls. Conducive maritime security is an absolute requirement in the Construction of Sea Tolls.



2016, THE STUDY OF MARITIME DEFENSE FORCE DEVELOPMENT TO REALIZE INDONESIA AS THE WORLD MARITIME AXIS

The government has set the vision of Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis. To realize this, we need adequate defense forces. In fact, the posture of existing defense forces has not reached the expected level. The geographical constellation of Indonesia as an archipelagic country naturally makes the dimension of the state's defense and security is on maritime. One of the pillars supporting the vision of the World Maritime Axis is the development of maritime defense forces.



2016, OPTIMIZATION OF DRONES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY

Drone technology in Indonesia is growing rapidly, especially among the military and aerospace sports enthusiasts. The limited legislation on drones has caused the control of the use of drones by the public tend to neglect both personal and public security. Drones in Indonesia, either imported or locally produced, have not been fully recorded, either in the quantity, type, or system used. Almost all drones can fly freely with their respective frequencies as there is no specific regulation on the use of frequencies.

The ministerial regulation on the use of drones has not provided comprehensive rules and focus on civil aviation security and safety issues. It also has not regulated the operation and usage areas of drones in detail.

The use of drone technology is expected to be integrated and contribute to the national defense security system.



ADVICE AND CONSIDERATION (*NASTIM*)



Nine members of the Presidential Advisory Council meet with President Joko Widodo at the State Palace (December 10, 2015)

NASTIM

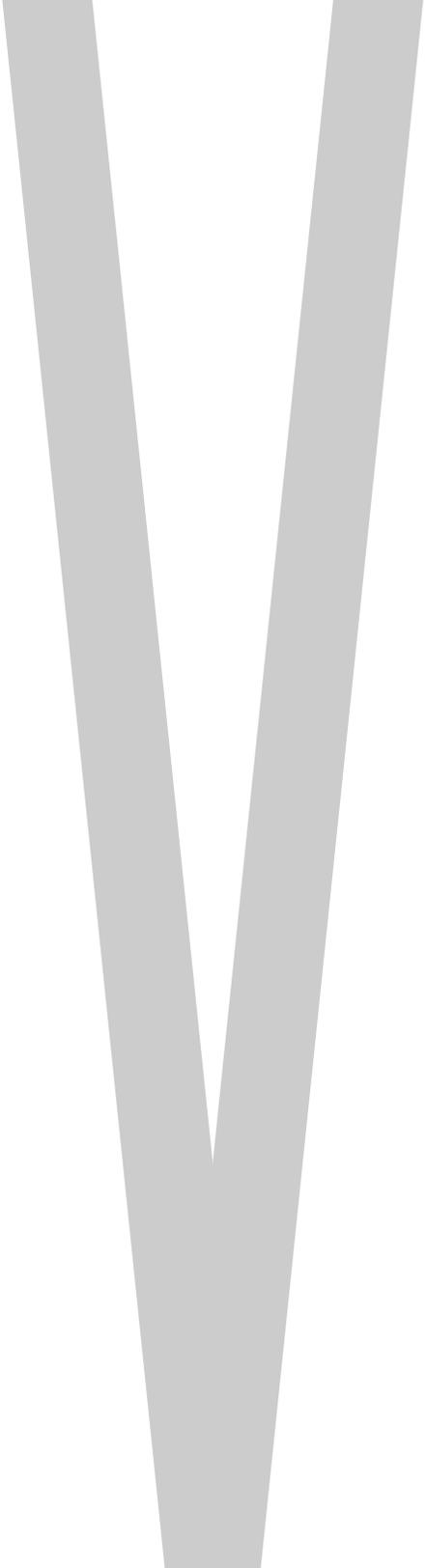
Advice and consideration (*Nastim*) for the President is the final output of the Council tasks and activities. *Nastim* can be sent to the President individually or collectively. From January 2015 until December 2016, Wantimpres has sent 166 *Nastim* to the President. There has been an increasing percentage of *Nastim* as much as 63,49%, whereas the number of *Nastim* in 2015 was 63, while in 2016 reached 103, including 74 individual *Nastim* and 29 collective *Nastim* respectively.

WANTIMPRES EXPERT NETWORKING

In order to gather knowledge for two years of duties (2015-2017), the Council has invited approximately 726 speakers from various expertise, including academics, researchers, bureaucrats, politicians from both government, non-government organizations, academia, and public.



A Limited Meeting on Public Welfare with Prof. Dr. Emil Salim as a resource person



PART V:
PROFILE OF MEMBERS OF THE 2015-2019 PERIOD





SRI ADININGSIH

Chairperson of the Presidential
Advisory Council of the 2015-2019 Period

The Economics Professor and her Inspirational Grandfather

Graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics from Gadjah Mada University (UGM) in Yogyakarta and obtaining a master's and PhD in Economics from the University of Illinois, is just a portion of the achievements that have been achieved by Sri Adiningsih.

Sri's story is one that would not be the same without her grandfather's contribution. "My grandfather felt that Indonesia's economy should be developed. Indonesia should be rich. The Indonesian people has to prosper. That was his obsession. That's why all of his children, including my father went to middle school and high school.

Unfortunately, Sri's father had passed away when she was only ten years old, and it was her grandfather that inspired her to study economics up to the point that she enrolled in UGM's economics program.

Growing up, Sri did not only study economics; as a matter of fact, she chose to study Physics. At that time, the Technology Institute of Bandung (ITB) was the most prestigious university for the Physical Sciences and was the top destination for students in that department.

Sri had also dreamt of becoming a doctor or an engineer. She had been accepted to attend the medical school of the March Eleven University (UNS) in Surakarta. However, she chose to attend UGM instead to study Economics, following her grandfather's wishes.

At that time, high schools in Solo measured their prestige and success by the rate of students who received admission to ITB. "UGM and the University of Indonesia were not held in high regard. Every year everyone was paying attention to the number of students admitted to ITB. If it was going up, that means the school was improving. If it was going down then the school was not doing well," Sri jokingly exclaimed.

"When I was admitted to UGM, it was not an achievement. Anything outside ITB was not considered as success. But I did not care. By then I did not want to become an engineer or go to medical school. Even though I was accepted to attend medical school at UNS, I chose not to. Because of my grandfather's influence on me, I decided to study economics at UGM."



Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council meets with Indonesian citizens at the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia in Hong Kong (April 24, 2016)

Sri's grandfather who was a veteran of the Indonesian Revolutionary War, often conversed with Sri. Especially regarding his struggle before and after Indonesia's independence. Because of his love for his country, Sri's grandfather chose to live a simple life to avoid burdening his country. He opened a simple food stall to provide for his family and send his kids to school.

Sri would never forget what her grandfather told her. "Our country is poor. It can't afford to pay for civil servants. It's better if we don't burden the government".



Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council meets with Mitra Ajuna farmer groups (Gapoktan), BPN, KSP and Ombudsman in the Presidential Advisory Council office (March 2, 2016)



Sri's Mother, and her Supply Store

Sri Adiningsih was born into a family who was struggling economically, and just like many successful people she defied the odds and became the person that she is today. Sri was born in the city of Solo on the 11th of December 1960. Early on in her life she was already faced with great odds. She had lost her father Daswadi when she was only 10 years old. Sri's mom had to raise her four children all on her own.

She had to open a supply store in order to raise her children. Before mini markets manifested in every corner of the city of Solo, small stores dominated the landscape and Sri's supply store was a success.

As the eldest child, Sri had to help her mother run her supply store and help raise her siblings. In the evening she would look for her siblings who were usually playing with her friends and tell them that they needed to take a shower, eat and do their homework. Even at a young age, Sri had to take part in raising a family.

"As the eldest child, I had to help out my mother who worked hard for our family. My mother was a great woman who educated, struggled and provided for us. She made it possible for me and my siblings to go to university". Sri's mother did not only provide for her immediate family, as she often tends to her cousins, siblings, neighbors, and just about anybody in her circles. "By the time I was in Middle School, we could have been a wealthy family; however, we did not because my mother had to tend for a lot of people.

Sri felt that what she and her siblings had achieved in their lives was because of the contributions of her mother.

"The traits that my mother had passed down to me and my siblings. We were used to working hard, *nguwongkewong* (a Javanese word for respecting people), we always shared, and we felt that honesty was of utmost importance".



Sri Adiningsih and her family



Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council inspects the classrooms at the Industrial Training Center of Papua Province (April 6, 2017)



Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council inspects the Kuala Tanjung Port during a working visit to North Sumatra Province (June 22, 2016)



Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council inspects the passenger terminal of state-owned port operator PT. Pelindo IV in Papua Province (April 7, 2016)

Memories from two special cities

Solo and Yogyakarta are two cities that have a special place in Sri's heart. A lot of beautiful memories for Sri happened in those two cities. If they were written in a diary, ten books would not be enough to fully encapsulate her memories.

In Solo, there were a million of beautiful memories for Sri. Growing up, she would like to attract attention, memories with her friends from school, partying, and enjoying the culinary delicacies of the city of Solo. When she was a little girl she liked playing cricket. She recalled that "because of how much I liked playing Cricket, my face and body darkened because of the sun".

In school, Sri was always asked to lead the flag raising ceremony. She did not know why, as she felt that there are a lot of her male classmates that were available.

As a teenager, Sri's interest and activities changed again. She liked becoming a scout, as she could take part in many different activities. Learning how to look for trails, communicating by using flags, using secret codes, and camping were activities that she loved taking part in during her time as a girl scout.

During that time, Sri also studied photography and she enjoyed it. Especially during the process where she had to process the pictures in the darkroom. "When the images appeared after I placed them in water, I felt really happy. I still remember the teacher that taught me. His name was Pak Kirman.

When Sri was in High School, she became a more outgoing individual. She would attend parties and go on culinary trips around the city of Solo. She would take part in a number of extracurriculars including taking part in a singing group and also playing a role in the student government.



Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council Sri Adiningsih exchanges souvenirs with Vice Chair of the National Economic Advisory Council (NEAC) during a working visit to Seoul, Republic of Korea (April 28, 2016)



Sri Adiningsih and her family

"I was quite a delinquent child when I was in High School. If there were parties such as those held on Independence Day, I would be really happy. The best part of those parties were the competitions held between classes" she recalled.

Even though the days when she was in High School are sweet memories, being a student in one of Solo's best high schools had its own disadvantage; as competition between students was quite common.

"When I was in High School I had a lot of fun; but at the same time, everyone was also always studying. The pressure of achieving high grades was enormous, especially because we were always encouraged to aim for ITB. Everyone had tutors to help them".

However, during the selection process Sri chose UGM's Economics department as her first, second and third choice. She was grateful that she was accepted to UGM.

Sri had more pleasant memories in university. She was part of the university marching band and was the secretary of the student run senate. She also worked as a research assistant and also worked in private universities all over Yogyakarta.

One thing that Sri loved about UGM was the city of Yogyakarta. Jogjakarta was a heterogeneous city and it became a melting pot because of the diverse student population of UGM; something that Sri valued since Solo was a homogeneous city.

“Jogjakarta back then was a melting pot where I had friends from all over Indonesia. I learnt about the values and cultures of many of my classmates.”

For Sri, Yogyakarta was a miniature form of Indonesia. Her love for Indonesia truly developed when she was studying in Yogyakarta. This was because in Yogyakarta every local government had their own dorm for university students. So, a student from Sulawesi would be in a dorm with other students from Sulawesi.



The Independent and Super Busy Student

Among the busiest students of UGM's graduating class of 1980, Sri was probably the busiest. Aside from attending university, her extracurriculars dominated her schedule; which forced her to have a disciplined schedule.

Every week she had to attend tutoring classes in English and Computer Science. She also participated in the university marching band. She was also active in student government serving in the student senate as the secretary.

Outside attending university, Sri was active in a political organization built on a political philosophy introduced by Indonesia's first president Soekarno, called Marhaenism. The organization consisted of three

chapters based in Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Jakarta.

"I was a student activist in university. I took part in many activities whether they were in campus or off campus".

Sri became an assistant professor when she was in her fifth semester. She taught classes and took part in research. "Aside from experience, I also needed the money as I was the eldest child and I needed to support my mother"

"Being an assistant professor was really beneficial because it allowed me to become more independent. At that time a semester costs only 15.000 rupiah, and that was enough for me to support my family and also live independently."



Sri Adiningsih –Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council—and Jan Darmadi –Member of the Presidential Advisory Council—join the rice harvest in the integrated agricultural development of Sari Bumi farmer groups in Padukuhan Plalangan, Pandowoharjo Village (March 23, 2016)

Sri was so busy even to the point where she would go on dates with her boyfriend Kunta (who later on became her husband) not at a cinema or at a restaurant, but in the campus library.

"I had a lot of activities myself, and he did too since he was in medical school at that time. So, if we needed to meet, then we met at the library".

In 1985, Sri graduated from the Economics faculty at the Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta. Following her graduation, Sri was instantly accepted to work as a professor in her alma – mater. Sri chose to be a professor because she wanted to earn a PhD eventually. She also felt that being a professor, she would learn more about Indonesian economics.

"Aside from that, I want to make my grandfather's wishes of developing Indonesia".

Not long after her boyfriend Kunta graduated from medical school, Sri and Kunta eventually married. However, their honeymoon was cut short as Kunta had to work in a Puskesmas (a government mandated health facility) in North Sumatra. Today, Kunta is still a medical doctor specializing in tumor surgery. While her husband was working in North Sulawesi, Sri stayed in Yogyakarta.

Sri did not stay in Yogyakarta for long as she was awarded a scholarship for her master's degree in the University of Illinois at Urbana – Champaign. She moved to Illinois, and she was not alone there as there was another Indonesian student there with her from the University of Indonesia, Sri Mulyani (who would later become the Minister of Finance and also the Managing Director of the World Bank).

"At that time, there were many students from Indonesia. Aside from Sri Mulyani, Pak Muhammad Ikhsan and Pak Rhenald Kasali were also



Sri Adiningsih pays a working visit to the Industrial Training Center, Papua Province (April 2016)

among the students studying in Illinois. It was nice, because I did not feel lonely”.

In 1989, after achieving a Master of Science (MSc) degree in the University of Illinois, Sri returned to Indonesia to teach again at her alma – mater. Not long after the birth of her daughter in 1990, Sri would once again return to Illinois for her PhD.

She graduated in 1996, and she came back to Yogyakarta in the same year. She became a Postgraduate Professor at UGM and led the study of Asia Pacific economics in UGM.

Ever since, Sri Adiningsih has dominated the media in Indonesia as an expert in economics and her ideas have influenced policies enacted by the Indonesian government.

In the 2014 Indonesian elections, Sri was part of the team that formed the Vision and Mission statement of now President Joko Widodo’s campaign. Joko Widodo was not a stranger to Sri as they both studied at the same middle school in Solo.

When President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla were elected, Sri was trusted by their administration to lead the Presidential Advisory Council.

As a Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council she can be seen in her office every day working hard to support the Indonesian government. On Sundays she would go home to Jogjakarta, a city that she would never forget.



Sri Adiningsih and Sidarto Danusubroto during a working visit in Paris (June 15, 2015)



Sri Adiningsih

Position : Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Born : Surakarta, 11 December 1960

Educational Background

1. Undergraduate, Economic, Gadjah Mada University (1985)
2. Master of Economic, University of Illinois, USA (1989)
3. Ph.D. in Economic, University of Illinois, USA (1996)

Positions

1. Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Council (2015-present)
2. Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Business at Gadjah Mada University (1986-present)
3. Member of the Supervisor Board of Bank of Indonesia (2013-2015)
4. Director of Economics and Business at Faculty of Economics and Business, Gadjah Mada University (2013-2015)

5. Head of Macro Economics Dashboard at Faculty of Economics and Business, Gadjah Mada University (2012-2015)
6. Head of Center of Asia Pacific Studies, Gadjah Mada University (2003-2009)
7. Secretary of the Constitutional Commission (2003-2004)
8. The Independent Commissioner of Bank Danamon (2002-2005)
9. Manager of Graduate Program of Economics at Faculty of Economics and Business, Gadjah Mada University (1997-2000)

Organizational Background

1. ISEI (Association of the Indonesian Economics Scholar) Expert Panel (2015-present)
2. Member of Expert Board of GMNI Alumnus Council (2015-present)
3. Head of Economic Division at CINAS (Center for International Policies Studies) (2006-present)

Honorary Award

1. Satya Lencana Karya Satya 20 years (2011)
2. Satya Lencana Karya Satya 10 years (2004)

SIDARTO DANUSUBROTO

Member of the Presidential Advisory Council
of the 2015-2019 Period



From a President's Aide to a President's Advisor

Sidarto Danusubroto was born in Pandeglang on the June 11, 1936, in the official residence of the Ministry of Forestry to a father who was a forestry supervisor. His father, Danusubroto, was a member of nobility while his mother, R. Ayu Sudjinah, was a direct descendant of Yogyakarta's Sultan Hamengkubuwono the Second. His father was a widow with 4 children when he married his mother, who was also a widow.

Sidarto was the second eldest in his family. He only lived a few years in Pandeglang, before moving to Yogyakarta in 1941. His father retired in Yogyakarta because he had malaria, which was a serious issue in Indonesia at that time. After Indonesia's independence, Sidarto's father worked in a social house and took care of less unfortunate individuals living in Yogyakarta (which at that time served as Indonesia's capital city).

Sidarto graduated from elementary school in 1948. One of the most memorable memories he had of that time was when he was swimming in the river Code along with his friends. At that time, it was a privilege to swim at a swimming pool.

Sidarto then attended the Terban Taman junior high school where he was acquainted with many individuals that would go far later in their lives, among others Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo (who would later be the head of Indonesia's Investment Coordinating Board), Syaikat Banjarsari (who would later become the President's Military Secretary), and Sudwikatmono (who would later become an executive at Indonesia's largest conglomerate), and some other friends who became director generals in Indonesia's ministries.



Sidarto Danusubroto receives Bintang Mahaputra Adipradana Award (August 10, 2014)

Since his father retired early from the government, Sidarto had to support his family because his father's pension was not enough. During the Dutch Second Military Aggression, the Dutch occupied Yogyakarta. During this time, Sidarto had to support his family by selling cigarettes by the side of the street. He made a small stall using the ruins of damaged buildings. He managed to earn 50 rupiahs selling cigarettes each day.

While he was selling cigarettes to support his family, his sister was selling iced *dawet* (sweet dessert that contains droplets of worm-like green rice flour jelly, coconut milk, and palm sugar syrup). At that time life was simple. He would use his bicycle even though the tires were flat. A meal for dinner would consist of a single egg divided by six family members. "My parents had to cut each egg very thinly so that the whole family could eat," said Sidarto.

Sidarto's parents were quite informed regarding nutrition. They would ask Sidarto to collect crickets, moths, mantises, and cocoons to consume because of their nutritional value. "As soon as I came home from school, I would gather insects and cook them because of their high nutritional value," he recounted.



The conferral of "Kule" title at the National Dialogue on Building Indonesia from the Outskirts in Malinau, North Kalimantan (November 17, 2015)



Sidarto Danusubroto pays a courtesy call to Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas in Ramallah (May 20, 2014)

Sidarto's brothers were not together with their family as they had joined the Indonesian Army at Kulonprogo. They did not serve as combat soldiers and served by cleaning equipment of Indonesian soldiers.

Going into senior high school, Sidarto was accepted by two different high schools. One was a state school, while the other was a religious boarding school. Initially he attended both schools, but because of all the work and how much time it consumed, his parents told him to choose one. He eventually chose to attend the state school.

