

**DOES
DEMOCRACY?
DELIVER!**





The 10th BALI DEMOCRACY FORUM

DOES DEMOCRACY DELIVER?

SERPONG – BANTEN, INDONESIA
7 – 8 DECEMBER 2017



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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OPENING SESSION

REPORT

BY

H.E. RETNO L.P. MARSUDI

**MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,
Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,
Good morning,

Your Excellency Mr. Jusuf Kalla, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia,
Your Excellency Honourable Baron Divavesi Waqa, President of the Republic of Nauru,
Bapak Alwi Shihab and Bapak Hassan Wirajuda,

Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we gather here today to celebrate democracy, to respect dialogue, earlier this morning the President of the US announced the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

We condemn this recognition.

Democracy means respecting the international law. The recognition does not respect various UNSC resolution.

As a democratic country, the US should know that democracy means.

I stand here, wearing a Palestinian scarf to show strong commitment of Indonesia, of the people of Indonesia, to always be with the Palestinian people, for their rights.

Indonesia will always stand with the Palestine.

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to welcome all delegation to the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum.

This is a special Bali Democracy Forum.
This year we celebrate the tenth anniversary of BDF.

This BDF is honoured by the presence of His Excellency the President of Nauru.

It is special because for the first time since its birth, BDF is not held in Bali but in Banten, due to the recent volcanic activity.

It is special because this year, for the first time, we started widening our engagement with other regions, most notably through the “BDF Chapter Tunis”.

I would like to convey my appreciation to my brother, the Foreign Minister of Tunisia, H.E. Khemaies Jhinaoui for hosting the BDF Chapter Tunis. H.E. Jhinaoui will deliver his report on the convening of the BDF Chapter Tunis later.

Excellencies,

The theme of this year’s Bali Democracy Forum is “Does democracy deliver?”.

This theme is fitting as democracy today is facing greater challenges and questions towards its effectiveness.

I am pleased to report that the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum is attended by 103 delegations from 96 countries and 7 international organizations.

During this BDF, for the first time, all attending Ministers will actively participate in two Panel Discussion, a General Debate will also be conducted to explore ways to ensure that democracy delivers.

For the first time also, we organize the first Bali Democracy Students Conference under the theme of “From Campus for Democracy” attended by around 150 students from various backgrounds and nationalities.

The younger generation hold the key to the future and fate of our democracy.

This is why we chose to showcase the creativity of our younger generation in the opening session.

Tomorrow we will take all of you by train to the City of Bandung, well known for its creative and innovative youth. During the train ride, you will be entertained by fashion show and musical performance. While in Bandung itself, we visit Bandung Innovation Festival.

I thank you.



OPENING SESSION

REPORT

BY

H.E. Khemaies Jhinaoui

**MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA**

Your Excellency, Jusuf Kalla Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia

Your Excellency, President of Nauru and Madam President

Excellency, Mrs. Retno Marsudi Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, I would like to express my warmest thanks to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, for the invitation extended to me, to take part in this tenth session of the Bali Forum on Democracy. The letter, it should be recognized, has become over the years an outstanding international gathering whereby crucial democracy related issues are discussed.

I would also like to recall, that two months ago under the auspices of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Tunisian Government and intend them between Tunisian Institute for Strategic Studies and the Indonesian Agency for Analysis and Policy Development, convened on October, 2nd 2017 in Tunis the Tunis Chapter of Bali forum on democracy.

It was the first time, that the chapter of this forum to place outside Indonesia. Tunisia was actually honored to host that session and consider that Indonesian government gesture as the token of gratefulness to the young Tunisia's democracy. So, thank you very much my sister for choosing Tunisia to be the venue for the first chapter of this important forum.

The Tunis Chapter dealt with a theme home ground democracy experience from North African countries. That the base on that education generated to fruitful exchange of views, focus on the respective experience on the North African five countries on home ground democracy and best practices on that field. The discussion conducted in the Tunis Chapter resulted in set of conclusions, in light of which I would like to outline the following:

- First, Islam and democracy are not at odds. The respective experience of Indonesia and Tunisia as well as those of other North African nations are obvious testimonies to that end.
- Second, democracy helps the betterment of basic human needs. Democracy as a process and not as ultimate goal is the only system that accommodate evolving human needs including decent life peace and prosperity, free

terrorism and economic decline are today the main challenge to democracy. This requires, a more consorted regional and international cooperation.

