

# National Day of Indonesia

Special Supplement  
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## MESSAGE

by H. E. the Ambassador of Indonesia  
Air Vice-Marshal (Retd) Soemakno Iswadi



Assakum Alaukum WR WB.

To-day is the historic 17th of August, the 47th Anniversary of Proclamation of Indonesian Independence. We share, with Millions of Bangladeshis, the joys of the Indonesian nation in celebrating our Independence Day.

This year's Indonesian Independence Day has an added significance. My country is scheduled to host the Tenth Summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement from September 1st to September 6th next. The coincidence of the Indonesian Independence Day, and the tenth summit of a movement that marked the end of colonialism, is indeed well-meaning. Indonesia feels proud to be a host of Non-Aligned Movement summit, as Non-Aligned is still very much relevant despite wide-ranging changes in global scenario. Although the power blocs have crumbled, the Non-Aligned Movement, founded more than 30 years ago in Belgrade, has still to attain its main objectives, namely, complete decolonialization, a new international economic order, end to unbridled arms race, lessening of tension, removal of trouble-spots from the face of the earth and a pollution-free environment. The Government and the people of Indonesia are eagerly looking forward to the visit of Her Excellency Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia to the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in Jakarta. Bangladesh being one of the adherents to the Non-Aligned principles, is expected to contribute significantly to the growth of Non-Aligned Movement.

To-day, I join 180 million Indonesian people in celebrating our National Day with a sense of pride and amid economic resilience. Under the leadership of H. E. President Soeharto, our country is making steady progress in various fields including foreign policy and economic development. While Indonesia played crucial role in different international fora in peace-keeping such as ceasefire in Cambodia, there has been a big upturn in economic development at home. At a time when developed countries except Japan and Germany suffered a slackening economic growth in 1990, Indonesia came out vigorously by scoring a 7.4 per cent real economic growth. Indonesia's economy is becoming stronger and more viable, thanks to a successful series of deregulatory measures adopted during the last few years. Bangladesh is also making various efforts to that direction.

To-day, Indonesia is actively pursuing South-South co-operation. Bangladesh is one of the countries with which Indonesia seeks to expand bilateral relations. In fact, President Soeharto is determined to build friendship and amity with Bangladesh as a matter of principle. That is exactly why the Indonesian nation suffered psychologically when millions of Bangladeshis were trapped in natural disasters. Indonesia has recently expressed deep concern over the exodus of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar.

Indonesia feels proud of being associated with Bangladesh's efforts for reducing population boom. Indonesian model of family planning is being appreciated in Bangladesh. Hundreds at Family Planning officials from Bangladesh have so far received know-how from Indonesia one of the models within South-South co-operation. In other areas too, Indonesia has transferred its expertise and technical know-how so that Bangladesh, under a democratic government headed by Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia, could facilitate in enhancing economic development.

As ambassador of Indonesia to Bangladesh, I keenly desire that the excellent Indonesia-Bangladesh relations be further developed. Both Indonesia and Bangladesh are consistently trying to enhance trade relations between our two countries. There should be more exchange of trade delegations between Bangladesh and Indonesia so that information gap, still in existence, could be reduced. The businessmen of the two countries can establish more trade relations for mutual benefit. Needed are joint efforts in this regard.

To-day, on this day of rejoicing, let us take a renewed pledge to build friendly relations between the two peoples of Indonesia and Bangladesh.

Long live Indonesia-Bangladesh friendship.  
Wassalamualaikum WR WB.



President Soeharto and Madam Soeharto

## Success in Development Acknowledged

IN recognition of Indonesia's achievement in the fields of food self-sufficiency, population control and health care, three international honours have been accorded to President Soeharto.

In 1991 the World Health Organization awarded the President the 'Health for All' gold medal for implementing the goal of health care for all Indonesians by the year 2000, while in 1989 he was awarded the United Nations Populations Award for Indonesia's efforts to reduce the population growth rate. In November 1985 President Soeharto, representing the developing nations, and France's President Francois Mitterand, representing the industrialized nations, were invited to speak to delegates at the 23rd conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization on the occasion of the celebration of its 40th anniversary.

Although we have now succeeded in more than doubling food production during the last 15 years and are presently self-sufficient in food, this does not mean that the problems of agriculture and the

increase of our food production are solved. On the contrary, we are still continuing our efforts to increase production through the effective processing of (rice) paddy, or what we refer to as improving our post-harvest capabilities.

In this way we hope to increase rice output by about 10 per cent, which means an additional 2.5 million tons of milled rice. Thus, at present we have solid achievements in paddy production and a huge stock of rice. This achievement has provided Indonesia with the opportunity to intensify even further agricultural diversification efforts on a large scale — soybeans, maize, mung beans and other products are now also grown.

Our success in agricultural development, is an important contribution to our economic progress and has brought great happiness to Indonesian farmers who are deeply grateful. As an expression of their gratitude and as a token of their sentiments of sympathy to fellow farmers who are still struggling to improve their lot, the Indonesian farmers, through mutual help and vol-

untary contributions, have succeeded in collecting 100,000 tons of unmilled rice.