Because he was 6 months behind (as he attended both schools), he was forced to study day and night in order to catch up with the educational demands. At the last quarter he was chosen to be the President of a student-run organization that consisted of two different high schools.

The activities he had taken up consumed a lot of his time, and this took a toll on his academic performance; which rescinded his scholarship. However, the organizational activities that he took part in were useful because he had earned organizational experience including the experience of talking in public.



Solo rally in front of the White House, the United States as a form of support for the Palestinian cause (November 12, 2006)

Leaving the University of Indonesia to attend Indonesia's Police Academy

After high school, Sidarto moved to Jakarta and lived with his brother. Because of the economic conditions that faced his family, Sidarto chose to attend a university that offered a scholarship. By August 1955, Sidarto earned a scholarship to attend the University of Indonesia. Although the scholarship could not fully fund his life in Jakarta, it helped ease his family struggles.

Three months after being accepted to attend the University of Indonesia, Sidarto recalled that he saw a newspaper promotion for students to attend Indonesia's Police Academy (PTIK). The promotion stated that those who got accepted to the program would immediately earn the rank of Police Inspector with a salary that was much more than UI's scholarship. He immediately applied and was accepted out of 2000 other candidates, even though there were only 100 available spots (50 for civilians, and 50 for those already in the police program).



Becoming a guest speaker at Mata Najwa talkshow with the theme "Road to Settlement of the 1965 Tragedy" (April 27, 2016)

Along with the other 99 cadets accepted in the program, Sidarto lived in barracks in South Jakarta. His training included physical training, weapons training, self-defense, etc.

On January 1, 1956, Sidarto officially obtained a rank within the cadets of Indonesia's Police Academy; and earned a rank of Police Inspector. Back then it was different for cadets, as it took longer for them to graduate.

On April 12, 1959, Sidarto married Sri Artiwi and had 5 kids from their marriage. At that time, students from the Police Academy were awarded a house, and he was awarded a house in South Jakarta near the Police Academy.

Sidarto graduated in June 1962 and was awarded a rank that is equivalent to captain today. His graduation was attended by Indonesia's first president, President Soekarno.



A group photo with President Joko Widodo, Vice President Jusuf Kalla, and Megawati Sukarnoputri during the celebration of Sidarto's birthday and the launch of the book titled "Jalan terjal Perubahan"

Assigned to study in the United States

After graduating from the Police Academy, Sidarto was assigned to the international affairs department as a staff member of the head of the department.

At that time, Indonesia's police force received aid from the United States government as part of a program called USAID; which included military equipment support and also the training of police officers. Because of the USAID program, Sidarto got the chance to network with diplomats in Jakarta.

In August of 1964, Sidarto was assigned to study in the United States; and when they arrived in Honolulu, they were told that they might be the last Indonesian group that would attend the International Police

Academy. This was a result of President Soekarno's foreign policy in which he declared rejecting the aid offered by the United States government in which he remarked "go to hell with your aid".

After spending a month attending the instructor course at the US Naval Training School in Norfolk, Virginia, Sidarto then took part in the Special Army Warfare School in Fort Bragg, North Carolina; where he studied counter intelligence. There, he witnessed something that was quite interesting. There were pictures hanged on a wall with the label "Enemies of the United States". The pictures were of world leaders that were hostile to the United States including countries such as the Soviet Union (Nikita Krushchev), Egypt (Gamal Abdel Naser), and also a picture of President Soekarno.

After his return from the United States, Sidarto became the Head of International Affairs in the Directorate of Public Affairs in the Indonesian National Police.

The President's Aide

February 6, 1967 is a date that Sidarto Danusubroto will never forget. On that day, he was assigned to be the presidential aide for Indonesia's founding father and its first president, Soekarno. He was only 31 years of age at the time.

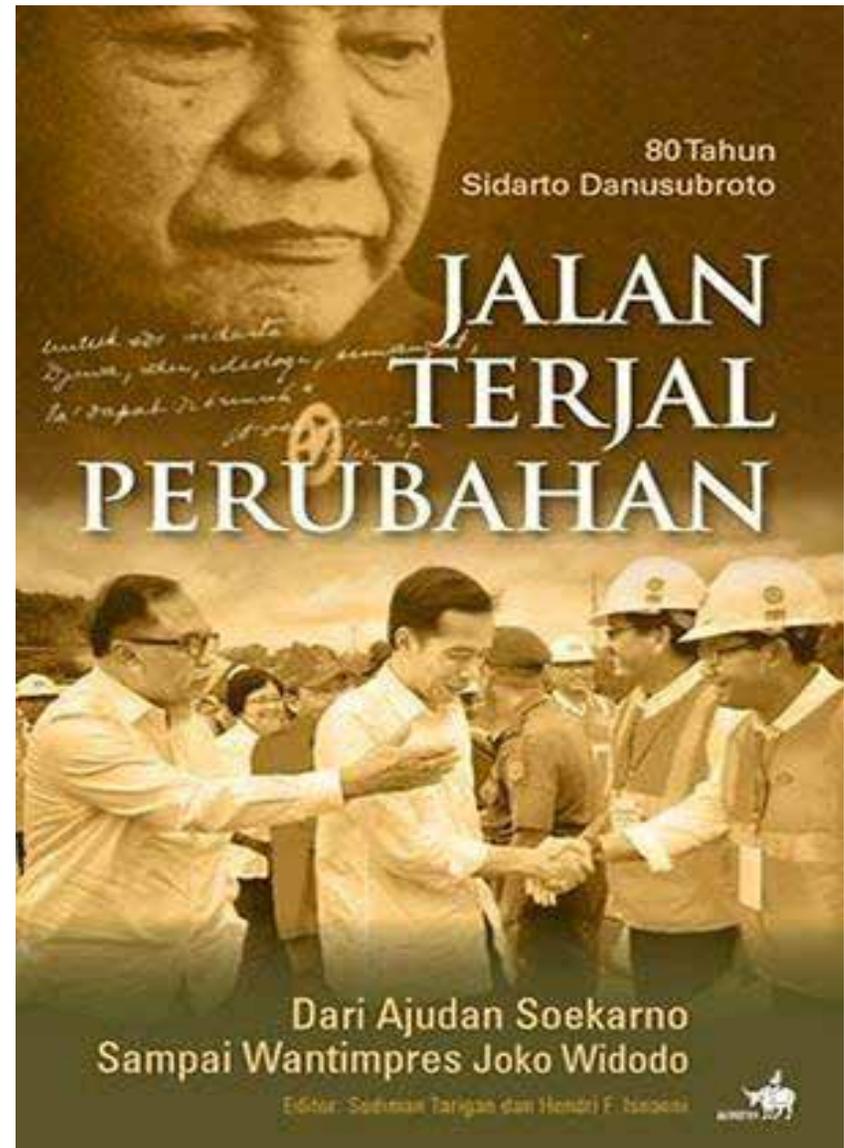
Being President Soekarno's aide was an honor for Sidarto, as Soekarno is a figure that is admired not only in Indonesia, but internationally. To this day, he still remembers the exact circumstances behind his appointment as President Soekarno's aide. He remembers how the President flew into the Presidential palace on his helicopter, and how much charisma he had just by looking at him.

"He made me feel small. He was so charismatic," said Sidarto.

Sidarto did not serve President Soekarno for a long time. He only served the president for exactly one year, one month, and eleven days from the February 6, 1967 until March 17, 1968. However, during that time the President was only active for Sidarto's first two weeks, as General Soeharto had control and served as de facto President.

Although he served President Soekarno for a short period of time, he served him in a very crucial time in the Indonesian history, which was the transfer of power from President Soekarno to General (later President) Soeharto. Sidarto was present when President Soekarno formally transferred power to President Soeharto.

Sidarto recalled that during his whole time serving President Soekarno, there were only 2 official state events i.e. a reception held by the President for a foreign ambassador and a ceremony for Indonesian ambassadors who are leaving the country to serve at their respective posts. Sidarto continued to serve President Soekarno during his house arrest up until his death in 1970.



"the Hard Path to Change: From Sukarno's Aide to President Joko Widodo's Advisory Council Member"



A group photo with participants of the NATO Asia Pacific Dialogue Conference in Brussels, Belgium (September 16, 2015)

Looking for money for the President

During his time as President Soekarno's aide, there was one moment that he would never forget for the rest of his life. The former President had asked Sidarto to help him look for money.

It turns out that in the chain of events following the transfer of power from President Soekarno to Soeharto, it was not clear how President Soekarno would receive his salary, and also his pension. The former President simply did not have money to support his daily life and his family.

"When the President was still at the Presidential Palace, it was the state secretariat that took care of that; when he was in house arrest, all connections to the governmental secretariat was cut off," Sidarto explained.

He still remembers his exact words until this day. "Sidarto, can you help me find money, it will help me with my daily needs".

Sidarto then looked for the President's friends; those who visited him during the first three months when Sidarto was on duty. Many of them avoided contact with the former president. Sidarto understood that they did so because of the political climate at that time and how dangerous it would be for them if they were caught helping the former president.



Limited Discussion on "Revitalization and Actualization of Pancasila" in the Presidential Advisory Council office (October 29, 2015)

When he failed to find any of President Soekarno's friends who were willing to help him, the President told him to look for Tukimin, a former domestic worker who used to serve President Soekarno's household.

When he met Tukimin, he was hesitant since Tukimin did not look like someone who was able to support the former president, since he was just a domestic worker. Sidarto explained to him how President Soekarno was in house arrest and needed money. He was sad to hear about Soekarno's condition and offered 10,000 US dollars to help him overcome his obstacles.

Although Sidarto was able to collect the money needed to support President Soekarno, there was another issue. Sidarto knew that although he is the President's aide, he would still be body checked when entering the premise as it were highly guarded at that time.

Eventually, Sidarto thought of a solution which was to smuggle in the money through the President's daughter (later President) Megawati. For safety reason, the money was put into a biscuit can.

President Soekarno's Autobiography

Another moment that Sidarto would never forget, happened in a day in December in 1967. That day he was summoned by the President and was given a copy of his autobiography written by American journalist, Cindy Adams.



With Andy F. Noya on Kick Andy talk show (March 25, 2016)

The former president told him when giving his autobiography, "Being in house arrest, I could not go anywhere. I cannot meet my family either. Eventually, I am going to pass away. But, I want you to remember something: my soul, my spirit, my ideas and ideology will never die, as they could not be killed".

According to Sidarto, the President was quoting a German philosopher Freiligrath "man tötet den geist nicht". He was quite stupefied by what the president had said, and he never forgot that moment. Spontaneously, Sidarto requested that the President sign his copy and also write down the advice he had given him. He still has the copy today.

A difficult period

Being the aide of President Soekarno ultimately became a burden for Sidarto. Those who were pro Soekarno were assumed to have leftist political beliefs, and therefore a threat for President Soeharto's government. He recalled that when he was studying at Lembang, West Java, there was news that anyone who viewed President Soekarno positively was going to be interrogated by the screening team of the Indonesian police. Sidarto was also interrogated for 4 years; the first year was quite harsh, but it improved over time.

At that time, he had to answer 360 questions, starting from who recommended him to be a presidential aide, people he communicated with during his time as an aid, up to who he met who were allied with president Soekarno.

During the period of time when he was under surveillance, he was not allowed to leave the city of Lembang, and he was not allowed to hold a position in the Indonesian police.

After spending four years in "political quarantine", he was finally cleared by the end 1973. Sidarto believed that he was finally cleared because of some members of the Indonesian police who were still loyal to president Soekarno.



Becoming a guest star on Kick Andy talk show

In 1974, Sidarto became the Police Chief of Tangerang district. He was four years behind his classmates in the police academy. A year later he was promoted and became the head of the information agency of the Indonesian national police. A year after that he was promoted and earned the rank of Colonel by the end of 1975.

When he served in the position, he published the book "Indonesian National Police", both in English and in Indonesian, which became the first guide book published by the Indonesian national police.

In 1976, Sidarto led the department of the Indonesian police that was responsible in the collaboration of the Indonesian police with INTERPOL. However, he still held the rank of Colonel.

Only when Anton Sudjarwo became Chief of the Indonesian national police in 1982, Sidarto earned the rank of a 1-star General. Anton Sudjarwo was also interrogated by the police earlier in his career, giving both of them the opportunity that they thought would have been impossible.

Eventually, Sidarto served in many places across Indonesia, including East Java and South Sumatera.

Becoming the Speaker of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR)

After he retired from the Indonesian national police, Sidarto then dove into the private sector. However, as a result of the reformation in 1998, Sidarto then decided to go into politics. He chose to join the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP), a party led by Megawati Soekarnoputri, the daughter of former president Soekarno. He remained in politics ever since.



Some members of the Presidential Advisory Council and Indonesian Migrant Workers in Hong Kong (April 24, 2016)

Following Taufik Kiemas' (Megawati's husband) death in June 2013, Sidarto's name was thrust into the limelight of Indonesian politics. He was speculated to succeed Kiemas as the speaker of Indonesia's People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). Although there were other members of his party that were speculated to serve as the MPR speaker, he was the most senior member of his party. The Vice Speakers of the

MPR had also publicly supported Sidarto and stated that all fractions of the MPR had given Sidarto positive responses. By July 8, 2013, Sidarto was officially the speaker of the MPR.

Today at an age of over 80 years old, Sidarto is still trusted by the Indonesian government; and by the grace of God, he was selected by President Joko Widodo to be a member of his advisory council in 2015.



Sidarto Danusubroto and his extended family



Sidarto Danusubroto

Position : Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Born : Pandeglang, June 11, 1936

Educational Background

1. Joint Services' Staff and Command School (Seskogab ABRI), Bandung, Police Colonel (1977)
2. Staff and Command School (Seskopol), Lembang Bandung, Police Lieutenant Colonel (1970)
3. Instructor School, US Naval Training School, Norfolk, USA - Police Major (1965)
4. Special Army Warfare School, Ft Bragg, USA - Police Major (1964)
5. Interpol Academy, Washington DC, USA - Police Major (1964)
6. Indonesian Police Academy (PTIK) Batch II (1962)
7. Bachelor of Law, State Exam, Jakarta (1965)

Positions

1. Speaker of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), 2013-2014
2. Deputy Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP), Commission I of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR), 2009-2013
3. Deputy Chairperson of DPR, 2004-2009
4. Head of Regional Police of West Java, 1988-1991
5. Head of Regional Police of Southern Sumatra, 1986-1988
6. Deputy Head of Regional Police of West Java, 1985-1986

7. Head of Readiness Command of the Police (Komapta), 1982–1985
8. Head of INTERPOL in Indonesia, 1976–1982
9. Head of Public Information Division of the National Police, 1975–1976
10. Head of Police District of Tangerang, 1974–1975
11. Aide of President Soekarno, 1967–1968

Organizational Background

1. Honorary Board Member of the Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals Association (ICMI), 2016
2. Head of the Honorary Division of the Central Board of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP), 2009-2014
3. Head of the Advisory Board of the Center for National Strategy Assessment, 2016-2021
4. Head of the Board of Trustees of the National Secretariat of Jokowi
5. Member of the PTIK Student Senate
6. Member of Senate Officer of Seskopol
7. Chairman of the Intra-School Students Organization of State Senior High School (SMAN) V-VI, Yogyakarta, 1953-1954

Honorary Awards

1. Bintang Mahaputra Adipradana
2. Bintang Bhayangkara Pratama
3. Bintang Bhayangkara Nararya
4. Satya Lencana Panca Warsa I
5. Satya Lencana Panca Warsa II
6. Satya Lencana Gerakan Operasi Militer IV
7. Satya Lencana Penegak
8. Satya Lencana Karya Bhakti



Suharso Monoarfa and Sidarto Danusubroto in a session with the Indonesian Indigenous Entrepreneurs Association (HIPPI) in the Presidential Advisory Council office (March 10, 2016)



SUHARSO MONOARFA

Member of the Presidential Advisory Council
of the 2015-2019 Period

A Spartan Boyhood

Since his childhood, after his father passed away Suharso Monoarfa has been raised by his mother to a Spartan life, as tough as the legendary Greece warriors of Sparta. At the fifth grade of elementary school, Suharso had to work as a helper of a hired truck driver to take up passengers from Madiun to Ponorogo. At his elementary school, Suharso's kite flying string was very famous among children in Malang. In the high school, he was so successful with his business of buying-selling motorbikes. While studying at ITB, in addition to his business as a property agent, Suharso also became a prolific writer for national and local newspapers and had a side-business as a paid author. At the later stage in ITB, Suharso expanded his business as a researcher and on consulting projects with considerable rates. He then also went to printing, translation and publishing businesses, even to producing guitars.

Among other things he also had a rewarding hobby to take short lectures in economics and management at the prestigious Executive Development Programs of leading universities such as the University of Michigan and Stanford University in the United States.

It has led him into the academic positions as a Visiting Professor at Guangdong University of Finance, and as a PhD supervisor at GDUF Nottingham doctoral program in China. His Spartan upbringing by his mother has brought Suharso Monoarfa to become the only ITB alumni of '74 class to become a Cabinet Minister. On June 19, 2015 Suharso was appointed by President Joko Widodo to become a Member of the 2015-2019 Presidential Advisory Council, and here is the story of a Spartan life of Suharso Monoarfa, the man born in Mataram on October 31, 1954.

“Diun ... Diun ... Diun-Rogo, Diun-Rogo”, a pallid-white boy with a small stature kept shouting at the people passing by on the road in the city of Madiun towards Ponorogo. He doesn’t care about the heat of the stinging sun. One or two passengers finally approached a military truck that was hired to take up passengers in the Madiun-Ponorogo round-trip route.

In 1965, the Indonesian economy was struggling after Ganefo (Games of New Emerging Forces) was held, an alternative Olympic event

founded by Bung Karno in November 1963 attended by nearly 50 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Many public buses did not operate during that time, so military trucks were mobilized to become an alternative inter-city public transportation.

The little boy just kept shouting to the passer-by people and a few minutes later the military truck was full with passengers, the driver shouted at the boy, “Come on So, move on!” Skillfully, the 11-year-old boy jumped into the truck that started running off the road.



Suharso Monoarfa chairs a Study Team meeting on “Evaluation of New Autonomy Region, Maritime Economy, and Natural Resource Management Policy” (October 6, 2016)



Suharso Monoarfa, Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, gives a press statement after the meeting between the Chair and Members of the Presidential Advisory Council and the Chairperson of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) (3/4/2017)

During the trip, the truck stopped at certain regular points. Usually in that halt, there was a pitcher of drinking water provided with a scoop of coconut shells prepared by local residents as a free drink for any travelers. And the boy usually enjoyed the free drink, just to quench his thirst after most shout-outs at the passengers.

Because the distance between Madiun and Ponorogo was only about 30 km, the truck could get five to six trips in a typical day. For the boy, the more trucks going back-and-forth, the more income he earned. Not so bad to bring it home to Malang. From the income as a kernet, the driver's assistant, the boy could help his family's economy.



Suharso Monoarfa inspects road and reservoir infrastructure in Gorontalo (April 27, 2015)

"It was a very memorable experience for me. Moreover, the situation was very tense. There I learned that life is indeed a struggle. Nothing is free. I see people who struggle just to be able to eat. Everything is difficult. I said to myself, this is the meaning of the struggle for life," said Suharso. "As the oldest boy in my family, I was taught to be responsible. Should earn your own money. Because my father died when I was ten years old, then I had been trained by my mother for a Spartan life," said Suharso.