This being reminded all conclusions are equal of importance, could be drawn from the Tunis chapter debates. There are related to the growing importance of the constitution and the constructive role devolve to the civil society. All the details are included in the document handed out during today's meeting. Thus, the Tunis Chapter has brought to substantial contribution to the reflection regarding the process of democracy construction in our countries along with the lessons to be learned from our respective experience. This, introductory overview break sizes to the topic of our presentation which is does democracy deliver.

In this regard, we will examine the way the democratic practices effect the society while handling the issues of diversity, security, equity and social justice. Bear in naturally in mind to the Tunisia democratic experience my own country, I would also that democracy, yes democracy can deliver. If a number of condition are made shift among which are; first, the instauration of democratic government system was secure citizen participation public life through the appropriate institution while protecting the fundamental individual freedoms in general.

The Tunisian institutions adopted on January 2014 embraces such a system built on fundamental principles such as equality, equity, peace and social justice. Two, success in handling diversity, this requires from every democratic society to look for the best pins to reach consensus and to identify the most appropriate solution to the major challenge bought at the national level. Adopting such an approach will certainly contribute to the consolidation of democratic institution.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Aware of the importance of affiniton management in relation to political and social diversity, Tunisia has adopted the national dialogue. As a mechanism to cope and sort our divergence between various political and social factions. It is thanks to this national dialogue initiate through 2014 that Tunisia has succeed in coming, in terms with major controversial issues, threatening our national

unity. Free social justice and equity are considered as pillars of any democratic understanding as long as people fully enjoy freedom, political, economic and social right. Guarantying these right all together is the best means to securing the dignity of all citizen. In this regard, Tunisia after having reached the national concusses embodied by the national unity government is undertaking the nationally economic reform to fix the national economy.

It is endeavoring to shift two main objectives at the core of the Tunisian people aspiration creating more jobs to reduce unemployment particularly among young people and reducing the regional development disparities. Security is fundamental aspect of development. Indeed, without security there could be no stability which is deemed as an essential prerequisite for society continuity. Because of their causal connection democracy needs security to thrive and develop by the same token deeply noted democracy generated security. Indeed, by enabling the participation of citizen and working toward the just and balanced economical social development through good governance and this town management of political social diversity can democracy overt political and social tension and conflicts or at least substantially reduces them. There is no doubt, that the security dimension in democratic society depends not only internal factors but also external ones.

Tunisia, it should be noted, relied on its own resources but also on the precious support of brotherly and friendly countries and to this effect, we do believe that cooperation and coordination at the international community level, is a paramount importance to eradicate this threat. Inclosing I would like to stress two major points in relation to democracy evolution across the world. First, one has to taken to consideration this specificity of each society in construction of the new democracies as well as when it comes to securing their dynamic invited character. Second, democracy by virtue of its nature, its philosophy and its internal dynamic is a continuous process. It is the sum of accumulative achievement found an undurability and producing an irreversible government system.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Before concluding I want to add in connection with the recent development in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict. That Tunisia deplores the decision of

President Trump last night to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to the Holy City. Such a decision we believe will hamper the peace process effort and plunge the region in further turmoil and instability. This an addition to its negative impact on the Arab and Islam region, Islamic and Christian, opinion given by the importance of Jerusalem in the region. Tunisia in this respect retaliate its strong position concerning its support to the just Palestinian cause and all the effort tending towards promoting a peaceful settlement of the Palestine issue on the basis of international law and the UN resolution recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to have its own and dependent state as Jerusalem as its capital.

Thank you.



OPENING SESSION

VIDEO MESSAGE

BY

H.E. ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

**SECRETARY GENERAL
THE UNITED NATIONS**

Congratulations to all participating in the 10th Bali Democracy Forum.

United Nations welcomes every effort to share best practices and learn from each other through regional and international dialogue on democracy.

I have sometimes heard that few of democracy can put stability at risk or encountered the effort to prevent conflict.