President Soeharto had presented the rice to the Director-General of FAO so that it can be forwarded to families who are suffering from hunger in various regions, especially on the African continent. Hopefully this modest contribution will serve a useful purpose.

In his address when accepting the United Nations Population Award at the UN headquarters in New York in June 1989, President Soeharto said: 'The population problem in Indonesia is not a simple one. It is multifaceted. In the early stages it was sometimes extremely complex and highly sensitive. As is generally the case with developing countries, we have quite a large population, with a high growth rate. When we began the planned national development 23 years ago, our population was about 120 million with an average annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent. Today, the figure has reached 180 million and will continue to grow in the

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## Indonesia Hosts Non-Aligned Movement Summit

INDONESIA will host the Tenth Non-Aligned Movement Summit of the 106-member states of NAM in Jakarta from September 1 to September 6, 1992.

Senior officials of the NAM member states will meet on August 28 while the Ministerial meeting will be held from August 29 to August 30. During the Summit, the heads of State and Government or their representatives will visit Bandung on September 4 in memory of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Bangladesh Prime Minister Her Excellency Begum Khaleda Zia will attend the NAM Summit. President Soeharto sent his Special Envoy Mrs. A. Sulastika Murpratomo, Minister of State for the Role of Women, to Dhaka to extend invitation to the Prime Minister on behalf of the current NAM Chairman.

In preparation for the forthcoming Summit, a Ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM was held in Bali in May 1992 which was officially opened by His Excellency President Soeharto. In his opening address President Soeharto pointed out the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement. Following are excerpts from his opening address:

The political complexion of the world has changed almost beyond recognition since the leaders of 25 newly independent countries met at the his-

toric Belgrade Summit more than thirty years ago and launched the Non-Aligned Movement. The basic principles and objectives they enunciated at that conference, however, remain as valid and relevant today as they were then, indeed, they call with the same urgency upon all governments to end colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their manifestations, to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination to resort to peaceful settlement of conflicts, to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of states, to halt the arms race and to ensure respect for the sovereign integrity of states, the self-determination of peoples and the fundamental human rights of nations and individuals. The operative norms for international relation put forth by the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement sought to provide alternatives to the politics of two contending power blocs into which the world was divided then, but even now, these alternatives remain as pertinent and sensible as before: peaceful co-existence instead of confrontation, democratisation instead of domination, co-operation instead of coercion and equitably shared development instead of exploitation.

Thus, looking back over the past three decades we can take justifiable pride in seeing Non-Aligned Movement in explorable growth into the independent and active force for global peace, justice and common progress that it is today.

The unrelenting drive it has imported to the decolonization process has fundamentally altered the shape and substance of post World War II international society. It has undeniably contributed towards ameliorating the sharp polarisation of the world into two hostile, armed camps. It has succeeded in raising global awareness to the urgent need to redress the widening imbalances and unacceptable injustices in the international economic system.

It may be difficult to ascertain the direct influence with the Non-Aligned concept of peaceful co-existence may have had on the policies of rapprochement and mutual accommodation subsequently embarked upon by the major power. It is clear, however, that the drastic and often dramatic changes which since the late eighties have transformed the political and economic constellations of the world, as epitomized by the collapse of the bipolar bloc structures, can be seen as indicating the Non-Aligned vision and approach rather than as diminishing them in any way.

Notwithstanding all these achievements of the Non-Aligned Movement, there should be no cause for self-satisfaction.

The end of the cold war and the cessation of east-west ten-

sion have indeed contributed toward the resolution of a number of regional conflicts and a resurgence of faith in the value and role of the United Nations, growing interdependence among nations and globalisation of the world economy are opening prospects for more rational and mutually beneficial cooperation among states.

Yet, the bright opportunities implicating the improved global political climate continue to be contrasted by unprecedented challenges, by the emergence of new problems and the presence of old ones, by pervasive uncertainties and instability. Tensions and armed conflicts, ethnic and religious strife still race in many regions and countries of the world. The last vestiges of colonialism and institutionalised fascism are still to be erased. The trend towards integration among states is simultaneously accompanied by disturbing phenomena of the disintegration of states and of societies, in Europe as well as in various parts of the developing world. The positive changes in the political domain have set to be common strategy reflected in the economic sphere, where a steadily widening prosperity gap and unrelieved disparities and inequities between developed and developing countries now constitute the central, unresolved issue of our time.

Thus, the new global constellation that is emerging, to which leaders of the advanced

countries are wont to refer as a new world order, will at least in this transitional phase be market inherent fluidity and disorder. We should also be watchful, lest it might turn out to be a continuation of old patterns of domination of the strong over the weak and the rich over the poor.

It has been for some time quite obvious to all of us that in facing both the opportunities and challenges subsumed in the evolving international situation, our movement will have to make a clear sighted and realistic assessment of their implication and to adapt our policies and agenda of activities accordingly.

The political and economic realities of a drastically changed global setting pose historic challenges to the Non-Aligned Movement, both in terms of enlarged opportunities which need to be fully utilized and in the form new problems and new concerns which for their solution will require the concerted efforts of the entire international community, articulating our timely and effective responses to them, will not only dynamic adaptation to new conditions and requirements but also the application of more efficient procedures and methods in the internal functioning and work of our movement. In this regard, we should not merely react but endeavour to develop the necessary concepts, strategies and initiatives that will enable our movement to exert a more active influence on the direction

of global developments and on the management of world affairs.