The atmosphere after the September 30, 1965 Movement (G-30-S/PKI) was indeed very gripping. Especially in Madiun which is known as the base of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). When the school was purposely closed (extended time-off), so, Suharso had more free time to earn money to help his mother. As the only male in the family, Suharso used to be asked by his mother to queue to exchange rice and kerosene coupons. "That was the way we did during the days leading up to the G-30-S/PKI. To meet basic needs, such as sugar or kerosene, we had to queue for a coupon," explained Suharso.

A Neighbor of Bung Karno's Mother

When his father was still alive, Suharso had often been taken by his father for a vacation to Blitar, to their home. At that time, his father served as a civil servant in Blitar. So, regularly he took him and his family to Blitar. Even though at that time he was very young, Suharso still remembers, that on holidays to Blitar he always met Ibu Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai Srimben (biological mother of Bung Karno) and her daughter (the sister of Bung Karno), usually called as Mrs. Wardoyo. Coincidentally, their house in Blitar was directly adjacent to the residence of Bung Karno's mother. So, they regularly met each other.

"As I recall, the house was something like a dormitory, but big. I more often met Ibu Sukarmini, who was often called as Mrs. Wardoyo. The person is very kind and humble," said Suharso. When Mrs. Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai Srimben passed away on September 12, 1958, Suharso was still very young. He only knew from his father that there were a lot of people coming. Because at that time Bung Karno had already become the First President of the Republic of Indonesia. Mrs. Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai, who loved Bung Karno so much during her lifetime, was buried in Blitar beside her late husband, Raden Soekemi Sosrodihardjo, who died earlier when he visited the birth of his first grandchild, Guntur, in Jakarta on May 18, 1945.

Shortly after his mother died, Mrs. Wardoyo moved to Malang while their house in Blitar was taken care of by his father. "So, I had a historical connection with Bung Karno's family, especially with Bung Karno's mother and his first sister, Mrs. Wardoyo," said Suharso.

The residence of Bung Karno's mother which Suharso described was exactly the same if we read the autobiography Soekarno the Connector of the People's Tongue of Indonesia written by Cindy Adams. It was in February 1915 when Bung Karno's mother, Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai Srimben moved to Blitar following her husband who became a teacher at Normalschool by an official decree dated February 2, 1915 from Batavia.



Suharso Monoarfa gives a souvenir to Mayor of Tasikmalaya (June 8, 2015)

The Famous Glass-Coated Kite String

A Spartan education by his mother made Suharso used to work hard and being creative to find job opportunities that bring money. During junior high school, for example, Suharso saw an opportunity that could bring money from the children's play in Malang at the time, kites.

Suharso also thought that selling kites would be very competitive with a lot of rivals. Because at that time in Malang there were many toy shops or houses that sold decorative kites or fighter kites.

But Suharso saw that there was a niche market opportunity that he could enter and there were no rivals there, namely making kite string, threads that were given glue and powdered glass mostly used by children of his age when playing kites. In the kite competition, to be the winner the attempt was to cut the opponent's kites thread off. Suharso went to the shop to buy raw materials for yarn threads, such as threads made of size 24 cotton which were not stretchy and not easily broken



Suharso Monoarfa and M. Basoeki Hadimoeljono (Minister of Public Works and Housing), Nurhayati Effendi (Member of Commission 5 of DPR), and Rudi Gunawan (Regent of Garut) inspects road construction in Mekarjaya village in Cikajang District of Garut Regency (June 8, 2015)

when pulled off; then took starch, coloring materials, doorslag paper, glue, textile preservatives, used milk cans and candle glass-covers or neon lights and used bulbs to make finer glass powder. Additionally, Suharso also bought eggs for mixing the threads to make it less rigid.

In order to make his threads well sold and became popular, Suharso mixed and processed it in such a way that the threads were sharper than most of others. This made Suharso's kite threads so famous and widely sold in Malang's kite community. "Maybe because I put the yarn's mixture in such a way, with broken pieces of glasses or neon

lights or bulbs that I cook with good quality of glue, the results were much finer. Indeed, if the mixture was right and we put it into the glue while it was still warm and we didn't immediately lift it out, the result would be very sharp. The quality was different." Suharso said, revealing the secret of his kite thread's quality.

High School's Motorbikes Buy-and-Sell

When in high school, Suharso switched to buying and selling bicycles and motorbikes. His income is considerably high, far bigger compared to his income from selling kite threads. However, everything he did when he was in high school was unknown to his mother. "My mother didn't know. And I intentionally did not tell my mother," he said.

Moreover, his mother is also busy trading in Tanjung Pinang, Riau Islands, a place far from Malang. Therefore, rarely did they communicate or chat. At that time communication has not yet like the current gadget era. "She became an informal trader in Tanjung Pinang, like inang-inang who enter goods through the port of Singapore to Tanjung Pinang, she kept sending money to me in Malang. I was with my sisters, all women living in Malang. Therefore, I look after them," said Suharso.

Suharso is the second child. His first brother died before their father passed away. "As a man, I have to continuously working. Because men have to be responsible. Even from elementary school, I was taught by my mother to live as a Spartan. In an elementary school, I already worked to help and ease the burden on my mother. In middle school, high school and until I went to college at ITB, I continued to work making money. Therefore, it was not only the circumstances that made me to struggle, but also because of my mother's upbringing on a Spartan life," said Suharso.

From Papers Business to Lecturer's Projects

Having been so accustomed to seeing opportunities to make money since childhood, when studying at ITB Suharso was not too difficult to "print rupiah" inside or outside the campus. Especially in Bandung,

there were more opportunities. "Anything lawful that could bring money, I just did it," said Suharso, laughing broadly.

In addition to continue buying and selling motorbikes like when he was in high school, Suharso tried his fortune by buying and selling houses. Buying and selling motorbikes in Bandung, he admitted, was given much higher turnover compared to what he earned in Malang. The customers of motorbikes' buy-and-sell business were his own classmates, as well as fellow students from several campuses in Bandung, including Padjadjaran University (UNPAD Pasundan University (UNPAS) and Bandung Islamic University (UNISBA).

Buying and selling houses was also almost the same, the clients were friends of friends who came from out of town and having rich parents. Usually they rent a room in the first month then they chose to buy a house. Having such information about friends like that, Suharso chased after them immediately. "Earning from buying and selling houses and motorbikes were pretty good. During the years of the early '70s until the end of the 70s, that kind of businesses were very good. So, I could support myself in the college," said Suharso.

Suharso was initially enrolled to the Geology and Mining Academy ('73) then continued his study to the ITB Urban and Regional Planning Department. Those two disciplines (Geology and Planning) later had given Suharso many benefits. Since he was a student, he had helped many of his lecturers' projects, especially for doing surveys.

"It gave me considerably good income by joining my lecturers' projects. As a surveyor, I was paid about Rp. 18,000. There were also paid in US dollars. I remember, I was paid per hour. Because it was eight-hour work a day, I got USD 40 per day. When I was a student, I worked in many lecturer's projects like that. Not bad for my saving," said Suharso. Since then, Suharso worked on many projects related to geology and planning. Suharso, among his other projects, led the work of the Greater Bandung Development Master Plan in collaboration with the ITB in 1976.



Suharso Monoarfa with Subagyo HS and members Defense Industry Policy Committee (KKIP) and several other related parties (04/08/2016)

Suharso got along well with many of his senior, such as Encona's principal, Arie Mochtar Pedju who owned a consulting company that run large projects. "I could learn how he became the owner of a big consulting firm. And because I was closely in touch with big consultants, then I could take some sub-contracting works. Then, I used to work as a consultant on my own. In a particular month, I could take four projects, and all worked well," explained Suharso about his strategy to get large consulting projects.

To support his work professionally Suharso took a special course on Project Evaluation at University of Indonesia. "So, I learned quite substantially from Ibu Kadariah at the University of Indonesia. At that time, in the 1970s, the course was still new, and I studied there," said Suharso.

Besides working on consulting projects with his lecturers and other big consultants, Suharso also pursued a writing hobby. When he was a student at ITB, Suharso earned an honorarium by writing articles in the printing media, such as Kompas and Pikiran Rakyat. He was quite productive in writing. From 1976 to 2002 there were around 200 articles Suharso had published in both national and local newspapers.

“Why was I able to write? Because I had my seniors at ITB who took a general lecture, and they had to submit reports in writing. Well, they liked to take advantage of me, the youngest student in our dormitory, and compelled me to write the class report for them. So, I did it, and they gave me money. I finally thought, I should make business of this

report writing,” said Suharso with a big laugh. He cleverly then opened a marketing network for his report writing business. One of them, a small cubicle in front of the ITB campus at Jalan Ganesha, known as Epsilon kiosk. Usually there was a price bargain, depending on the number of pages. If agreed, then Suharso promptly took it.”

He still remembers, when his senior was in a wedding day, concurred with the general lecture schedule. Coincidentally, this senior was one of Suharso’s regular customers, and Suharso was asked to attend the lecture, also to write the report. “In the end, I sat in the class on his behalf. You could recall a lot of funny stories when you were a student,” said Suharso.



Suharso Monoarfa, Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, and the participants of the Limited Meeting of the Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council on “Indonesian National Development: Problems and Solutions” (September 20, 2016)

When studying at ITB, rather than staying in a private rental room Suharso lived in a student dormitory, namely dormitories in Cihampelas, then in Ciumbuleuit, also at the Gorontalo students' dormitory. Once at Gelap Nyawang dormitory he only stayed for less than two weeks because there was no bed available for him.

Another business ventured by Suharso, mostly during his final college years in Bandung was in books translation and publication. In 1979, he owned a publishing company called PT Iqra. Suharso also produced guitars. "So, I also used to sell guitars. Because there was a teacher who taught me variety of things. When there was a computer, I went straight to a computer course. At that time, desktops had been launched, with Wordstar then Lotus. Well, then I started doing different

projects. From the first generation of SPSS to the second generation, all I did," said Suharso.

Rewarding Hobbies

In addition to writing, Suharso had another hobby, namely taking EDP short courses known as Executive Development Program, such as one in the University of Michigan also at Stanford University, two famous universities in the United States. Even though the short course run only for three weeks, but it was very expensive, about USD 18,000. This was the same price for a one-year tuition in the same college, however, Suharso was satisfied. Because in addition to getting knowledge, more importantly, he could meet and be taught directly by prominent professors in their fields.



Suharso Monoarfa and Jan Darmadi along with Tri Rismaharini (Mayor of Surabaya), Andreas Suhono (Director General of Cipta Karya, Ministry of Public Works and Housing), Lana Winayati (Expert Staff to the Public Works and Housing Minister), Arifin Rudiyanto (Deputy Minister of National Development Planning), Tofeny Trinanda S (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) are discussing the PrepCom 3 preparation in Surabaya (March 10, 2016)



Suharso Monoarfa receives young people who are concerned with Taxation Institutions (September 30, 2015)

"For example, I was taught and met directly with Professor Michael Porter, a strategist; I also met Professor Rosabeth Kanter and Professor Daniel Denison, an expert in corporate culture; I met directly with Amartya Sen, the Nobel Prize winner," said Suharso. Worth noting, that those professors are all world-famous experts in their respective fields. Amartya Kumar Sen received the Nobel Prize in economics for his work in the Welfare Economy in 1998. He became famous for his work on hunger, human development theory and welfare economics. While Professor Daniel R. Denison is an expert on corporate culture with his book *Corporate Culture and Organizational Effectiveness*. At the University of Michigan School of Business Administration, Professor Daniel Denison taught master's and doctoral students, as well as in the Executive Education Program which Suharso attended.

Professor Rosabeth Moss Kanter of Harvard Business School, she also the Director and Chair of the Harvard University Advanced Leadership Initiative at that time. Likewise, Professor Michael Porter is famous for his theories on business strategy at Harvard Business School, and one of the founders of the strategy consulting company The Monitor Group. Michael Porter is the author of numerous books and articles such as *Competitive Strategy*, *Competitive Advantage of Nations*, and *On Competition*, among others. "I was lucky to be their student, even though there were only two sessions but it was under the EDP framework," said Suharso.

Suharso is undeniably a self-taught person. When he was a student, in a symposium commemorating the 60th anniversary of ITB, Suharso was chosen as one of the only two ITB students presented the main

papers, together with BJ Habibie and other professors from ITB and other leading universities in Indonesia, such as UI and UGM. "In addition to me, there was my friend the late Aldi Anwar, who gave a presentation at the great symposium of ITB at that time. My topic was about Java Island Carrying Capacity Against Population Problems. On that occasion, the lead session and the moderator was my lecturer, the late Professor Sugianto Sugijoko. The one who were debating and argued with me was Professor M.T. Zen," said Suharso.

Until now Suharso continues to deepen his knowledge in a variety of topics, especially economics. According to him, every knowledge will continue to expand. So, he has to keep up with these advancements. "Recently, I was appointed as a visiting professor at Guangdong University of Finance. It is one of the universities founded by the Central Bank of China. I give lectures twice a year there, on macroeconomics. Then I was also asked to become a part time of PhD supervisor for Guangdong University of Finance and Nottingham University," said Suharso, who is also known as the "Bung Hatta Expert" because of his research on the political economy of Mohammad Hatta, the First Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Getting into Politics

Before getting into politics, Suharso has been all over the business world, especially in the industrial sector. He has been listed in several positions, among others, as Director of Nusa Consultant (1988-1991), Assistant Director of PT. Bukaka Teknik Utama (1992-1994), Corporate Secretary of PT. Bukaka Teknik Utama (1994-1996), Director of PT. Bukaka Sembawang Systems (1995-1998), Commissioner of PT. Batavindo Kridanusa (1996-2000), to the President Commissioner of PT. Global Main Agro (1999-2002).

When the political reformation happened in 1998, Suharso finally decided to enter politics, although he did not leave the business at once. Thereupon he was asked to assist Hamzah Haz, the PPP Chairperson, who then became the State Minister for Indonesian Investment (1998-1999) and the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare and Poverty Alleviation (2001-2004).

"Henceforward, I went into politics. I said to myself, rather than being half-hearted I should enter wholeheartedly. Therefore, I left the business world, even though I still keep it on," said Suharso.

When Hamzah Haz became the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2002, Suharso was appointed as a Special Staff to the Vice President from 2002 to 2004. According to Suharso, initially he was offered by Hamzah Haz to be an ambassador, but he preferred to be a member of the Parliament, DPR-RI. "Previously, when Ibu Megawati was the President and Pak Hamzah Haz was the Vice President, I was also offered to become the Head of the Batam Authority. I refused that too. Finally, it was taken by the former Governor of Riau.

2004, Suharso went into Senayan, became a member of the Indonesian Parliament for two periods, in 2004-2009 and 2009-2014. But when President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was re-elected in 2009, Suharso was appointed as the State Minister of Public Housing in the 2nd United Indonesia Cabinet. In 2011, Suharso resigned for personal reasons, and returned to his milieu in the business world.

"In 2015, I was on a business trip abroad to Europe, whilst transit in Dubai there was an incoming call from Jakarta, from the State Secretariat. I was asked whether I am willing to become a member of the Presidential Advisory Council. Hereafter I have returned to politics," said Suharso. Initially, the late Barlianta Harahap should have been appointed as Wantimpres member from PPP but he passed away a few days before the oath-taking day of the Presidential Advisory Council in 19 January 2015. Hence, Suharso was offered to replace him.

This is the life journey of of Suharso Monoarfa, who has been raised by his mother to a Spartan life since his childhood, like a Spartan warrior of Greece, honored for his toughness.



Suharso Monoarfa

Position : Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Born : Mataram, October 31, 1954

Educational Background

1. Academy of Geology and Mining, Bandung, 1972
2. Urban and Regional Planning Department, ITB, 1975
3. Executive Development Program, Stanford University, Palo Alto, USA, 1994
4. Executive Development Program, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, 1995
5. Visiting Professor, at Guangdong University of Finance, China (2015-2019)

Professional Background

1. Director of Publishing, PT Iqro, Bandung, 1979-1982.
2. General Manager, PT First Nobel, Gobel Group, 1982-1986.
3. Director of Nusa Consultant, 1986-1990.
4. Director, Corporate Secretary, PT Bukaka Teknik Utama 1991-1997.
5. Chairman, PT Batavindo Kridanusa, 1996-2000.
6. Director, PT Bukaka Telekomindo Int. 1997-2000.
7. Director, PT Bukaka Sembawang Int. 1997-2000.
8. Chairman, PT Argo Utama Global, 1998-2002.
9. Chairman, Rheno Resources, 2012-present.
10. Special Staff to the Vice President of Indonesia, 2002-2004.
11. Member of the Indonesian Parliament, 2004-2009.
12. Minister of Public Housing, 2009-2011.
13. Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Honorary Award

Dharma Pertahanan, 2014



JAN DARMADI

Member of the Presidential Advisory Council of the
2015-2019 Period

The Rebel that Became a Successful Businessman

Usually a student in Indonesia would have three alma maters from elementary school until high school. Military brats or children of government employees would have more, but usually around five or six. However, Jan Darmadi's case is quite an outlier. From elementary school to senior high school, Jan had attended thirteen different schools. Most of them were when he was in elementary school.

"I can't remember all of my schools, because there were so many!" said Jan. Jan recalled that because he was so delinquent as a child, he did not pass to higher grade twice. The first time was when he was in first grade, and the second was when he was in third grade. Both were because he signed his own report card.

"My grades were horrible, and I felt sorry for my mom if she had to come all the way to school just to be disappointed. So, I signed my own school report. They eventually found out, and they kicked me out!" said Jan.

The same thing happened when he was in high school. He attended the most prestigious Catholic high school in Jakarta called Kanisius and was again kicked out from school.

"The pastor wanted to talk to my mother about something I did. I told him she was busy and could not come. He wanted to talk to my father, and I told him that he too was busy and often worked outside Jakarta. He eventually insisted and eventually my father came to school one day. The pastor told him about everything I did, and that I could no longer attend Kanisius. I did a lot of things, but what they did not like the most was when I was pretending to hit my teacher when he found out. That was too much for them," retold Jan.

Ever since Jan's parents divorced, Jan followed his father which was also a factor in why he attended so many schools. He recalled that when he was in high school, the language of instruction changed from Dutch to Indonesian. This happened on the last year of high school and at that time he also needed to repeat his semester. Like the rebel he was, he rebelled and decided not to continue high school.

"I decided to quit school be a businessman, and work at my father's shop. I didn't expect that I would make so many mistakes. My father was often upset, and that's when I decided that I wanted to be an educated businessman.

When Jan's father moved to Singapore and started a business there, Jan eventually went there with him. At that time, it was quite difficult to immigrate to Singapore, especially because he was only 17 years old. However, Jan was lucky because his father had connections that helped him enter Singapore.

When he first moved to Singapore, Jan's father wanted him to study Mandarin. He was enrolled in a Mandarin speaking school in Singapore. However, he was only there for three and a half months, as he did not like it. He eventually enrolled in the Singapore American School.



Jan Darmadi, Member of the Presidential Advisory Council in a limited meeting on "Institutionalization of Irrigation Planning in Realizing Food Sovereignty" in the Presidential Advisory Council office (February 10, 2016)



Some figures are welcoming the arrival of Jan Darmadi in the Launch of Rice Spread Planting Technique in Sawahan, Madiun Regency (October 1, 2015)

Life as a Student in the United States

After spending a year in Singapore and graduating from the Singapore American School, Jan left Singapore for San Francisco where he enrolled in Golden Gate University where he majored in Business Administration.

Technically, Jan didn't leave Singapore in a "traditional" way. Some might say he actually ran away. He recalled that his father had a traveler's check that was worth ten thousand dollars in his safe, which Jan had access to.