On the contrary, the principle of inclusion, openness, and dialogues are key to lasting pieces of stability and to sustainable development.

Increasing representation, holding free and fair election, strengthening civil society, empowering women and upholding the rule of law, all are vital role to play.

With leadership, to ensure support for emerging and developing democracies and I wish you fruitful discussions.



OPENING SESSION

KEYNOTE SPEECH

BY

H.E. HON. BARON DIVAVESI WAQA, M.P.

**PRESIDENT
THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU**

Your Excellency, Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Your Excellency, Mrs. Retno Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,

Distinguished Heads of Delegation,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, allow me to offer my appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for its initiative in convening this Tenth Bali Democracy Forum. A rare occasion for discussing the most fundamental political issues here in the Asia-Pacific region.

Allow me also to congratulate Vice President Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, for convening the decennial meeting. The longevity of the initiative is a testament to its success.

The question that has been posed to us – “Does Democracy Deliver” – is timely, given the political upheaval we have seen in many places around the world.

The most enduring virtues of democracy – respect for individual freedoms, protection of citizens’ rights, the final say of people in their own self-government, and a system to check the power of any one person or faction – these foundational features of democratic governance are in a sense independent from the issue of effectiveness. We see them as fundamental values to be safeguarded and cherished, irrespective of whether or not a different system might also be able to “deliver”.

However, we see threats to democratic governance multiplying, even in some of the world’s most venerable democracies, often rooted in feelings of deep dissatisfaction and alienation.

For democracy to thrive, it must deliver. And we know, it can deliver.

Whether economic prosperity drives the creation of stable democratic institutions or vice-versa remains a difficult question, with scholars arguing for both sides of the issue. More clear is that these two trends can often work

together, hand in hand, with sustainable development and stable political institutions merging side by side.

We also know that these twin efforts must be managed in a constantly changing and often volatile global context. Crisis in one part of the world can breed intolerance and regressive policy in another. Likewise, equitable economic cooperation and development partnership can deliver quality of life improvements and greater faith in democratic institutions.

Development assistance can be critical in helping build domestic institutions. However, dollars for democracy are often anything but – coming with damaging and prescriptive strings that can actually undermine democratic governance in the long run.

Likewise, if we are to deliver on democratic promises, the international community must satisfy its multilateral commitments, particularly the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its promises to eradicate poverty, combat the damaging impacts of climate change, and partner for sustainable development.

The future of democracy in the Asia Pacific Region and beyond will depend on the achievement of international commitments. We welcome initiatives like this to ensure that we keep the momentum forward.

I thank you.



OPENING SESSION

KEYNOTE SPEECH AND OFFICIAL OPENING

BY

H.E. JUSUF KALLA

VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Bismillahirohmanirohim.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Selamat pagi, salam sejahtera untuk kita semuanya.

Pertama-tama saya ingin menyampaikan selamat datang ke Indonesia untuk semua peserta dan mengucapkan selamat bahwa *Bali Democracy Forum* ini yang ke-10, tempat di mana kita semua saling bertukar pandangan, *sharing* informasi, *sharing* sistem, *sharing* pengalaman, dan tentunya *lesson learned*.

Saya mengucapkan selamat, bahwa hari ini kita tidak berada di Bali, tapi berada di Banten, juga untuk memberikan pengertian bahwa Indonesia bukan hanya Bali. Indonesia mempunyai 17.000 ribu pulau. 3.000 yang mempunyai penduduk, dengan penduduk yang sangat besar. Karena itulah, apabila anda ingin ke pantai, Banten memiliki pantai yang baik untuk melihat pemandangan yang indah di Indonesia, bukan hanya Bali. Di samping itu, kami ingin semua berjalan dengan aman dan juga teratur. Karena itulah kami lebih memprioritaskan keamanan daripada menikmati Bali setelah konferensi ini.

Jika kita berbicara tentang demokrasi, tentu sudah banyak, dan bagi saya, Indonesia mempunyai pengalaman yang panjang dalam menjalankan demokrasi. Sejak Indonesia merdeka selama 72 tahun, telah berjanji baik dalam undang-undang dasar kita, dan sistem pemerintahan Indonesia dengan bentuk republik dengan dasar pelaksanaannya Pancasila, kemudian demokrasi yang menjadi bagian dari jalan hidup bagi bangsa ini. Pertanyaannya, apakah mudah untuk menjalankannya itu?