In so doing, we should continue to be guided by the basic principles and objectives of our movement which, as earlier noted, have lost nothing of their validity and relevance, at the same time, however, we should also reach out, through intensified dialogue and wider interaction, to all other countries and groups of countries sharing with us the same basic perception on the on-going processes of change in the world.

In pursuing the goals of the Non-Aligned Movement and in safeguarding the fundamental interests of our member-states, we must also engage in a realistic re-ordering of our priorities. Such a revised scale of priorities should serve as a flexible guide rather than a rigid prescription for action.

It is obvious that as long as the world remains as insecure and turbulent as it is today, efforts to bring about just and durable peace, common security, disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and equitably shared prosperity, must continue to be our foremost task, if our movement's long and consistent struggle to establish a new international order is to achieve tangible reality, then, irrefutably, the UN constitutes the most effective instrumentality towards that goal. To the Non-Aligned countries, any new international order will be viable and commonly acceptable only if based

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## Indonesia Makes Breakthrough in Non-oil Exports

INDONESIAN external trade in 1991 demonstrated a striking improvement in non-oil export flows, despite a slump in oil export that marked the end of the Gulf War-induced oil bonanza for the economy. This non-oil progress brought several new commodities into the fore front. Toys, wood manufacturing, furniture and fish may become Indonesia's export aces in the future.

The growth of Indonesia's commodity exports slowed from 15.9 per cent (US\$ 25.7 billion) in 1990 to 13.5 per cent (\$ 29.1 billion) in 1991. This trend masked a robust development in non-oil export flows in 1991.

In 1990, the growth of non-oil exports slackened to 8.3 per cent (\$ 14.6 billion) from a growth rate of 16.8 per cent in the previous year. The deceleration was, to a significant extent, induced by the downward price pressures on many primary commodities, such as coffee, tin and rubber. Main-

taining a strong performance in the export of manufactured products and supported by partial price recoveries of several primary commodities, Indonesia's non-oil exports grew impressively by 24.9 per cent to \$ 18.2 billion in 1991.

Non-oil imports, on the other hand, levelled off somewhat in 1991 after large jumps in two consecutive years. Expanding by 22.9 per cent and 31.3 per cent in 1989 and 1990 respectively, 1991 registered a 'moderate' 18.3 per cent non-oil import growth. Since 1988 imported machinery and transport equipment (SITC trace categorization No. 7) have accounted for nearly half the total non-oil imports. This confirmed that large inflows of capital goods were needed to accommodate vigorous investment activities during the past two or three years.

The 1991 slow-down in non-oil imports was attributable to the effects of a two-year tight money policy (that particularly caused do-

mestic investment to dwindle) and the government's direct control of offshore commercial loans for state-related investment projects since September 1990 (which effectively postponed a number of large, capital-intensive projects).

Data analysis of three digit SITC trade categorization reveals that crude oil and natural gas remained the largest export sectors in the four-year period beginning 1988. These two sectors contributed about a quarter to total export (oil and non-oil) growth in the period. Next came footwear and plywood, which each contributed 9.2 per cent and 6.7 per cent to total four-year export growth. Footwear renowned as a new export success, grew a remarkable eleven-fold in the 1988-1991 period, from a small start of \$82.4 million in 1988 to \$994.1 million in 1991.

By the three digit SITC categorization, textile and product textile goods are broken

down into 16 items, thereby concealing their powerful contribution to total export growth. In fact, the 16 items combined contributed 26.5 per cent to total export growth in the 1988-1991 period, making a combined value of \$4.0 billion in 1991. Thus, the value of exported textile and product textile items exceeded that of veneers and plywood (\$3.0 billion in 1991).

A number of new prospective sectors deserve attention. An instance of these is the toys/games/sporting goods category (SITC No. 894) that expanded by more than 13 times in the four-year span, from a base as low as \$9.9 million in 1988 to \$141.6 million in 1991. Other new prospective sectors include furniture and parts (that grew four and a half times as much during the 1988-1991 period), wood manufactures (three times), and fresh/frozen fish (twice) in the same period.

Oil exports grew handsomely by 13 per cent and 27.6 per cent in 1989 and 1990, primarily due to rising prices provoked by the Gulf War. In 1991 oil exports returned to 'normal' contracting by 1.6 per cent to \$10.9 billion. Overall, oil export continued to have a diminishing role in export earnings. In 1982 oil export accounted for 83.4 per cent of total exports. The share continually declined to 40 per cent in 1988 and 37.4 per cent in 1991.



The temple of Borobudur, restored under UNESCO auspices.

## SUPREMACY IN SPORTS



Susi Susanti waves from the podium after being awarded the women's badminton singles gold medal in Barcelona on July 4. —AFP



Alan Budi-Kusuma hits a return (winning gold) during men's badminton singles final against fancied compatriot Ardy Wiranata in Barcelona, on July 4. —AFP