"I left a note in his safe, saying that I used the money to attend university in the United States. If he did not like that then he could treat it as a loan that I was going to pay back," said Jan.

With ten thousand dollars Jan moved to the US, where he would work part time in order to support himself.

Jan worked at a printing shop, and his supervisor was quite nice by allowing him to work longer than he is allowed to under immigration rules. After he became a successful businessman, he tried to look for his old supervisor but was never able to.

The earnings that he obtained from working part time was more than enough for him. It was enough to pay for his commute and also pay for his sixty-dollar rent, and also food for a week.

Jan graduated quite early, since it only took him 24,5 months to graduate. However, he attended classes from sunrise until sundown.



Jan Darmadi in an exhibition of the products of the Ngawi Organic Center Community (September 30, 2015)

"At that time, there were selective courses which are much like graduate level courses. Those courses allowed me to graduate much earlier even though I had to attend classes day and night. I don't know anyone that completed university quicker than I did, not even my brother," Jan recounted.

Jan still had that drive in him when he attended graduate school in NYU (New York University). "I only took courses that were required for my major. But I had to at least have B's for all of my courses; unlike when I was in San Francisco where I just needed a passing grade which was a C."

Jan recalled that his father attended his graduation when he earned his bachelor's degree. He learnt from there that his father was not upset that he took the money in his safe.

"He actually asked me if I wanted to continue my studies and earn a master's degree. I declined as I was quite exhausted, and I did not have money even though I worked part time. He then offered to send me money to study. I then accepted his offer. He had to sell his house in Jakarta to help support my studies".

Jan only spent twenty thousand dollars during his time in United States, from the point he first arrived in San Francisco up to the point when he graduated from NYU.

“It was from there where I learned how to live independently. With the money I had I was able to support my family, rent an apartment, support the birth of my children Jefri (born in 1960) and Janie (born in 1963), and also buy a Ford Falcon for two thousand dollars.

Jan got married in the US to an Indonesian diaspora. He and his family them moved to Hong Kong, but eventually moved back to Indonesia to develop his business.

The couple was blessed with five children. Two of his children were born in the United States (in New York and San Francisco), while the other three were born in Hong Kong. However, because of his business he had to spend most of his time in Indonesia, and he finally decided to return to Indonesia in the 1980's.



Jan Darmadi inspects the fields of soybean planted with water saturated cultivation techniques in Tanjung Jabung Timur, Jambi (August 30, 2016)



Jan Darmadi visits a farm in Kanigoro Subdistrict, Blitar Regency, East Java province (May 29, 2016)

Following His Parents' Advice

Jan Darmadi had grown up to become one of Indonesia's most well-respected businessmen thanks to his business intuition.

Jan owned several properties throughout Jakarta since 1975, including the Mandarin Hotel, Mercure Ancol, the Jakarta Theater, Setiabudi Building Jakarta, the Grand Hyatt Bali, and many more.

Even so, Jan went through a period of hardship during president Soeharto's regime. Jan believes it was because his support of Jakarta's governor, Ali Sadikin that caused the regime to freeze Jan's assets for ten years. Jan had connections, including generals in the Indonesian military, but he did not want to "betray" Ali Sadikin.

"I did not want to betray Pak Ali Sadikin and I decided to face the consequences. Pak Ali and President Soekarno are two figures that I admire because they showed the world how much Indonesia is worth," Jan affirmed.

His businesses only improved after he networked with president Soeharto's son, Bambang Trihatmojo.

When asked about his success, Jan insisted that everything was because of the advice that his parents gave him.

"The foundation of my life was based on my parents' principles. What was probably the best advice I have received was the advice my mother had given me. She told me that I had to be smart, honest,

avoid cheating, watching my language, and making sure that I don't disgrace my family".

Another advice that Jan still remembers is an advice on managing money. "She told me not to waste money. If you don't respect money, then it will not respect you. Later on, when you become a wealthy man, you still have to think. If you don't need it then don't waste your money. Keep it and use it to help those who need it," he said.

As a result of his mother's advice, Jan still uses a Ford Double Cabin. "Why should I buy an expensive car? I can still drive it. Why should I buy something that I already have?" said Jan.

Aside from his mother's advice, Jan recalled that his father used to tell him that he has to have skills in order to serve as tools both to help himself and those he cares about. His father also told him to have integrity and to be pleasant and liked by other people.

Imitating his father, Jan said "Well, to be well liked by your friends you need to help them any way you can. If your friends need money, if you can give then give. If you can't, then find other ways in which you can help them. Helping does not have to be financial help. It could be physical help. If a friend of yours is sick, then bring him to the doctor."

His father also advised that Jan have capital or money.



Jan Darmadi with staff and researchers at the Center for Rice Research (BBPTP) in Subang, West Java (October 7, 2015)

“If you don’t have money, but you still have the three things I mentioned before, you already have a great capital. If you are smart, they will entrust their money to you and you will eventually gain benefit,” said Jan retelling his father’s advice.

His father also reminded him that loan money, whether from a bank or a friend, is not his own money. “If you borrow money from a bank, don’t use it for yourself. That is the reason why my entire company is still running up to now,” said Jan.

Another important message from Jan’s father is that one should have a sense of belonging and love of one’s job. “You have to remember, wherever you work, you have to think of it as your own company. Otherwise, you won’t make any progress,” said Jan.

Now, Jan, who has converted to Islam, enjoys his true life by devoting himself to the lives of many in social activities, and choosing to go into politics to be able to do more for his nation. He gave up all of his businesses to professionals and his children.

There are so many criticisms and suggestions from Jan Darmadi to improve this government, ranging from industries, such as in the fields of automotive and agriculture, to the world of robotic for the development of modern industries in the country. However, his position as a Member of the Presidential Advisory Council made Jan Darmadi has to be able to hold back.

“As a Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, I cannot talk arbitrarily in the mass media, moreover on social media,” he said, laughing.



Jan Darmadi with organic farmers who are members of the Max FM community in East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara province (August 4, 2016)



Jan Darmadi

Position : Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Born : Jakarta, June 14, 1939

Educational Background

1. Junior High School: SMP Kanisius, Jakarta
2. Senior High School: Singapore American High School
3. B. B. A. – University Of Golden Gate, San Francisco, USA (1962)
4. M. Sc. – New York University, USA (1964)

Professional Background

1. President Commissioner of PT Wynncor Bali (resigning in February 2015)
2. President Commissioner of PT Skyline Building (resigning in February 2015)
3. President Commissioner of PT Jan Darmadi Investindo (resigning in February 2015)
4. President Commissioner of PT Rasuna Setiabudi Raya (resigning in February 2015)
5. President Commissioner of PT Property Java (resigning in February 2015)
6. President Commissioner of PT Puri Setiabudi Real Estate (resigning in February 2015)
7. President Commissioner of PT Salira Indah (resigning in February 2015)

8. President Commissioner of PT Colorama Jaya Trading (resigning in February 2015)
9. President Commissioner of PT Tjimangkok Indah (resigning in February 2015)
10. President Commissioner of PT Raf Rad Corporindo (resigning in February 2015)
11. President Commissioner of PT Djagad Kilat (resigning in February 2015)
12. President Commissioner of PT PP Bajabang Indonesia (resigning in February 2015)
13. President Commissioner of PT Lubuk Lancang Kuning (resigning in February 2015)
14. President Commissioner of PT Jantan Celebes Indah (resigning in February 2015)

Organizational Background

1. Treasurer, Association of Young Indonesian Businessmen/HIPMI (1972-1974)
2. Treasurer, HIPMI (1974-1976)
3. Member, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN) Advisory Council
4. Chairperson, Jakarta Karting Club (1974-1979)
5. Member, Indonesian Shooting and Hunting Association (Perbakin) Advisory Council
6. Chairperson, Karate Do Gojukai (2010-2015)
7. Member, Golkar Party Advisory Council (2004-2009)
8. Chairperson, Supreme Council of the NasDem Party (2013-now)





RUSDI KIRANA

Member of the Presidential Advisory Council
of the 2015-2019 Period

Aircraft and His Obsession for Indonesia

Palais de l'Élysée, Paris, Monday, March 18, 2013. The temperature outside the French Presidential Palace dropped to three degrees Celsius. In a room located behind the Palace, many journalists from France and international news agencies as well as a group of 21 journalists from Indonesia were gathering. The journalists were specially invited to cover the signing of a contract of purchase of 234 Airbus aircrafts worth 18.4 billion Euros between PT. Lion Air Group, an Indonesian private airline, and *Airbus Fabrice Bregier*, one of the giant aircraft manufacturers in Europe.

At the front row, there were top officials from Airbus and Lion Air, as well as French President Francois Hollande. After the opening speech of Airbus CEO Fabrice Bregier, Rusdi Kirana, and President Hollande, Rusdi and Fabrice signed a contract to purchase 234 Airbus aircrafts. The Indonesian Ambassador to France was also there to witness the event.

The 234 Airbus aircrafts purchased consisted of 109 units of A 320 Neo, 65 units of A 321 Neo, and 60 units of A 320 Ceo. This is the largest purchase contract in the history of Airbus, an aircraft manufacturer formerly named Airbus Industrie, a consortium of European Aerospaiale (France), Deutsche-Aerospace (German), and CASA (Spain) existing in the early 1970s.

This is indeed a historic moment, not only for Rusdi Kirana and Lion Air Group but also for Airbus and France. The contract was deemed to help save the French economy which was then hit by an economic crisis, as were other European countries.



Rusdi Kirana with Puan Maharani, the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, in the Groundbreaking Ceremony of the Construction of Windows of Indonesia" in Manado, North Sulawesi province (September 23, 2016)

"The signing of this contract can help encourage job creation, not only in France, but also Europe," said Hollande before the signing of the contract.

Hollande was also grateful because the purchase of Airbus aircrafts was able to secure 5,000 Airbus workers over the next ten years.

"We are very proud because Lion Air becomes the largest new operator that uses Airbus aircraft. *Terima kasih banyak* (Indonesian: thank you very much)," said Airbus CEO Fabrice Bregier in his closing remarks followed by applause from the audience.

After the signing, Rusdi Kirana and Fabrice Bregier flew for an hour to Toulouse Blagnac Airport, the Airbus' manufacturing center. Upon arrival, Rusdi was welcomed in front of the aircraft apron by 320 Airbus employees from various divisions. He was welcomed like a hero.

With a big smile, Rusdi Kirana replied waving his hand towards the Airbus employees. He also greeted some of the employees in the front row. The applause from 320 Airbus employees continued to blast accompanying Rusdi Kirana and their boss Fabrice Bregier moving to the press conference venue.

For Rusdi Kirana, this is a very amazing and meaningful moment in his life journey.

Another amazing moment was on November 18, 2011, when Rusdi Kirana signed a contract to purchase 230 aircraft units from Boeing manufacturer worth 21.7 billion US dollars, consisting of 201 units of B-737 MAX and 29 units of Next Generation 737-900 ER.

The signing of the purchase contract at the Grand Hyatt Hotel on the sidelines of the East Asia Summit in Bali was witnessed by US President Barack Obama. Obama said the transaction was the largest commercial aircraft sales in Boeing's history and one example of trade and investment opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region.

"This is a billions of dollars agreement with Lion Air, one of the airlines that is not only the fastest growing in the Asia Pacific region, but also in the world. Boeing has absorbed more than 100,000 workers in the United States, after all this time," he said after the signing of the agreement.

In purchasing the 230 Boeing aircrafts, Lion Air Group obtained a loan from the Exim Bank, a US bank.

"We have also had a long relationship with Boeing since buying 178 units of 737-900 ER. Business doesn't have to talk about money. Our capital is trust. Boeing and the Exim Bank of the United States will not just do business with Lion Air without further consideration. Of course they have studied our track record. I need money, then the US Exim gives a loan of US \$ 2.1 billion," said Rusdi Kirana in an interview with Tempo magazine.

Rusdi Kirana's statement at the same time countered the assumption that he and his brother Kusnan Kirana were only fronting or managing foreign funds.

"It is not true that I am fronting from other people's funds. Right now, 100 percent of the company's shares belong to me and my brother. I still do hold my Indonesian passport," said Rusdi Kirana in an interview with Tempo Magazine.

Lion Air is a pioneer of low cost carrier (LCC) in Indonesia with the largest number of domestic passengers. The airline with the motto "We Make People Fly" throughout 2015 managed to transport passengers with domestic routes totaling 26.48 million people, or 35% of the total domestic passengers which reached 76.62 million passengers. Lion defeated a flag carrier Garuda Indonesia which only flew 19.96 million people in 2015, or 26% of total domestic passengers.

Lion also expanded overseas by establishing Malindo Air operating in Malaysia and Thai Lion operating in Thailand. Lion Air even targets the Australian market.

Lion Air's move into the low-cost-carrier segment not only has undermined the private airline market in ASEAN, such as Air Asia, but also has inspired other airlines to enter into similar segments. As a result, currently the cost of traveling by airplane is relatively affordable for all people.

What is the secret of Lion Air to become the number one domestic airline? Rusdi said it is to have a vision, passion, determination, thinking out of the box, and always being creative and honest.

Rusdi also believes that it is the employees that make them progress and considers them as the greatest asset. Therefore, he bought 40 hectares of land and built 1,400 housing units for Lion Air employees. He also built schools from elementary to college and hospitals which are all free for their employees.



The signing of MoU on the purchase of Boeing aircraft that is witnessed by US President Barack Obama (November 18, 2011)



Rusdi Kirana in the contract signing ceremony of the purchase of 234 Airbus aircrafts

Rusdi also shared his tip in dealing with problems that is closing eyes, ears, and mouth from public talk. He admitted that for 13 years he has run his business “wearing blinkers”: closed eyes, shutted mouth, closed ears.

“If I follow every single news, I will be down. When a tragedy happened in Bali (the B737-900ER plane landed on the sea), I turned off all the TVs and threw away the newspaper. I want to focus on my work; otherwise, I will be discouraged. It’s not us who justifies us right or

wrong. To something that already happened, we will fix and improve it. So, how to lead a company? We have to be strong, we have to be the strength,” said Rusdi Kirana.

Surrendering to God is also another key for Rusdi. “So that I don’t go crazy, I pray. With that, you will live a happier life. Ten years ago, I asked God why my friends kept coming to me for help. Apparently, that is God’s way of making me a leader: not complaining, not begging, and thinking about the others,” said Rusdi Kirana about one of his life philosophies.



Rusdi Kirana receives Legion d'Honneur Award from French President Francois Hollande in Jakarta (March 29, 2017)

A Typewriter Salesman to a Ticket Broker

Two historic moments for Lion Air, namely the purchase of 234 units of Airbus in 2013 and 230 units of Boeing in 2011, has made the eyes of all the world's aviation business people turn at Rusdi Kirana. The same thing also happens when the airline finally became the number one airline in Indonesia, defeating Garuda Indonesia for the domestic market.

This is of course a success story of Rusdi Kirana and her brother – who in 2016 were ranked 17th out of the 50 Richest People in Indonesia by Forbes Magazine. But many people do not know what their family background is and how their struggle was until they achieved that success.

"All of these achievements are the result of years of struggle with sweat and tears," said Rusdi Kirana to illustrate how hard it was to step on the success ladder.

Long before all of this success, Rusdi, who was born in Jakarta on August 17, 1963, was used to going to school with a "rumbling stomach", without breakfast.

To help with the burden of his parents when he studied at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Pancasila, Rusdi had to undergo various professions. He was once a salesman of "Brother" typewriter, an American brand, with a salary of 10 US dollars.

"Of course that amount of income did not meet my daily needs. So I had to find another job," said Rusdi.



Rusdi Kirana and Muhaimin Iskandar (Chairperson of the National Awakening Party) pay a visit to NU cleric KH. Aziz Mansyur (August 1, 2015)



Rusdi Kirana and South Minahasa Regent Christiani Euginia Paruntu in Amurang beach, South Minahasa

Another job he was involved in was a wheat flour salesman. He marketed the flour to bread and cake factories in Jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi). "I used to lift sacks containing 25 kilograms of flour," recalled Rusdi.

From the beginning to the end of college, he also became a ticket broker at Soekarno-Hatta Airport. Not infrequently because of his profession he stayed at the Airport overnight. Often, for almost eight years of this job, he had been cursed or chased by airport security guards.

In 1990, he and his brother Kusnan Kirana finally opened a travel agency called Lion Tour in 1990.

"I worked every day from five o'clock in the morning when other people were still sleeping until eleven o'clock at night," said Rusdi Kirana.

Thanks to his experience as a ticket broker and his connection with immigration officers at Soekarno Hatta Airport, one of the major travel companies in Jakarta finally entrusted passport arrangement of its clients at the airport to his travel agency for three full years.

"And as long as I worked with the company, none of the thousands of passengers I took care of were left," he said.

A Capital of 10 Million US Dollars

In 1999, Rusdi Kirana and her brother decided to enter the aviation business by establishing PT. Mentari Lion Air. Their initial capital was 10 million US dollars. At that time, he saw a good business opportunity to apply the concept of low cost airlines in Indonesia.

Due to their limited capital, they could only rent one Boeing 737-200 aircraft. In October 1999, they obtained permission from the Directorate General of Air Transportation. On June 30, 2000, Lion Air flew for the first time.

On its 11th and 13th anniversary, Lion Air recorded history by signing orders for 464 aircraft worth USD 32.6 billion and becoming the number one airline in reaching domestic passengers.

Entering into Politics

Ahead of the 2014 Presidential Election, the aviation business and the Indonesian politics was shocked by the news that Rusdi Kirana would be a participant in the convention of the Democratic Party's Presidential Candidates. However, Rusdi then canceled his candidacy.



Rusdi Kirana attends the 33rd NU National Congress in Jombang (August 2015)

“That is too big for me. I tried to go through everything with the process. So, I first join a political party to learn what politics is like. And I don’t aspire to be a president,” said Rusdi Kirana in a special interview on a national television.

Three months before the General Election, Rusdi Kirana joined the National Awakening Party (PKB) which was established by the 4th Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid. He was immediately appointed as Deputy Chairperson of the party, a position which was surely very strategic.



The groundbreaking ceremony of the construction of Windows of Indonesia as a the culinary and SME center in Manado, North Sulawesi (September 23, 2016)

Muhaimin Iskandar, Chairperson of the PKB, trusted Rusdi Kirana to raise the party to become a top party and to develop the economy of PKB supporters who are mostly from Muslim communities. Muhaimin hoped that Rusdi's experience in the business world can be adopted in the management of the party.