Selama 70 tahun Indonesia mengalami banyak perubahan dan pengalaman. Pada saat Indonesia merdeka dengan sistem demokrasi, dengan demokrasi parlementer, dengan puluhan partai, telah melaksanakan pemilihan umum yang sangat demokratis pada tahun 55. Namun, presiden pertama setelah lebih dari sepuluh tahun cenderung untuk menjadi otoriter. Jadi demokrasi berjalan dengan baik hanya sepuluh tahun, diganti oleh presiden yang kedua yang juga demokratis selama hampir lima tahun. Lebih dari lima tahun, setelah itu, 20 tahun lebih berjalan dengan lebih otoriter dibanding dengan prinsip-prinsip demokrasi yang kita perjuangkan, yang juga berakhir dengan otoriter.

Kemudian kita mulai lagi demokrasi terbuka setelah krisis tahun 1997. Sampai sekarang, dua puluh tahun demokrasi terbuka dijalankan dengan baik di Indonesia. Ini setiap lima tahun. Belajar dari itu, Indonesia menetapkan kenapa presiden untuk Indonesia hanya boleh dua kali, maksimal 10 tahun. Karena presiden yang berkuasa lebih lama, cenderung berubah dari demokrasi ke otoriter. Itu suatu pengalaman yang kita pelajari dari pengalaman bangsa ini.

Dari sistem pemerintah yang lama, yang cenderung berubah dari kondisi yang seharusnya terjadi. Karena itulah pengalaman ini penting untuk kita semua pelajari dan saya yakin juga di negara-negara yang besar, negara demokratis yang lainnya juga mempunyai batasan-batasan seperti itu. Itu tentulah pelajaran pertama yang ditempuh Indonesia yang dialami selama ini. Apakah mudah untuk menjalankan, men-deliver pertanyaan seperti ini? Tadi saya katakan bahwa pengalaman Indonesia mempunyai banyak tantangan.

Demokrasi dan republik selalu mempunyai kesamaan prinsip, namun kadang-kadang tidak sejalan dengan namanya. Banyak republik yang lebih otoritarian dibanding dengan monarki. Karena itulah maka sistem dengan gaya hidup itu berbeda. Pengalaman yang menarik ialah *Arab Spring*. Kemlu Indonesia tentu paling mengetahui semua krisis yang terjadi ada di negara republik, tidak di monarki. Tentu perlu kita pelajari hal-hal seperti ini. Krisis di Irak, di Syria, di Mesir, di Yaman, di Tunisia yang pertama, di Libya, semuanya dalam bentuk republik.

Tapi monarki tidak terjadi seperti itu. Artinya adalah, demokrasi tidak bisa di-*copy paste* untuk semua orang. Demokrasi harus disesuaikan dengan tradisi, gaya hidup di daerah itu masing-masing. Tapi prinsip pokok demokrasi di mana rakyat yang menentukan dan pembangunan dari rakyat untuk rakyat itu yang paling penting untuk dilaksanakan. Karena bagi kami demokrasi bukanlah tujuan. Demokrasi adalah alat untuk mencapai tujuan.

Banyak bangsa besar yang seakan-akan membawa demokrasi itu sebagai agama, sebagai tujuan, menyerang negara lain untuk demokrasi sehingga demokrasi dijadikan sebagai tujuan. Sehingga kemudian kehidupan bangsa itu menjadi jauh lebih buruk daripada sebelumnya. Lihat Irak, lihat Syria. Karena dipaksakan untuk demokrasi, diserang oleh Amerika, kemudian kehidupan negeri itu jauh lebih buruk daripada tujuan sebelumnya. Bagaimana Libya hari

ini? Saya kira tujuannya lebih jelek daripada apa yang dipikirkan dari demokrasi. Jadi, demokrasi juga bukan agama yang harus mempunyai ketentuan-ketentuan yang sama. Demokrasi adalah alat yang disesuaikan dengan kondisi-kondisi yang berada. Di Asia Tenggara ini semua tentu negara demokratis. Tapi demokrasi Indonesia berbeda dengan Singapura, berbeda dengan Malaysia, dengan Filipina, berbeda dengan banyak negara. Tapi tetap ujungnya adalah suatu demokrasi yang harus menghasilkan kemakmuran daripada bangsa-bangsa yang ada.