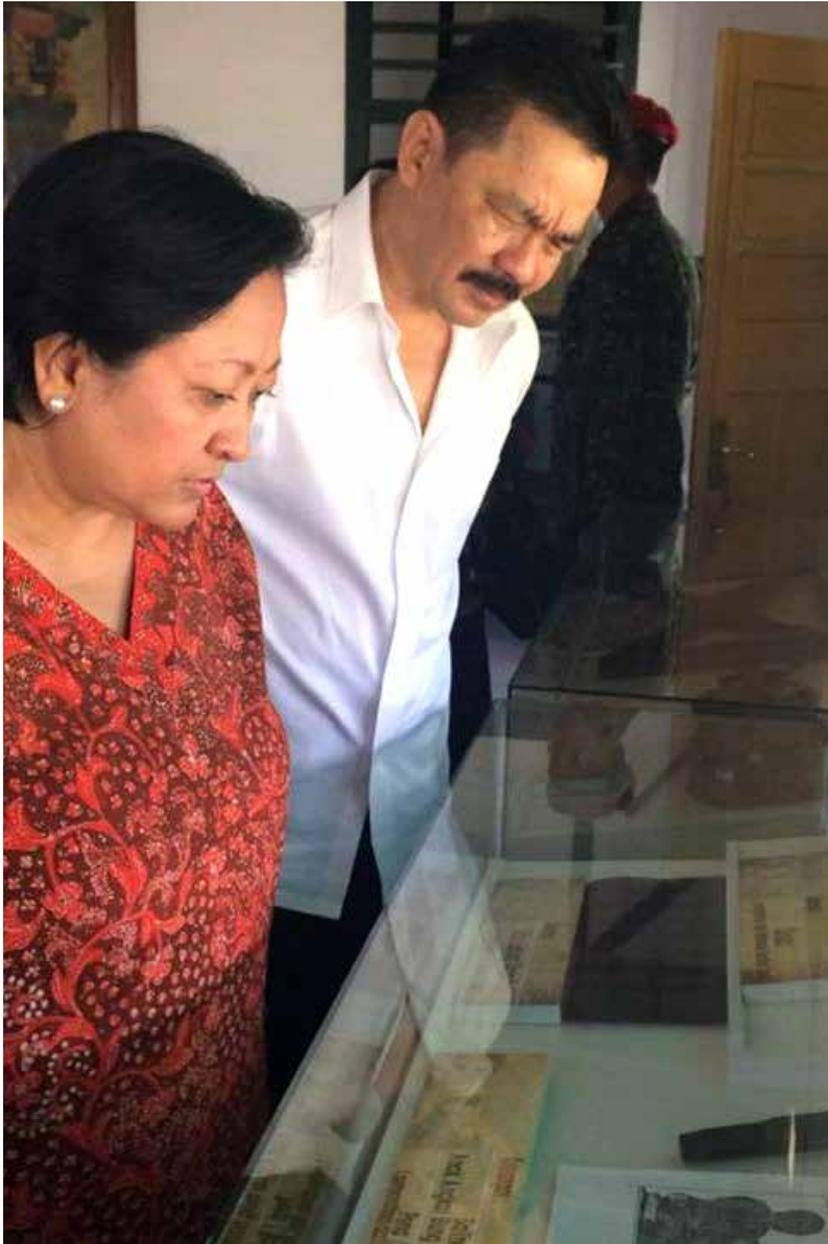
Rusdi stated that his decision to go into politics and quit his activities in the business world was made after a long process of reflection. Besides, he wanted to see regeneration happening in the Lion Air Group.

He then retold a story of him meeting with Gus Dur in 2004 after Gus Dur stepped down from his presidency. During the meeting, he thanked Gus Dur because it was during Gus Dur administration that Chinese people in Indonesia could celebrate the Chinese New Year again, after such a ceremony was banned in the Soeharto's era.

"I believe that many people feel the same as I do. By joining PKB, I indirectly continue Gus Dur's struggle, vision, and mission," he said Rusdi Kirana.



Rusdi Kirana with Mayor Jimmy F. Eman and Deputy Mayor Syerly A. Sompotan while visiting Tomohon (September 22, 2016)



Rusdi Kirana and Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council, Sri Adiningsih, observe Bung Karno's inheritance at the Bung Karno Exile House in Ende, East Nusa Tenggara province (May 20, 2015)

He also argued that although PKB is an Islamic party, this party still upholds pluralism.

Another thing that became a trigger for him to go into politics was when he went abroad, he saw an Indonesian migrant worker sleeping on the floor at the airport. He was very sorry to see it.

Since then, he has been determined to fight so that the government requires Indonesian workers who work abroad to be skilled workers. As a businessman, said Rusdi, his efforts are limited. By becoming a politician, he continued, at least he could provide input to the legislature or the government.

That is Rusdi Kirana, a simple figure who choose to jump into politics when his company, Lion Air Group, was trading its success.



Rusdi Kirana

Position : Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2017

Born : Jakarta, August 17, 1963

Educational Background

Undergraduate, Faculty of Economics, Pancasila University (1989)

Professional Background

1. President Director of PT Lion Group
2. President Director of PT Lion Mentari
3. Commissioner of PT Wings Abadi
4. Commissioner of PT Lion Teknik
5. Shareholder of PT Batik Air Indonesia
6. Shareholder of Malindo Airways Sdn. Bhd.
7. Shareholder of PT Angkasa Super Service

Organizational Background

1. Chairman of INACA (2006-2008)
2. Chairman of Pancasila University Alumni Association (2006-2009)

Honorary Award

Indonesian Admired CEO 2013 from Warta Ekonomi Magazine

Halal Bi Halal

DAN SARASEHAN NASIONAL

ULAMA PESANTREN & CENDEKI

Tentang Keagamaan, Keummatan dan Keb...

Di Pesantren Mahasiswa Al-H... Depok, 22-31 Ag



AHMAD HASYIM MUZADI

Member of the Presidential Advisory Council
of the 2015-2019 Period



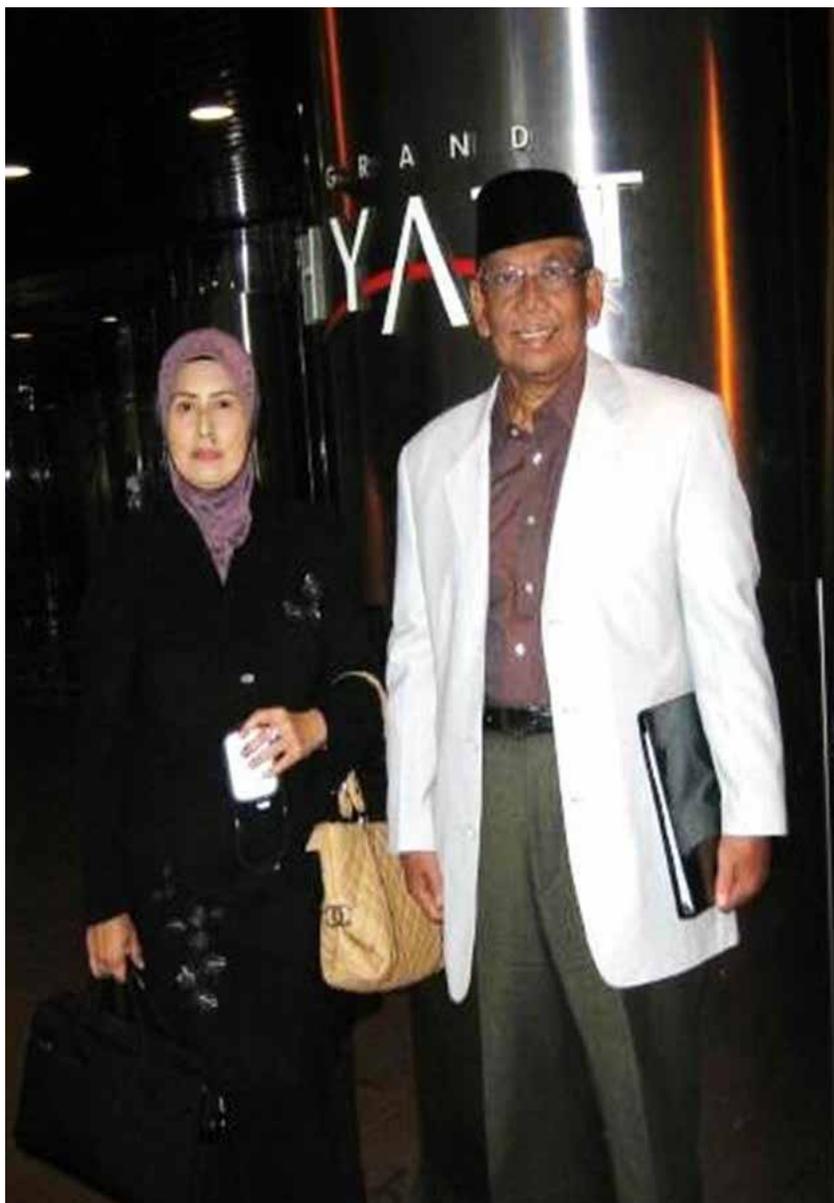
A Muslim Scholar and a Statesman

People closest to him call this man “Abah” –a nickname for someone who is elder and whose words and thoughts are followed. His thoughts actions are inseparable from Islam, Indonesia, and Nationalism, as well as the relationship between religion and the state. These topics are the main concern of his preaching at various levels of society, both at home and abroad.

Born from the couple of Muzadi, a tobacco trader, and Rummyati, a bread and pastry trader, in Bangilan village of Tuban, East Java province, the seventh child of eight siblings went to Darussalam Islamic boarding school in Gontor, Ponorogo (also known Gontor Islamic boarding school) for his middle school education for six years. Previously, Hasyim had gone to various boarding schools, ranging from Senori, Tuban, Lasem, and Sarang in Central Java province to Bululawang, Malang of East Java province.

Since his childhood, Hasyim used to live in a simple way. While at Gontor Islamic boarding school, he was ill while remittances from his parents had not yet arrived. He then sold his clothes to see a doctor.

He also struggled with his childhood in Bangilan. He remembered that one day his mother needed a bread maker at his aunt’s house in Lasem, Central Java, about 50 kilometers from his home. At that time, there were no public transportation to reach his aunt’s house. For the sake of his devotion to his mother, Hasyim was willing to ride a bicycle to Lasem.



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi with his wife during a dialogue with Indonesian citizens at the Grand Hyatt hotel in New York (April 11, 2010)

These minimal conditions had made young Hasyim an independent and a hard-working figure. His parents did teach him that to succeed someone should go through the process and hard-work is a must. They believed that there is no success achieved in an instant way.

Hasyim is known as a nationalist and pluralist. Whatever he did was only for the sake of Islam, Indonesia, and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU). His struggle had never been separated from these three things.

Hasyim enrolled at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University (IAIN) in Malang. During the time, he joined the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII).

Besides being good at getting along and keeping together with fellow student activists, Hasyim's talent in giving lectures began to be honed here. He also received many invitations to preach in various mosques and regions.

Hasyim began his organizational career from below, starting from being a member of PMII, the Ansor Youth Movement, to finally Chairman of the Executive Board of the Nahdlatul Ulama (PBNU), the largest Islamic mass organization in Indonesia.

Joining in an organization, said Hasyim, is important to sharpen your leadership skills. According to him, being a leader means having to be brave enough to face any risks as a form of responsibility for the mandate that he/she carries.



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi takes a photo with an Alazhar Sheikh Dr. Ahmad Tayeb in the 90th Anniversary of Gontor Islamic Boarding School (February 25, 2016)



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi delivers a closing statement in the 3rd ICIS meeting at Hotel Borobudur in Jakarta (August 1, 2008)

Al-Hikam Islamic Boarding School

Hasyim also established a boarding school specifically for university students called Al Hikam Islamic Boarding School. Al Hikam has two branches: one in Malang, East Java and the other one in Depok, West Java.

Hasyim gave Al Hikam students three basic things as the foundation for the life. First, strong religious foundation (students are expected to have piety and the nature of responsibility). Second, academic achievement (students are expected to have scientific works in accordance with their respective disciplines). Third, readiness to live in a community (students are encouraged to have Islamic and scientific insights in order to play a real role in society).



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi with his wife in Damascus, Syria

Nahdlatul Ulama (NU)

After serving as Chair of the East Java Ansor Youth Movement, Hasyim was elected as Chair of the East Java NU. This was surprising because NU was led by a young person who did not have the background of Muslim scholar (*kiai*) family. However, with his leadership style and fresh ideas, Hasyim was accepted by the people of NU.

Afterwards, in 1999 Hasyim was elected Chairman of the PBNU to replace Gus Dur in a congress in Lirboyo, East Java province. In 2004, he was elected again to the same position in a congress in Donohudan, Boyolali of Central Java province.



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi and President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ahmadinejad, in Tehran (2008)



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi and King of Thailand Bhumibol Adulyajed on the occasion of resolving the Conflict of Southern Thailand (2007)

In leading the organization, Hasyim did not only rely on his charisma. He focused on the improvement of NU's system and management so that the organization gradually became a modern organization which does not only rely on traditional cultural mass bases, but also able to improve the quality of its human resources.

At the national level, Hasyim campaigned on religious nationalism with the movement of *rahmatan lil'alam*, which means a blessing for the universe. He also formed 47 NU international branches overseas.

Hasyim is also known as a moderate Muslim scholar. Moderation to him means being consistent in the struggle, and not that being ignorant. One of Hasyim's moderate stance is condemning terrorism which is actually damaging to Islam. But, on the other hand, he also rejected liberalism because it undermined Islamic values.

International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS)

In 2004, Hasyim along with Megawati Soekarnoputri and former Indonesian foreign minister Nur Hassan Wirajuda founded the International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS). The background of its establishment was the increasingly tense relations between Islam and the West, especially after the 911 attack. The war campaign that America echoed against terrorism following the tragedy made the relationship between the two even more uneasy.



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi and HSH Prince Alfred of Liechtenstein exchange views on "Peace Process in Conflict Areas" at the Dharmawangsa Hotel in Jakarta (April 12, 2016)

ICIS is intended as a second track of diplomacy that would help the government to promote Pancasila, the Indonesian five principles, as an alternative in maintaining relations between religions and countries. This institution also promotes Islam as *rahmatan lil'alam*, blessing for the universe. The ultimate goal to achieve is the peaceful and just world whose people living in harmony.

In Hasyim's opinion, the main causes of violence and conflict in the world today are injustice, misunderstanding, poverty, and ignorance. All the parties should hand in hand solve these problems.

Under Hasyim's leadership, ICIS which has members from 67 countries, has been recognized by the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and *Rabitah Alam Islami* (the Muslim World League) in their steps to build bridges of communication between the West and the Middle East.



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi pays a visit to the European Union in Brussels in the framework of Interfaith Dialogue (October 27, 2004)

In 2006, Hasyim was awarded the title of Doctor Honoris Causa in the field of Islamic civilization by the Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute (IAIN) in Surabaya. In his inaugural address, he explained that the image of Islam that is not good in the eyes of the world was due to the actions of the Muslims themselves who deviated from their religious teachings, as well as the wrong understanding of the West. Islam is often viewed from the conditions and behavior of its adherents who are poor and some are harsh, not in terms of religious teachings that are clean and peaceful. In the end, Islam was identified with violence.

Hasyim also initiated the formation of the Interfaith Harmony Forum (FKUB). FKUB is present to respond to the rampant cases of blasphemy, which of course disrupts the harmony between religious groups. If not addressed immediately, this would possibly to disrupt the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi gives a lecture in Tripoli, Lebanon (July 22, 2016)

For Hasyim, tolerance must be built on the awareness that each religion is against violence and teaches peace. Therefore, the basis used by religious adherents in showing tolerance is the values that exist in their respective religion. But the important thing to note is that religious tolerance should not discuss the faith of each religion.

Hasyim's ideas and movements in inter-religious tolerance are appreciated by religious communities in the world. His work was increasingly recognized by the world after he was elected as the president of the World Conference of Religion and Peace (WCRP), an interfaith organization that brings together various religious leaders from around the world, at a conference attended by 600 figures from 20 religions and 100 countries in Kyoto, Japan on the August 25-29, 2016.



K.H. Hasyim Muzadi with wife in front of the Dutch Queen's Palace in the Hague (June 17, 2015)

Hasyim is known as a humorous Muslim scholar and someone who easily communicate with people he just met. These qualities are the capital that has made Hasyim able to build communication and unite various diverse parties.

He is also a figure who is firm in maintaining his principles. It is not uncommon for Hasyim to receive offers from various parties, but he strongly rejected them in order to maintain the independence of the organization he leads.

After half a century of service in NU, once a member of the Malang Regional Representative Council from the United Development Party (PPP), and a leader of several international organizations, Hasyim felt that he had enough.

In the remainder of his age, Hasyim wanted to devote himself to taking care of the students in the Islamic boarding school he founded.

"If I leave property, it won't be necessarily beneficial. Al-Hikam Islamic Boarding School is hopefully a good inheritance for me. What I'm looking for right now is nobility, not fame," said Hasyim.



KH. Achmad Hasyim Muzadi

Position : Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2017

Born : Bangilan, August 8, 1943

Died : Malang, March 16, 2017 (aged 72)

Educational Background

1. Junior and Senior High School at Gontor Islamic Boarding School
2. Undergraduate, Malang State Islamic University

Positions

1. Member of the Ethics Council Committee of the Constitution Court (2016)
2. Caretaker of al Hikam Islamic Boarding School in Malang and Depok (1990-present)

3. General Secretary of the International Conference of Islamic Scholars (2004-present)
4. President of the World Conference of Religion for Peace (2006-present)
5. Lecturer at Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University (2008)
6. Lecturer at Postgraduate Program, Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute (2005)
7. Commissioner of Eminent Person at Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) (2005-present)
8. Chairman of Executive Board of the Nahdlatul Ulama (1999-2010)
9. Chairman of East Java Regional Board of the Nahdlatul Ulama (1992-1999)
10. Head of United Development Party (PPP) in Malang (1973)

Organizational Background

1. Head of Indonesian Muslim Students Movement (1996)
2. Head of East Java Anshor Youth Movement (1983-1987)
3. Head of Malang Branch of the Nahdlatul Ulama (1973-1983)





ABDUL MALIK FADJAR

Member of the Presidential
Advisory Council of the 2015-2019 Period

From an Elementary School Teacher to a Professor

Born in Yogyakarta on February 22, 1939, this important figure in education was the fourth child of Fajar Martodihardjo and Salamah Siradj. His father was a teacher at an elementary school owned by Muhammadiyah, the second largest Muslim organization in Indonesia.

His parents had a profound influence in shaping Malik's character today. They formed an educational atmosphere in their family. Not only did they teach religious knowledge, but also general science. They always told him to read books and gain any knowledge as a guide to life.

Malik thus gained a high level of optimism, thanks to what his parents had taught him. For Malik, optimism is of particular importance in facing the future. Optimism can only be achieved by having self-confidence and courage; and those are based on faith and submission to God. Lack of faith can lead to weak self-attitudes, which can cause pessimism and worry or anxiety.

Malik is married to Noorjanah and is blessed with five children; they are Nazarudin Malik, Iin Nurmaini Malik, Nurman Setiawan Malik, Dien Nurmarina Malik, and Nur Himawan Malik.

Fighting with Education

Managing education means managing the future. This philosophy clearly depicts Malik's lifelong passion for education. His education began from the People's School (SR) in Magelang in 1952 and continued at the Religion Teacher Middle School (PGA) in Magelang, Central Java and Yogyakarta.

Graduating from the school in 1959, Malik then became a teacher in Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara until 1963. From the beginning of his professional career, Malik found that his passion is in education. "I always feel a wonderful warm feeling comes over me whenever I stand in front of class and teach the students. This is something that money can't buy," he said.

In 1963, Malik continued his study at Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute (IAIN) in Malang (now UIN Malang). After finishing his degree, Malik was appointed as a lecturer and even a Secretary of the Faculty of Education at the university.

In 1980, Malik was granted a scholarship from the Ford Foundation to attend a master degree in education in the US. Graduating from the university, Malik returned to lecture again at his previous university and in 1995 he was conferred as the fifth professor at the university.



Abdul Malik Fadjar receives an honorary doctorate degree from Soka University in Japan (2003)

Between 1983 and 2000, he served as the Rector of Muhammadiyah University of Malang (UMM). During this period, he also became the Rector of the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (1992-1996) and Director General of Islamic Institutional Development of the Ministry of Religious Affairs (1996).

While serving the later post, Malik managed to change the status of branch faculties to become the State Islamic College (STAIN). During the presidency of BJ Habibie (1998-1999), Malik was appointed as Minister of Religious Affairs. During the presidency of Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur), Malik returned to campus and was appointed as professor of IAIN of Syarif Hidayatullah in Jakarta.

During the presidency of Megawati Soekarnoputri (2001-2004), Malik was appointed as Minister of National Education. Before the end of his term of office in this post, Malik was appointed as Coordinating Minister



Abdul Malik Fadjar together with the late Gus Dur and the late Cak Nur in a seminar on Islamic unity in Yogyakarta (1986)

for Public Welfare, replacing Jusuf Kalla, who at that time was running for vice president for Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Malik served the two ministerial posts at once for 6 months, from April to October 2004.

Being Grateful and Consistent

A long struggle that Malik went through from primary education to college and his journey in bureaucracy gained him invaluable experiences. From this, he received several awards, ranging from the Honoris Causa Doctoral award from IAIN of Syarif Hidayatullah in Jakarta and from Soka University in Japan, an honorary award from the government of Indonesia called Bintang Mahaputera Adipradana, to an award from the UNESCO.



Abdul Malik Fadjar and journalists on the sidelines of his visit to Lebak

While serving as a cabinet minister, Malik also represented the country in various international fora, among others, the Islamic Conference Session in Morocco and the ASEAN Ministers of Religious Affairs and Education meeting. Malik is also known to befriend interfaith leaders pluralist figures, such as the the fourth Indonesian president Abdurrahman Wahid, Nurcholis Madjid, and Djohan Effendi.



Abdul Malik Fadjar and Megawati Soekarnoputri



Abdul Malik Fadjar and the ranks of the Tourism, Youth, and Sports Agency of Lebak Regency (May 12, 2016)



A. Malik Fadjar talks with the Executive Board of Nahdlatul Wathon in Pancor, West Nusa Tenggara province (April 18, 2015)



Malik Fadjar pays a visit to the office of Nahdlatul Wathon of Pancor branch in West Nusa Tenggara province (April 18, 2015)

Malik once had an interesting experience with Gus Dur, a popular name for Abdurrahman Wahid. He knew Gus Dur long before he became a president. One day, Gus Dur wanted to pursue his doctoral degree at IAIN of Sunan Ampel in Surabaya. However, as he did not hold a bachelor degree, the university refused his application

Having heard of the news and recognized Gus Dur's competency, Malik who served as Secretary of the Faculty of Education in the IAIN of Malang even asked Gus Dur to teach at his university at the



Malik Fadjar with the ranks of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Lebak Regency (12/5/2016)

doctoral program. Gus Dur agreed to the offer and taught the subject of 'Insights into Islamic Studies'. All the students in Gus Dur's class were happy with him.

Despite his busy life, Malik always lives his passion in writing. He has written at least 11 books and hundreds of scientific articles. "I once wrote about religious education and many other articles. I don't know exactly how many articles that I have written as I didn't manage to collect them," he said.



A limited meeting on "Education and Quality of Indonesian Human Capital" in Malang, East Java province (June 1, 2015)

To Malik who has held many positions and duties at once, the key to becoming the best possible in what you do is sincerity and heartfelt intention. Management, although it is able to move all potentials –both tangible and intangible—comes next.

Malik suggested that we should live a life with fun, including when it comes to education. “Do not let what you do be a burden to you. Always focus and be thoughtful. Last but not least, only do what you can do as you won’t be able to do every single thing,” he said.



Prof. Dr. A. Malik Fadjar along with the speakers of the Limited Meeting on "Education and Quality of Indonesian Human Capital" in Malang (June 1, 2015)

Organization and Social Life

Since he was a student, Malik has actively been engaged in many organizations such as in the Indonesian Islamic Students (PII) and scouting. When he was at university, he joined the Islamic Students Association (HMI). He believed that the vision and mission of HMI are to promote pluralism. As for HMI, Malik once served as chairman for East Java branch and also the founder of KAHMI (HMI Alumni Corps).



A small talk before the meeting with the Gunung Kidul Regency Government and related regional working units (SKPD) (January 22, 2016)



Prof. Dr. A. Malik Fadjar meets with the Gunung Kidul Regency Government and related SKPD at the Gunung Kidul Regent Office (January 22, 2016)



Prof. Dr. A. Malik Fadjar meets with Lebak Regency Government and related SKPD at Lebak Regent Office (May 11, 2016)



Prof. Dr. A. Malik Fadjar pays a visit to Qomarul Huda Islamic Boarding School in Bagu, Mataram (April 16, 2015)



Prof. Dr. A. Malik Fadjar and representatives of Muhammadiyah Banten Middle School students accompanied by M. Maksum, Secretary to the Member of the Presidential Advisory Council (far left), and Subiyantoro, Secretary of the Presidential Advisory Council (far right).



Prof. Dr. A. Malik Fadjar along with elementary, middle, and vocational school students at Muhammadiyah Banten school, Ciboleger (May 12, 2016)

As a Muhammadiyah cadre, Malik has also been active in organizational management since he was still in Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara. At the national level, he once served as a member of the Deputy Chair of the Central Board of Muhammadiyah (2000-2005) when the organization was chaired by Professor Ahmad Syafii Ma'arif. When Prof. Din Syamsuddin later served as the Chair of Muhammadiyah, Malik was appointed as the head of the education division. Malik has also been actively engaged in several professional, religious, and community-based organizations.

Now, when serving a member of the Presidential Advisory Council, Malik's biggest attention is on the development of remote areas, particularly on education.



Abdul Malik Fadjar

Position : Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Born : Yogyakarta, February 22, 1929

Educational Background

1. B.A., Faculty of Tarbiyah, Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute (1968)
2. Undergraduate Program, Faculty of Tarbiyah, Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute (1972)
3. Master of Science, Florida State University, USA (1981)

Positions

1. Director General of the Islamic Institution Guidance, Department of Religious Affairs (1996-1998)
2. Minister of Religious Affairs (1998-1999)
3. Minister of National Education (2001-2004)
4. Member of the Advisory Council of the National Resilience Institute (2006-2010)

Organizational Background

1. Head of Muhammadiyah Central Board (2010-2015)
2. Member of Islamic Students Association Alumnus Corps (KAHMI) (1972-present)
5. Member of the Indonesian Muslim Scholar Association (ICMI) (1990-present)

Honorary Award

1. Bintang Mahaputra Adi Pradana (1999)
2. Doctor Honoris Causa of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic Institute (2001)
3. Award of the Highest Honor, Soka University, Japan (2003)





M. YUSUF KARTANEGARA

Member of the Presidential
Advisory Council of the 2015-2019 Period

A 3-Star General and a Good Company Commander **Religious Education from Grandfather**

Born in Sukabumi, West Java province on November 11, 1943, M. Yusuf Kartanegara is the eldest of 11 siblings. He is such a family man who was very close to his mother. One of the messages from his mother that he has always remembers is that one should not be too obsessed with their ambitions. His goal obsession is not a flaw, but when taken too far, it can become a cause of failure.

During his childhood, young Yusuf together with 3 of his siblings lived with his paternal grandfather in Sukabumi; while his father was in Jakarta working as a civil servant. His grandfather was a highly respected hajj and a member of the nobility.

For his grandfather, religious education is of highly important. Performing Salat (Islamic prayers) five times a day is a must. During his elementary school, Yusuf even has to attend an Islamic teaching in a mosque after school everyday as ordered by his grandfather.

The early education from his grandfather has made a strong foundation for Yusuf. He passed on that tradition to his children, even though in a more subtle and democratic way. One of his grandchildren has even memorized the Koran at the age of 12.

Yusuf then continued his education to Boedi Oetomo Junior and High School in Jakarta. In the later school, Yusuf went to the same class as Hasyim Wahid, a brother to the fourth Indonesian president Abdurrahman Wahid.



M. Yusuf Kartanegara pays a working visit to the Naval Base (Lantamal) II in Padang (August 02, 2016)

After graduating from Boedi Utomo In 1963, Yusuf attended the National Military Academy (AMN) in Magelang, Central Java province. He had been actually recommended by his middle school to attend the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Indonesia, but he chose to become a cadet at the military academy.

Three years later Yusuf graduated from the academy and was entitled with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Infantry. President Soekarno attended the graduation ceremony and it was the last ceremony attended by the first Indonesian president. Yusuf was 23 years old at the time.

In 1974, Yusuf took an Advanced Officer Course (SUSLAPA) and eight years later he attended the Army Command Staff School. In 1989, Yusuf continued his military training at the Armed Forces Command Staff School of the Republic of Indonesia. In 1992, he attended a course specially designed for potential national leaders held by National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas). A year later he attended the Military Law College.

Family life

Yusuf had a bitter experience in his marriage. His first wife died in 1994 at the age of 50 because of brain cancer. He married again in 1996, but his second wife also died of liver cancer in 2016. Of the 25 years of his marriage with his first wife and 20 years with his second wife, Yusuf is blessed with 2 sons and 2 daughters.

His career in the military has greatly influenced the way he educates his children. His children often went to different schools where Yusuf was assigned. However, of his 4 children, only one who followed his path in serving the country in the field of security affairs --only a son of his becomes a member of the Indonesian National Police.



M. Yusuf Kartanegara pays a working visit to West Sumatra Regional Police Headquarters (August 1, 2016)



M. Yusuf Kartanegara pays a working visit to Denel Land System, South Africa (April 18, 2016)





A friendly meeting with Indonesian Diaspora in South Africa (April 18, 2016)

Military and Civilian Career

Yusuf has a long track record in the military. His initial posts were in Palembang of South Sumatra, Malang of East Java, Los Palos of East Timor (when it was still a part of Indonesia), Ambon of Maluku, and Jakarta.

His next career was Military Commander of Central Java in early 1990s until late 1995 when he was succeeded by General Subagyo Hadisiswoyo. He was then assigned at the Indonesian Military Headquarters in Jakarta, then promoted to the rank of 3-star general in 1997 and sat in the Department of Defense and Security Affairs.

During his military career, Yusuf always tried to be close to others, especially his troops. According to him, a leader must know the real condition of his subordinates and families.

Yusuf retired from the military in 1998. As he has a law background, Yusuf was then assigned as Junior Attorney General for Intelligence Affairs. He remained in the position until 2000.

Afterwards, Yusuf joined the Indonesian Justice and Unity Party (established by General (Ret.) Edi Sudrajat) and served as Secretary General when the party was chaired by Sutiyoso.

Now, as a member of the Presidential Advisory Council, together with General (Ret.) Subagyo Hadisiswoyo, Yusuf is tasked with providing advice and consideration to the president on matters relating to Defense and Security.



M. Yusuf Kartanegara pays a working visit to the Indonesian Trade Promotion Center (ITPC) in Johannesburg, South Africa (April 19, 2016)



M. Yusuf Kartanegara

Position : Member of the Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Born : Sukabumi, November 11, 1943

Educational Background

1. Military Academy, 1963-1966
2. Officers Advanced Course (Suslapa), 1974
3. Army Staff and Command School (Seskoad), 1982
4. National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas) course (Batch 25), 1992
5. Military Law College, 1993

Position

1. Commander of Military Region IV, 1995-1996
2. Intelligence Assistant to Indonesian Army Chief of Staff, 1996-1997
3. Inspector General of Defense and Security Department, 1998-1999
4. Solicitor General for Intelligence, 1999-2001

Organizational Background

Secretary General of Indonesia Justice and Unity Party (PKPI), 2010-2014

Honorary Award

1. Satya Lencana Kesetiaan XXIV, 1991
2. Bintang Kartika Eka Paksi Nararya, 1992
3. Bintang Kartika Eka Paksi Pratama, 1995
4. Bintang Yudha Dharma Nararya, 1995
5. Bintang Yudha Dharma Pratama, 1998





SUBAGYO HADISISWOYO

Member of the Presidential
Advisory Council of the 2015-2019 Period

An Army General from Piyungan Village of Yogyakarta

Subagyo was born on June 12, 1946 in Piyungan Village of Yogyakarta to a family with a strong Javanese background and Islamic tradition.

Subagyo is the third of five siblings. His father, Yakub Hadisiswoyo, was a civil servant working at the office of Piyungan District; while his mother, Sukiyah, was a housewife.

Subagyo went to an elementary school in Piyungan. During the time, he did not afford to buy textbooks, so he often borrows them from his friends.

Young Subagyo was “naughty”. One time, he torn a rattan chair at his house. Knowing this, his mother was angry. “You, naughty little boy! I curse you to be a general!” his mother shouted. His mother had a principle that whenever she got angry, she would not say any bad words as she believed these would become a pray. It turned out that what had she said eventually came true.

When he was young, Subagyo loved watching traditional leather puppets other than listening to a radio owned by his family. The philosophy contained in the stories of the puppet show –that rooted in the Indian Mahabharata and Ramayana—does have a great impact on him. His most favorite character from the show is Bima –a strong, honest, and courageous figure.

Subagyo also liked to swim in a river with his friends. While swimming, he rubbed his body with river stones. As for brushing his teeth, he used river sand as toothpaste and made his finger as a toothbrush.

Subagyo then continued his study to State Junior High School I of Yogyakarta, which is 15 kilometers away from his house. To reach his school, Subagyo used to ride a bicycle and thus made 30 kilometers round trip everyday. Most of his schoolmates were from affluent families. This once made Subagyo feel inferior. However, he then found his plus point in sports and managed to overcome his inferiority. His expertise at the time was judo.

After graduating from the state junior high school, Subagyo attended Senior High School of Muhammadiyah 2 in Yogyakarta then moved to Senior High School of Bopkri I in the same city.

Since high school, Subagyo had aspired to become a soldier. He once wanted to join the Navy, but his father did not agree as he thought it would be difficult for Subagyo to perform Salat(Islamic prayer) on a ship as it would not always head towards qibla(the direction that should be faced when a Muslim prays during Salat). His father suggested him to join the Air Force.

Subagyo then signed up for the Air Force Academy, but at the same time he applied for Military Academy as a backup plan. He was fortunate the selection process for both academy was not held at the same day.





Subagyo Hadisiswoyo meets with North Sumatra Regional Police Chief, Eko Hadi Sutejo, at the North Sumatra Regional Police Headquarters during his visit to the province

Apparently, Subagyo passed both tests. Yet, he was uncertain to choose which academy he should join in. After some considerations, Subagyo decided to joined the Military Academy in Magelang, Central Java with other 1,966 cadets. He started his education in the academy on January 19, 1967.

Four years later, Subagyo graduated from the academy with the rank Second of Lieutenant of Infantry. He ranked 27th of the batch.

Paraku and East Timor Operations

Subagyo spent most of his military career in the elite army forces named the Special Forces Command or Kopassus (formerly the Army Command Regiment or RPKAD).

His first vital military mission was the Paraku operation to fight against the North Kalimantan separatist group. He became a platoon commander joining the Sandi Yudha Special Forces Command 42 (Kopassandha) task force led by Major Inf. Sintong Panjaitan.



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo visits Guangzhou Tian Hai Xiang Aviation Science & Technology Co. Ltd. (THX) in Guangzhou, PRC (October 21, 2015)

In early 1976, when he was still First Lieutenant Infantry, Subagyo was assigned to lead a battalion called the Prayudha 3 Nanggala 8 to fight against separatist groups in East Timor. He played a significant role in taking control of the Suai airport, which was an important access to troops and logistics. The mission was a big success.

Five years later, in 1980 Subagyo (an Army Captain at the time), returned to East Timor and became Commander of the Nanggala 41 whose main task was conducting intelligence operations in the region. He also succeeded in the assignment.

Woyla Operation

Another memorable moment during his military career was when he was assigned as a member of the Woyla Operation –an operation to free passengers of a hijacked national carrier Garuda Indonesia– at Don Mueang Airport in Bangkok, Thailand.

Subagyo still remembers that on March 28, 1981, one day after his two colleagues, Luhut Panjaitan and Prabowo Subianto, left for Germany to take part in an anti-terror education at GSG 9 in West Germany, the aircraft –Garuda Indonesia Flight 206—was hijacked by an Indonesian Islamic extremist group known as the Imron Group.



Subagyo Hadiswoyo holds a dialogue with President Director of Tian Hai Xiang Aviation Science & Technology Co. Ltd. (THX) in Guangzhou, PRC, (October 21, 2015)

“It happened coinciding with the birthday of my second child, Ontoseno,” said Subagyo.

The McDonnell Douglas DC-9 plane PK-GNJ, also called “Woyla” departed Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Airport in Palembang, South Sumatra, on March 28, 1981 at 08.00 AM and was scheduled to arrive at Polonia International Airport in Medan, North Sumatra, at 10.55 AM.

After taking-off, five men with revolvers stood up from their seats. Some pointed their guns at the pilot, Captain Herman Rante, while others patrolled the aisle, monitoring passengers. They demanded the pilot fly to Colombo, Sri Lanka, but the plane did not have enough fuel, so they refueled at Penang International Airport in Bayan Lepas, Malaysia.



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo inspects the primary weaponry defense system (alutsista) at the Army's Combat Training Center (Kodiklat AD), in Martapura, South Sumatra province (March 1, 2016)



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo pays a working visit to Roesmin Nurjadin Airbase in Pekanbaru, Riau province (March 3, 2016)



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo pays a working visit to Roesmin Nurjadin Airbase in Pekanbaru, Riau province (March 3, 2016)

Subsequently, the plane took off and landed at Don Mueang Airport in Bangkok. Once there, the hijackers read out their demands. The primary demand was the release of 80 individuals recently imprisoned in Indonesia following the “Cicendo Event” two weeks earlier, where Islamists attacked a police station in the Cicendo sub-district of Bandung. They also specified the release of one of their comrades at a secret location.

The hijackers told Thai police to deliver their demands to the Indonesian government, and threatened to blow up the plane with all the passengers and crew aboard if their demands were not met.

The Indonesian Army’s Kopassus was then ordered to conduct a counter-terrorist raid to rescue the hostages. Under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Inf. Sintong Panjaitan, 30 Kopassus members joined the Woyla Operation. The commandos borrowed a McDonnell Douglas from Garuda Indonesia that was similar to the hijacked plane for three days to rehearse a raid.



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo pays a field visit to state-aircraft manufacturer PT Dirgantara Indonesia (Persero) in Bandung (May 18, 2015)



Subagyo HS with the National Air Defense Sector Command II of Medan

On March 31, 1981, the team landed in Bangkok and ready with the operation. However, the Thai government initially did not give permission for the team to take over the aircraft as it was on Thai territory. After some negotiations, they eventually approved the raid with the assistance of the Royal Thai Air Force Security Force Regiment (SFR). On Tuesday, March 31, the team began the hostage-rescue operation at 02.00 am. Members of the Thai SFR team were positioned on the tarmac in the event hijackers tried to escape.

When the Kopassus team entered the plane, the hijackers were surprised and fired at the team, but three of the hijackers were killed when the team returned fire. One of the Kopassus commandos was shot, as was the pilot. The hostages were released unharmed, while all the hijackers were killed.



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo pays a working visit to West Java Regional Police (February 16, 2016)



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo with Military Area Commad Chief of Staff (Kasdam) and ranks of Military Command of Siliwangi in Bandung (February 16, 2016)

The entire Kopassus team were awarded the Bintang Sakti by the Indonesian government and were promoted. Subagyo was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. However, he sat in the rank for quite a long time --seven and a half years.

Later in August 1994, Subagyo was promoted as a one-star General and assigned as Kopassus Commander, and eventually Army Chief of Staff (4-star General).