Hadirin yang saya hormati,

Tahun ini sebagaimana dicantumkan adalah tahun ke sepuluh Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah Forum Demokrasi Bali. Sudah begitu banyak pengalaman yang *di-sharing* dalam forum ini. Karena itulah, maka kita bergembira untuk mencapai hal-hal yang baik dalam demokrasi itu. Kita tanpa rasa takut menjalankan demokrasi itu. Tanpa nyaman, dengan nyaman, secara konstruktif dan itulah esensi demokrasi yang kita pahami. Memang menjalankan demokrasi tidaklah harus *black and white*.

Pengalaman Indonesia pada saat *reform* tahun 1997, menuju demokrasi dari otoritarian menuju demokrasi yang terbuka itu mempunyai korban yang banyak. Konflik di Poso, Ambon yang menyebabkan ribuan orang meninggal akibat kita selenggarakan demokrasi yang langsung ingin dilaksanakan secara terbuka dan langsung mempunyai efek-efek disharmoni. Demokrasi sesuai tujuannya tentu menciptakan persatuan dan harmoni.

Apabila demokrasi terlalu ditekankan kepada *The Winner Takes All* itu akan menghilangkan harmoni yang ada di negeri ini. Demokrasi harus menghilangkan diskriminasi. Tetapi apabila demokrasi dijalankan sesuai dengan hukum *The Winner Takes All* menyebabkan disharmoni terjadi.

Terdapat pengalaman yang hitam atau sulit, yang dialami pada awal demokrasi terbuka yang dijalankan 20 tahun yang lalu di Indonesia ini. Karena sebelumnya ada harmoni dalam mengatur pimpinan daerah, tiba-tiba *The Winner Takes All* menyebabkan banyak kehilangan harmoni di daerah tersebut.

Ini juga menjadi pelajaran bagi kita semua. Negara-negara lain yang ingin menjalankan demokrasi terbuka haruslah mempunyai masa transisi yang baik. Menjalankannya tiba-tiba bisa menimbulkan pengalaman Indonesia, disharmoni. Karena itulah juga dalam kesempatan ini saya berterima kasih bahwa juga diikutkan para mahasiswa sebagai pimpinan masa mendatang di setiap negara, untuk menjalankan konferensi mahasiswa demokrasi Bali ini.

Generasi muda dari sejak awal permulaan demokrasi, kemajemukan, toleransi, mereka juga menjadi generasi muda yang cinta damai, menjadi agen perdamaian. Karena apabila kita tidak menjalankan demokrasi seperti itu, pada akhirnya juga muncul radikalisme. Hampir semua radikalisme dimulai dari generasi muda yang diajarkan tentang radikalisme, yang hanya mencapai tujuan tanpa suatu proses yang baik.

Saya juga berterima kasih atas penyelenggaraan BDF Chapter Tunis, di mana Yang Mulia Menlu Tunis telah menyampaikan hasilnya yang baik, melengkapi semua pembicaraan yang telah kita lakukan.

Delegasi yang terhormat,

Dalam konteks global, kita saksikan bahwa demokrasi tengah dihadapi berbagai tantangan serta skeptisme. Bahkan demokrasi-pun tidak jarang disalahgunakan seperti saya katakan tadi, menyerang suatu negara atas nama demokrasi. Itu juga tentu sangat berbahaya apabila tidak disiapkan suatu sosialisasi atau suatu persiapan infrastruktur bagi seluruh rakyatnya.

Kebebasan berpendapat juga disalahgunakan dengan bermunculannya sumber-sumber informasi yang tidak terpercaya, berita-berita hoax, dan juga ujaran kebencian. Demokrasi juga harus kita ubah dalam banyak hal. Sistem pemerintahan yang demokratis juga harus memberikan otonomi.