After retiring from the military, Subagyo was appointed as the President's military advisor during the presidency of Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur). Subagyo was also appointed as Chairperson the Indonesian Badminton Association (PBSI) from 1997 to 2001. Under his leadership, the Indonesian badminton team won gold medals in the Thomas Cup, All England, and the Olympics.

Now, as a member of the Presidential Advisory Council, together with General (Ret.) M. Yusuf Kartanegara, Subagyo is tasked with providing advice and consideration to the president on matters relating to Defense and Security.



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo holds a dialogue with President Director of China Aerospace Long March International (ALIT) Co. Ltd. in Beijing, PRC (October 20, 2015)



Subagyo Hadisiswoyo

Position : Member of The Presidential Advisory Council, 2015-2019

Born : Yogyakarta, June 12, 1946

Educational Background

1. Indonesian Armed Forces Academy, 1970
2. Skydiving Basic Course, 1969
3. Infantry School, 1970
4. Intelligence Course, 1975
5. Advanced Officer Course, 1978
6. Advanced Skydiving (Free Fall) Course, 1980
7. Army Command Staff School, 1984
8. National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas) Course, 1998

Professional Background

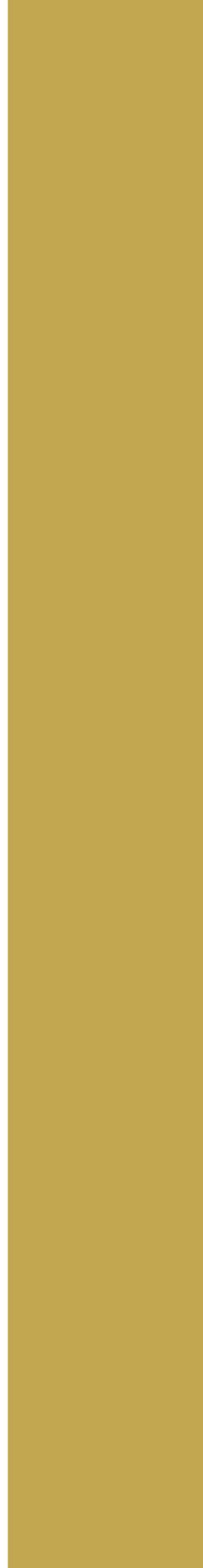
1. Commander of Military Region IV/Diponegoro, 1995-1997
2. Deputy Army Chief of Staff, 1997-1998
3. Chairperson of PBSI, 1997-2001
4. Army Chief of Staff, 1998-1999
5. Presidential Adviser for Military Affairs, 1999-2001

Organizational Background

Chairperson of Indonesian Badminton Association (PBSI), 1997-2001

Honorary Awards

1. Satya Lencana GOM Dharmapala, 1973
2. Satya Lencana Seroja I, 1976
3. Satya Lencana Kesetiaan VIII, 1979
4. Satya Lencana Seroja II, 1980
5. Bintang Sakti Honorary Award, 1981
6. Satya Lencana Kesetiaan XVI, 1987
7. Satya Lencana Kesetiaan XXIV, 1996
8. Satya Lencana Wirakarya, 1996
9. Bintang Yudha Dharma Nararya, 1996
10. Bintang Legiun Veteran RI, 1996
11. Bintang Kartika Eka Paksi Pratama, 1997
12. Bintang Kartika Eka Paksi Utama, 1998
13. Bintang Mahaputra Adipradana, 1999
14. Honorary Brevet of Amphibious Warfare Force, 1994
15. Honorary Brevet of Hiu Kencana dan Submarine, 1998
16. Adi Manggala Krida, 1998
17. Honorary Pilot Wing, 1998
18. Bintang Bhayangkara Utama, 1999



PART VI:

PROFILE OF SECRETARIES TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 2015-2019 PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL



PROFILE OF SECRETARIES

In accordance with the Seventh Chapter of Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2007 on the Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007 on the Working Procedure of the Presidential Advisory Council and the Secretariat of the Presidential Advisory Council, each member of the Council is assisted by a secretary to facilitate the implementation of the member's tasks.

The nine secretaries are Nunung Nuryartono, Julie Trisnadewani, Kemal Taruc, I.G.K. Manila, Djadjuk Natsir, M. Nasihin Hasan, M. Maksum, Mashudi Darto, and A. Chasib.

The Secretaries to the members of the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres) are tasked with providing inputs and/or review based on their expertise to respective Wantimpres members. Therefore, in carrying out their duties, secretaries to the council's members cannot act on behalf of and/or represent the Wantimpres.

The Secretaries may be civil servants or non-civil servants, who are appointed and dismissed by the President as proposed by the Wantimpres members. Their term of service ends coincides with that of the members.

The following are the profiles of secretaries to the members of the 2015-2019 Wantimpres.



Nunung Nuryartono

Born in Semarang on September 9, 1969, Nunung is the Secretary to Sri Adiningsih, Chair and Member of the Advisory Council in the field of economy. The man who is familiarly called *Mas Nunung* is also a lecturer and researcher at the Faculty of Economics and Management of the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) since 1994. He received his doctoral degree from Georg August University of Goettingen, Germany.

Before holding the position, Nunung served as Chair of the Postgraduate Program in Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, IPB and also a researcher at the International Center of Applied Finance and Economics (Inter CAF) of IPB. Currently, he is a visiting lecturer at Adelaide University of Australia and Fellow at the University of British Columbia (UBC), Canada.



Julie Trisnadewani

Julie is the youngest Secretary to the Wantimpres Member and the only woman holding the position. She is the Secretary to Sidarto Danusubroto who is in charge of political, legal, and human rights issues.

The alumna of Visual Communication Design and Master in Communication Management at Sebelas Maret University (UNS) in Solo is also a lecturer at UNS and Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) in Jakarta. Besides her passion in arts and culture, the former beauty pageant winner in Solo, Central Java makes the most of her spare time on social activities, one of which is volunteering in the Maria Monique Last Wish Foundation –a foundation that helps the children fulfill their wishes, which probably in some cases are their last wishes due to critical illness, natural disasters, or war.



Kemal Taruc

Kemal received a Master of Science degree from Glasgow Caledonian University, the UK in 1999, and a Master of Business Administration degree from Rutgers University, New Jersey, the US, in 1993. Previously, he attended the Graduate Program at Cornell University, New York, the US in 1987-1988. Kemal received his Bachelor of Engineering degree from the Regional and City Planning Department of Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) in 1982. He also joined various trainings abroad, such as: Training of Trainers in the Local Government Academy of the University of the Philippines Los Banos, held by UN Habitat, Regional Office of Asia Pacific (March 2010); a training held by LEAD International (UK) Environmental Change Institute, Oxford University (October 2009); and Training of Trainers held by UN Habitat in Nairobi (July 2009). Kemal is the Secretary to Suharso Monoarfa, a member of the Council for the Economy.



IGK. Manila

Born in Singaraja, July 8, 1942, Manila is a retired Major General of the Army (POM ABRI). His military career began when he graduated from the National Military Academy in 1964. Ever since, he served as a military officer in several regions in Indonesia from 1965. Apart from the military, he has also been actively engaged in the football association: in 2007, he was Chairman of the BWSI (Indonesian Referee Body) of the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI); and in 1991 he was the manager of the PSSI national team that won a gold medal at the 1991 SEA Games in Manila, the Philippines. In 1982, IGK Manila became the Commander of the Ganesha Operation, an elephant herding operation in Lebong Ketam, South Sumatra. Other than being the Secretary to Jan Darmadi, Member of the Council for the Economy, he also serves as the Indonesian Amateur Radio Organization (ORARI)'s Deputy Chairperson, with a call sign YB0AA.



Djadjuk Natsir

In 1982, Djadjuk started working at the State Secretariat. While studying at Brawijaya University in Malang, he received a scholarship from the Supersemar foundation until he graduated.

In 1986, he gained his first position as Head of the Contract Sub Division of the Procurement Bureau. Other positions he had occupied are Head of the Economic Division, Head of Bureau of Domestic Affairs Studies, Head of the Asset Empowerment Bureau, Head of Public Relations and Organizations Bureau, Managing Director of the Kemayoran Complex, and Head of the Organizational Governance and Performance Accountability Bureau, all at the Ministry of State Secretariat until his retirement 2015.

Since 2015, he has served as the Secretary to Rusdi Kirana, Member of the Council for the Economy.



M. Nasihin Hasan

Born in Rembang 65 years ago, Nasihin has focused his activities on the field of community social empowerment through several social-based organizations, such as the Institute of Research, Education, and Information of Social and Economic Affairs (LP3ES), the Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI), Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD), Islamic Boarding Schools and Community Development Association, Care International Indonesia, Lakpesdam, the International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS), and the Indonesian Society for International Islamic Corporation (ISOIC). The founder of the Community Resources Development Institute (CRD BIDARA) also a consultant for the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, NOVIB, and private companies such as Ancora International, Riau Ecosystem Restoration (RER), and Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL). Now, Nasihin serves as the Secretary to KH. Ahmad Hasyim Muzadi, Member of the Council for Public Welfare.



M. Maksu

Maksu was born in Blitar on July 26, 1958. Before serving as the Secretary to A. Malik Fadjar, Member of the Council for Public Welfare, he has previously served as a civil servant for 32 years in the Ministry of State Secretariat of Indonesia and other government institutions. Maksu received his diploma degree from the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Sunan Ampel in Surabaya (Islamic education, 1981) and from the University of Indonesia (library science, 1982). He then pursued his bachelor degree at the Institute of Administrative Sciences of the Institute of Public Administration (STIA LAN) and graduated in 1999. During his career, Maksu has established a wide network with prominent figures and resource persons, both at the national and international level. His motto is "work hard, pay full attention, having depth of faith, sharp reasoning and spiritualism".



Mashudi Darto

Born in Temanggung on October 10, 1946, Mashudi is married to Enny Yulastuti and blessed with 2 sons and 1 daughter. He currently lives at West Bekasi with his family. His hobbies are reading, listening to music, traveling, and jogging. He attended his military education at the Military Law College and the ABRI Staff and Command School in Bandung in 1991-1992, and the Army Staff and Command School in 1983-1984, also in Bandung. Mashudi also participated in a short course held by the National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas) in 1998 (Batch 7), and received his bachelor degree in Economics from the Open University in 1997.

Mashudi currently serves as the Secretary to M. Yusuf Kartanegara, a member of the Council for Defense and Security.



A. Chasib

Born in Ujung Pandang, Chasib loves doing sports and spends most of his spare time diving and playing bridge.

He holds the principle of 'never stop thinking', making him always busy getting involved in various organizations. This graduate of Lemhannas (the National Resilience Institute) course also likes to collect old school cell phones.

Almost every day he spends the time to rest at his residence in East Jakarta. His house relatively close to the office enables him arrive at earlier than the others. Chasib currently becomes the Secretary to Subagyo Hadisiswoyo, a member of the council for Defense and Security.



PART VII:
PROFILE OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR THE 2007-2009 AND
2010-2014 PERIODS



PROFILE OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE 2007–2009 PERIOD

The first Presidential Advisory Council (2007-2009) during the presidency of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono constitutes a mandate of the fourth amendment to the 1945 Constitution. The existence of the council is also in accordance with the latest Article 16, which reads: "The President shall establish an advisory council whose tasks are to provide advice and consideration to the President, which is further regulated in specific laws". In addition, Article 9 of Law Number 19 of 2006 on the Presidential Advisory Council mandates that "Members of the Presidential Advisory Council are appointed and dismissed by the President". Under Presidential Decree Number 28/M of 2007 dated March 26, 2007, the Members of the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres) of the 2007-2009 period were inaugurated on April 10, 2007.

The Council consists of nine members, including a Chair who is also a member. They are:

1. Ali Alatas, S.H. (Chair)
2. Prof. Dr. Emil Salim
3. Dr. (HC). Hj. Rachmawati Soekarnoputri, S.H.
4. Dr. Sjahrir
5. KH. Dr. (HC) Ma'ruf Amin
6. Lt. Gen. (ret.) Dr. (HC) T.B. Silalahi
7. Prof. Dr. Subur Budisantoso

8. Prof. Dr. Radi A. Gani

9. Prof. Dr. (Iur) Adnan Buyung Nasution

The members came from various backgrounds, such as civil servants, private sector, military, and religious figures. The following are their brief profiles:

ALI ALATAS



Alex, as he was usually called, was the first Chair of Wantimpres of the 2007-2009 period. He once served as Minister of Foreign Affairs during the era Suharto and BJ Habibie from 1988 to 1999.

Born in Batavia on November 4, 1932, Ali passed away in Singapore at the age of 76 due to a heart attack.

Ali was a diplomat with who were posted in various countries and international organizations, such as in Thailand, the US, and even at the UN where Alex actively raised the voice of the G-77, a group of 77 developing countries.

He gained global popularity after being active as a facilitator of peace negotiations in Cambodia, among others by holding the Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM) for several times.

He served as the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Myanmar, the President's Special Envoy to Middle East, and Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2007-2009 period.

Ali was conferred with Bintang Mahaputra Utama award from the government of Indonesia for his dedication. Besides, he was awarded the Honoris Causa Doctorate from the University of Diponegoro in Semarang and other awards from abroad.

EMIL SALIM



Emil was born in Lahat on June 8, 1930. The economist who is better known in the world of environment received his master and doctorate degree in economics from the University of California, Berkeley, US (1959-1964); while he got his bachelor degree in economics from the University of Indonesia in 1958.

His career in the Government office began as a the President's Economic Advisory Team in 1966. He was then appointed as State Minister for the Improvement

of State Apparatus who was also Deputy Head of the National Development Planning Agency/Bappenas (1971-1973), Minister of Transportation (Development Cabinet the Second, 1973-1978), and State Minister of Population Affairs and Environment (Development Cabinet the Third, 1978-1983). In 1983, he served as State Minister for Development and Environmental Monitoring (Development Cabinet the Fourth and the Fifth). After the Reform era, Emil was appointed as Chair of the National Economic Council (DEN) in 1999, Member of the Indonesian Government Advisory Council, and Head of the National Economic Council from 2000 to 2004). He also served as a Wantimpres Member for Environment and Sustainable Development (2007-2010).

Some of his writings include "*Ratusan Bangsa Merusak Satu Bumi*" (Hundreds of Countries are Damaging the Earth, 2010), "*70 Tahun Emil Salim: Revolusi Berhenti Hari Minggu*" (70 Years of Emil Salim: Revolution Stops on Sundays, 2000), and "*Kembali ke Jalan Lurus*" (Back to the Right Path, collection of essays from 1966 to 1999).

DIAH PRAMANA RACHMAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

Rachmawati was born at the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta on September 27, 1950 when her father, Soekarno, was still in power.

She has lived in Jakarta since childhood. She went to Elementary and Junior High School at the Cikini School. She then attended Santa Ursula Senior High School in Jakarta and continued to the Faculty of Law of Bung Karno University in Jakarta.



Rachmawati is the founder of the Soekarno Education Foundation in 1981, as well as its Chairperson until 2007. She also held other positions in several organizations, such as Chairperson of the Marhaenism Youth Movement (1982), Chairperson of the North Korea-Indonesia Friendship Institute (2001-2007). In 2001, Rachmawati established the Pioneer Party in 2001 and became its Chairperson from 2002 to 2007.

From 2013 to 2014, she served as the Chairperson of the NasDem Party Advisory Council. Along with the political dynamics and efforts to realize the aspirations of the life of the nation and state, from 2015 until now she serves as Deputy Chair for the Ideology of the Great Indonesia Movement (Gerindra) Party.

In October 2016, Rachmawati received the Honoris Causa Doctorate degree on politics from Kim Il Sung University, North Korea.

SJAHRIR



Sjahrir was born in Kudus, Central Java, on February 24, 1945. He passed away of lung cancer at the age of 63 on July 28, 2008 in Singapore.

Sjahrir loved economic studies since studying at Kanisius High School, Jakarta. He then continued his higher education at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia (UI). Ever since, he started to have an interest in politics.

Sjahrir is known as an activist at his campus. He joined various organizations, such as the Djakarta Students Association (IMADA), and the Indonesian Students Action Unit (KAMI) where he was elected as Chair of its Jakarta branch. He was also the secretary general of the Student Senate of the Faculty of Economics, UI.

In politics, Sjahrir and several of his colleagues founded the New Indonesia Association Party in 2002. He also founded the Institute for Economic and Financial Research (Ecfin) together with Dr. Mari Elka Pangestu who once served as Minister of Trade.

MA'RUF AMIN



Born in Tangerang, Banten, on March 11, 1943, Ma'ruf was both a Muslim scholar (ulema) and a politician who serves as Member of the Presidential Advisory Council for two consecutive periods. In the first period, he assumed the task of Religious Life Affairs, and was inaugurated on April 10, 2007.

He held various important positions in Indonesian politics such as Chairperson of the Islamic faction of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Jakarta, a member of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), Chairperson of the House of Representatives (DPR) of commission VI, and Chairperson of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). As for his education, Ma'ruf went to the Tebuireng Islamic Boarding School in Jombang, East Java and Ibn Chaldun University in Bogor, West Java.

T.B. SILALAH



Tiopan Bernhard Silalahi or also known as TB Silalahi was born in Pematangsiantar on April 17, 1938.

He began his military career after graduating the National Military Academy as the Commander of the Platoon in Bandung. Silalahi was also once deployed to the Middle East as a Camp Commandant at the UNEF UN Headquarters during the Israeli-Egypt War in October 1973. He then became Assistant for Operations of the military

regional command Chief of Staff (Kasdam) in Ujung Pandang, Kasdam in Central Java, and KASAD Planning and Budget Assistant with the rank of Major General. Silalahi was also lecturer at the Army Staff and Command School and a senior lecturer at the National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas) in 2002.

His non-military career began when serving as Secretary General of the Department of Mines and Energy (1988), Minister of Administrative Reform in the Development Cabinet the Sixth during President Soeharto's reign and was promoted to Lieutenant General (1993). In 2004, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono appointed T.B. Silalahi the President's Special Advisor and in 2006 he became the President's Special Envoy to the Middle East and for Southwest Pacific Countries including New Zealand and Australia.

SUBUR BUDISANTOSO



Subur gained his popularity in the political arena since serving as the first Chair of a newly born and very popular party, the Democratic Party. He held the position from September 10, 2001 to May 23, 2005.

This Sundanese descent was born in Garut on August 27, 1937 and studied at the University of Indonesia. He then continued his study at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia and the East West Communication Institute of East West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii.

He is also a lecturer and expert in social and cultural fields in various Government institutions, the National Police and the TNI as well as politics.

RADI A. GANY



Radi is former Rector of the University of Hasanuddin Makassar. This agricultural economist mentored around 28,000 students in the 1997-2006 period.

In his general lecture entitled "Agricultural Development Policy in the Course of History", Radi paid full attention on the efforts to develop of quality of human resources in agricultural sector, one of which is through education. He sought to unite the vision and mission of 18

universities in the eastern part of Indonesia. This might be the reason why he was appointed as Chairman of the Indonesian Rector Forum (FRI) for the 2001-2002 period.

Prof. DR. Ir. Radi A. Gany was a Wantimpres for Agriculture Affairs.

ADNAN BUYUNG NASUTION



Adnan was born in Batavia on July 20, 1934. He passed away of kidney failure and heart problems at the age of 81. He is popularly known as a lawyer and founder of Legal Aid Institutions (LBH). His real name is Adnan Bahrum Nasution. Since it was always written with Adnan 'B' Nasution, his colleagues associated the letter B with Buyung (a nickname for a young boy in Minang), even though he is not of Minang descent.

He studied for 1 year in Civil Engineering of Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB). He then moved to University of Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta where he took combined program of Law, Economics, and Social Politics; but he did not manage to pass the programs. In 1957, he enrolled as a student of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences at the University of Indonesia. He also studied International Law at the University of Melbourne, Australia and Utrecht University in the Netherlands. It was during his study at the University of Melbourne that the idea of establishing a Legal Aid Institute came up.

He was once registered as a Prosecutor at the Jakarta Special District Prosecutor's Office while continuing his studies. Because of his activities as an activist, he was suspended for one and a half years. The Legal Aid Institute which had long been in his mind was only realized in 1970, after receiving support from various parties, including from President Suharto. He was the first chair of the institute.

Adnan was active in various organizations. Some of professions/positions he held among others: an advocate from 1969 until the end of his life; Director/Chair of the Legal Aid Institute Management Council (1970-1986); Chairman of the Indonesian Advocates Association - Peradin (1977); General Chair of the Indonesian Legal Aid Institute Foundation - YLBHI (1981-1983); and a member of Wantimpres for Legal Affairs (2007-2009). He had also served as Member of the Provisional House of Representatives (DPRS) from 1966 to 1968.



PROFILE OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE 2010-2014 PERIOD

In 2010, based on a Presidential Decree Number 13/P of 2010, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono selected and appointed members of the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres) of the second period (2010-2014), exactly on January 25, 2010.

The Council at this period still consisted of nine members, one of whom is a Chairperson who also served as a Member. The nine members are:

1. Prof. Dr. Emil Salim (Chair)
2. Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda
3. Prof. Dr. Ryaas Rasyid
4. Prof. Dr. Ginandjar Kartasasmita
5. KH. Dr. (HC). Ma'ruf Amin
6. Admiral TNI (Ret.) Widodo U.S., S.I.P.
7. Prof. Dr. Meutia Hatta Swasono
8. Dr. dr. Siti Fadilah Supari, Sp.JP (K)
9. Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie, S.H.
10. Dr. Albert Hasibuan, S.H. (replacing Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie, S.H. in 2012)

As in the previous period, those members came from various backgrounds. Following are their short profiles:

PROF. DR. EMIL SALIM



Born in Lahat, 86 years ago, Emil was appointed to be the Chairperson as well as Member of the Wantimpres of the 2010-2014 period after previously (2007-2010) served as a member of the council for the Economy and Environment Affairs.

DR. N. HASSAN WIRAJUDA



Previously, he served as Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2001 to 2009 under two presidents i.e. Megawati Sukarnoputri (2001-2004) and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (2004-2009).

As a career diplomat, he once held the position of Director General of Politics, Director of International Organizations, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Egypt as well as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary /Permanent

Representatives to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva.

He received a Doctor of Juridical Science degree in International Law from the University of Virginia Law School (1988), Master of Laws (LL.M) from Harvard University School of Law (1985), Master of Arts in Diplomacy and Law (MALD) from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (1984), diplomacy training at Oxford University (1975-76) and Law Degree from the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia (1971).

He was awarded Bintang Mahaputra Adipradana (2011) and Order of Merit Sikatuna Award from the Philippine Government for its success as facilitator of peace negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

He served as Member of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2010-2014 period in the field of International Relations.

PROF. DR. RYAAS RASYID



Born in Gowa, South Sulawesi on December 17, 1949. He received his doctorate degree from the University of Hawaii, the US in 1994, while his master degree he obtained from a university in the U.S. (Master of Arts in Political Science) in 1988 and the Institute of Government Science (IIP), Jakarta in 1977.

His career in the government began with serving as the Rector of IIP (1995-1998). He then became a member of MPR (1997-2002), and the Director

General of Public Government and Regional Autonomy of Ministry of Home Affairs (1998-1999). From 1999 to 2000, Ryaas served as the State Minister for Regional Autonomy, and from 2000 to 2001 he served as the State Minister for the Empowerment of State Apparatus.

He served as Member of the Presidential Advisory Council 2010-2014 overseeing Government and Bureaucratic Reformation.

PROF. DR. GINANDJAR KARTASASMITA



Ginandjar was born on April 9, 1941 in Bandung, West Java. After completing his studies at the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1960, he continued to the Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology until 1965, then returned to Indonesia to enter the Basic School of Officers and the School of Strategy Sciences (1966-1968).

When he was attending the College of Administrative Sciences of the State Administration Institute (1970-1980), he was also joining the Air Force Staff and Command School in 1974. His career in the government began as Chairman of the ABRI Faction in the MPR (1997-2002). He then became the Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Financial, and Industrial Development in the Development Cabinet the Seventh, concurrently Head of the National Development Planning Agency (1998-1998); the Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Financial and Industrial Affairs of Development Reform Cabinet (1998-1999); Deputy Chairperson of the MPR (1999-2004), and Chairperson of the Regional Representative Council (2004-2009).

He served as Member of the Presidential Advisory Council 2010-2014 overseeing Development and Regional Autonomy.

KH. Dr. (HC). MA'RUF AMIN

Born in Tangerang, Banten, on March 11, 1943. Ma'ruf is a Muslim scholar and a politician. He is Member of the Presidential Advisory Council for the second period, and was sworn in on January 25, 2010.



ADMIRAL (RET.) WIDODO ADI SUTJIPTO, S.IP.



He was the first TNI commander who is not from the Army unit. This happened during the presidency of Abdurrahman Wahid.

Born in Boyolali, Central Java on August 1, 1944, Widodo served as the Coordinating Minister for Law and Human Rights from October 21, 2004 to October 22, 2009. On April 2 to August 29, 2007, he was appointed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as ad interim Minister of Home Affairs.

Widodo finished his high school in Surakarta 1 State High School and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1968. He then served as Navy Chief of Staff before being appointed Deputy Commander of the TNI by President B.J. Habibie in 1999. He was appointed by President Abdurrahman Wahid as the TNI Commander from October 26, 1999 to June 7, 2002.

Widodo served as a member of the Wantimpres overseeing Defense and Security Affairs.

PROF. DR. MEUTIA HATTA SWASONO

Born in Yogyakarta, on March 21, 1947, Meutia is an Indonesian anthropologist and politician who served as State Minister for Women's Empowerment in the United Indonesia Cabinet (2004-2009).

She is the daughter of Mohammad Hatta - an Indonesian Independence Proclamator and the first Indonesian vice president. She received a doctorate degree in Anthropology from the University of Indonesia in 1991. From 1975



until now, she has taught at the Anthropology Department of the University of Indonesia and in 1984-2004 she became a guest lecturer at Bung Hatta University in Padang, West Sumatra.

In 2002-2005, she served as the Chair of the Hatta Foundation. She served as a member of the Wantimpres overseeing Education and Culture.

DR. dr. SITI FADILAH SUPARI, SpJP (K)



Born in Surakarta, Central Java, on November 6, 1949, Siti Fadilah Supari completed her high school at SMAN 1 Surakarta and received a bachelor's degree from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta in 1972. In 1987, she received a master's degree in the study of heart and blood vessel disease from the University of Indonesia in 1987. Subsequently, in 1996 she received his doctorate degree from the University of Indonesia. She once served as Indonesia's Minister of Health in the United

Indonesia Cabinet during the presidency of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2004 and was one of four women who served as ministers in the cabinet.

Siti worked as a teaching staff in the Cardiology department at the University of Indonesia and for 25 years she had become a cardiologist in the Harapan Kita Hospital. As Member of the Wantimpres, Siti is in charge of Public Welfare.

PROF. DR. JIMLY ASSHIDDIQIE, S.H.



Born in Palembang, on April 17, 1956, Jimly obtained a bachelor's degree from the University of Indonesia (UI) in 1982. He the pursued his Master degrees at the Lenhoven Institute and the Rechts Faculteit, Leiden University in the Netherlands.

His political career began as Assistant to Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998-1999). He then became as a member of the MPR for the 1998-1999 period.

Jimly has been a lecturer in the Faculty of Law, UI since 1981 and was conferred as Professor in the State Administration Law in 1998 by the Faculty of Law, UI.

In 1987, he served as Chair of the Legal Working Group on the National Reform Team towards Civil Society. He was the person-in-charge of the Constitutional Reform Panel under the coordination of Prof. Dr. Bagir Manan at the State Secretariat in 1998-1999. Jimly was also an Expert Advisor to the Indonesian Minister of Industry and Trade in 2002-2003 and Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia in 2003-2008.

DR. ALBERT HASIBUAN, S.H.



Born in Bandung, West Java on March 25, 1939, Albert received a Bachelor of Law from Indonesian Christian University (1966) and a Doctor of Law from Gadjah Mada University (1992). He participated in the Asian Leadership Development Center (ALDEC) in Tokyo (1971).

He was chosen by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to replace Jimly Asshiddiqie as a member of the Presidential Advisory Council overseeing Law and Human Rights for the 2012-2014 period.

In 1966, he was active in the 1966 Force as Chairperson of A. Yani division. From 1966 to 1970, he served as Chair of the Djakarta Student Movement.

Albert also experienced as a member of the MPR (1971-1977), DPR/MPR (1977-1997), co-founder of the Legal Aid Institute (1971), a member of Golkar Party Legal Advocacy and Defense Agency (1988), and member of the Central Board of Golkar in charge of the Department of Scholars (1983-1988).

Albert was a Member of the National Human Rights Commission (1993-2002), Chairperson of the East Timor Human Rights Violations Commission (KPP) (1999), Chairperson of Papua/Abepura Human Rights Violation Investigation Commission (2000), and Chairperson of Trisakti, Semanggi I and Semanggi II Human Rights Violation Investigation Commission (2001).

Albert is married to Loise Hasibuan and had three children, namely Bara Krishna, Vivekananda and Miryashanti, and three grandchildren, namely Kaskara Brama Hasibuan, Tatjana Matahari Suhendra, and Bastian Varindra Suhendra.



PART VIII:
SECRETARIAT
OF THE PRESIDENTIAL
ADVISORY COUNCIL



Subiyantoro, Secretary of the Presidential Advisory Council, delivers a remarks after the inauguration of Members of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2015-2019 Period at the Council's Office in Jakarta (January 19, 2015)

POSITIONS, DUTIES, FUNCTIONS, AND STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

As a state institution, the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres) has a secretariat that will provide technical and administrative support for the successful implementation of the council's duties and functions.

The Secretariat of Wantimpres also organizes various activities to ease the Members of the Council in carrying out their duties, in accordance with the working procedures of Wantimpres and the Wantimpres' Secretariat as regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007 on the Working Procedure of the Presidential Advisory Council and the Presidential Advisory Council's Secretariat, Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2007 on the Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2007 on the Working Procedure of the Presidential Advisory Council and Presidential Advisory Council's Secretariat, as well as Regulation of Minister of State Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2007 on Organization and Working Procedure of the Presidential Advisory Council's Secretariat.



The Wantimpres' Secretariat is led by a Secretary of the Wantimpres who holds an echelon 1A position. The Secretary of the Wantimpres is under and is responsible to the Wantimpres, but administratively it is coordinated by Minister of State Secretariat.

The council's secretariat consists of two bureaus, each of which comprises of three divisions and nine subdivisions. Each Bureau is led by civil servant who holds an echelon 2A position; while to section and subsections are respectively led by those who holds echelon 3A and 4A positions.

The Secretary of the Wantimpres is appointed and dismissed by the President under the proposal of Minister of State Secretariat; while the echelon 2, 3, and 4 at the Wantimpres Secretariat are appointed and dismissed by Minister of State Secretariat.

Provisions on the details of the duties, functions and working procedures of organizational units within the council's Secretariat are determined by Minister of State Secretariat, after obtaining written approval from the Minister in charge of the Empowerment of State Apparatus.

A. POSITIONS, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL'S SECRETARIAT

In accordance with Regulation of Minister of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2007 on the Organization and Working Procedure of the Presidential Advisory Council, the Secretariat of Wantimpres is an organizational unit within the State Secretariat which is under and responsible to the Wantimpres and is administratively coordinated by Minister of State Secretariat.



Members of the Presidential Advisory Council for the 2015-2019 period and officials from the Council's Secretariat attend a Plenary Meeting at the Council's Office, Jakarta (January 22, 2015)

The secretariat has the task of providing technical and administrative supports to the Wantimpres. In carrying out this task, the Secretariat has the functions of:

- Managing data and presenting information on policies that will be, are being, or have been implemented by the Government in the fields of politics, law, state security, economy, and public welfare, as well as issues currently developing in the community and having an impact on the life of the nation;
- Providing support for the implementation of hearings and meetings held by the Wantimpres;
- Conducting coordination with relevant government institutions and state institutions in order to collect data and information required by the Wantimpres;
- Implementing administrative affairs, program and budget planning, management of employees, finance, and equipment, as well as providing protocol support for the Wantimpres;
- Providing supports for preparing reports on the implementation of the tasks of the Wantimpres.



B. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF WANTIMPRES

The Wantimpres Secretariat consists of 2 (two) Bureaus, namely the Data and Information Bureau and the General Affairs Bureau.

1. Data and Information Bureau

The Data and Information Bureau has the tasks of managing data and presenting information about government policies and current issues in the fields of politics, law, state security, economy, and public welfare, as required by the Wantimpres. In performing its tasks, the bureau performs the functions of:

- Managing data and presenting information on policies that will be, are, or have been implemented by the government in the fields of

politics, law, state security, economy, and public welfare, as well as current issues that develop in the community and have a broad impact on the life of the nation;

- Preparing materials for meetings held by the Wantimpres;
- Conducting coordination with relevant government institutions and state institutions in the context of collecting data and information as required by the Wantimpres;
- Performing documentation of meetings held by the Wantimpres;
- Preparing reports of the implementation of the tasks completed by the Wantimpres to the President;
- Providing work plans and annual reports of the Data and Information Bureau.



A group photo with officials and staff of the Data and Information Bureau of the Presidential Advisory Council Secretariat

2. General Affairs Bureau

The General Affairs Bureau has the tasks of carrying out administrative affairs, program planning and budgeting, management of employees, finance, and equipment, as well as providing protocol services to the Wantimpres.

In performing the tasks, the General Affairs Bureau performs the functions of:

- Managing administrative affairs within the the Wantimpres;

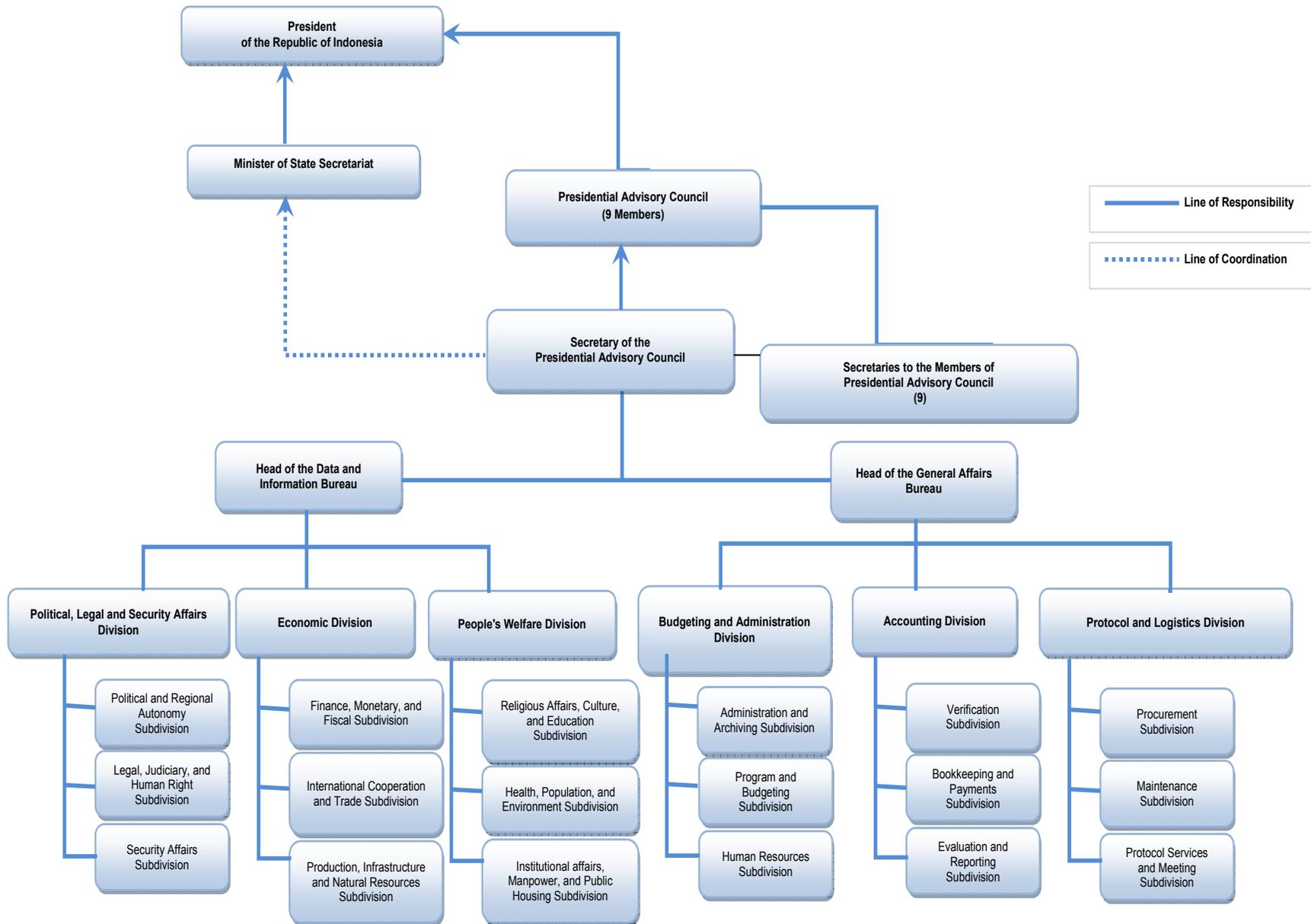
- Preparing programs and budget planning within the Wantimpres;
- Implementing employee management within the Wantimpres;
- Implementing financial administration within the Wantimpres;
- Conducting administrative reports of equipment and vehicles, as well as providing protocol services for the Wantimpres;
- Preparing work plans and annual reports of the General Affairs Bureau.



A friendly gathering of officials and staff in the Council's Secretariat with Members and Secretaries to the Members of Presidential Advisory Council for the 2010-2014 period

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL:

(Regulation of the Minister of State Secretariat Number 2 of 2007 and President Regulation Number 96 of 2007)









THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 2015-2019 HISTORY, TASKS, AND FUNCTIONS



The Presidential Advisory Council of the Republic of Indonesia (also known as Wantimpres) has a strategic role within the state administration of Indonesia as its main task is to provide advice and consideration to the President. The scope of its area is also broad, ranging from the field of economy, social welfare and education, defense and security, to politics and law.

Established only one month and one week after the proclamation of the country's independence on August 17, 1945, the council has undergone several changes in line with the dynamic transformation in the governmental system and administration.

This book, "The Presidential Advisory Council 2015-2019: History, Tasks, and Functions", talks not only about the activities conducted by the nine Wantimpres' members of the 2015-2019 period but also the history behind Wantimpres, its tasks and functions, as well as its position within the structure of the state administration.

Hopefully, this book can be a reference and source of information for the public as there is a dearth of books which speak specifically of the council. It is also hoped that the book will contribute to the discourse on the state administration of Indonesia.



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