Ada tiga hal dalam perubahan demokrasi Indonesia pada tahun 1997, 20 tahun yang lalu. Pertama, sistem demokrasi yang menimbulkan kesetaraan antara legislatif dan eksekutif. Parlemen harus menjadi parlemen yang juga dapat mengontrol pemerintah dengan baik.

Demokrasi juga, tentu suatu hal yang sangat penting ialah kebebasan pers, kebebasan berpendapat, dan hanya dengan kebebasan berpendapat itu dapat menjadikan demokrasi itu ada *check and balance*.

Begitu juga demokrasi seperti negara Indonesia yang besar membutuhkan otonomi pemerintahan daerah. Hanya dengan pemerintahan daerah yang kuat, demokrasi itu dapat berjalan di daerah masing-masing. Apabila tetap sentralistik, maka cenderung kembali otoriter daripada pemerintah kepada rakyatnya. Tiga hal penting itu selalu melekat karena sistem demokrasi terbuka yang khususnya dijalankan di Indonesia. Indonesia adalah contoh bagaimana demokrasi dapat memberikan manfaat konkret bagi masyarakat, bagi kemakmuran dan perdamaian.

Pertama, tentu demokrasi mendekatkan jarak antar negara dan masyarakat, meningkatkan partisipasi, aspirasi, dan pengawasan oleh rakyat. Tentunya pada akhirnya, tentu tingkat pelayanan meningkat sebagai ciri masyarakat madani yang modern. Hal yang penting juga ialah *respect each others*, toleransi. Tanpa toleransi tentu demokrasi tidak akan berjalan dengan baik. Apabila hanya *The Winner Takes All*, tanpa toleransi yang besar pada yang kecil, akan menyebabkan masalah-masalah. Indonesia mempunyai pengalaman bagaimana toleransi itu berjalan.

Di kabinet Indonesia ada 35 menteri. Semua masyarakat yang berasal dari daerah-daerah umumnya dapat turut serta dalam pemerintahan. Begitu juga semua penganut agama, wakilnya ada di kabinet Indonesia, apakah Islam, Kristen, Budha, Konghucu, semua mempunyai perwakilan. Ada menteri yang tidak mewakili agama tapi menteri yang beragama. Begitu juga Gubernur. Dari 34 Gubernur juga 30% non-Islam, walaupun Islam adalah agama mayoritas di Indonesia. Kita saling menghormati. Baik yang kecil yang besar mempunyai tempat yang sama di negeri ini.

Demokrasi hanya bisa berjalan apabila tidak ada diskriminasi satu sama lain. Di samping itu juga demokrasi baru bisa berjalan apabila hukum berjalan dengan baik, dan *good governance* berjalan dengan baik. Hal-hal itu tentu menjadi hal yang lumrah karena seperti saya katakan sejak awal, demokrasi adalah alat bukan tujuan. Tujuannya adalah kemakmuran bangsa itu, kebebasan bangsa itu dan tentu hidup berdampingan bangsa itu, semua warganya tanpa

diskriminasi satu sama lain. 20 tahun terakhir Indonesia telah menikmati kehidupan seperti itu, sehingga demokrasi juga sangat berdampingan dengan ekonomi.

Demokrasi terbuka menciptakan juga ekonomi yang terbuka. Memang ada negara yang ekonominya terbuka, namun politiknya secara struktural tidak berjalan secara demokratis walaupun sudah ada demokrasi di dalam pemerintahan tapi juga dapat berjalan dengan baik.

Namun hal yang umum adalah apabila kita menjalankan demokrasi terbuka di dalam politik maka tentu juga ada keterbukaan ekonomi. Karena itulah Indonesia bisa menjaga ekonominya dengan baik secara terbuka tumbuh 5%, minimum 5% setiap tahun sehingga menimbulkan juga hal yang baik untuk kita semuanya di negeri ini. Itulah harapan saya, *short sharing* dari pandangan dan pengalaman yang ada.

Saya berterimakasih kepada anda semua yang nanti juga memberikan pandangan-pandangan berdasarkan pengalaman yang ada. Kita mengambil yang baik pengalaman dan kita tentu menghindari pengalaman yang jelek daripada berbagai hal. Seperti saya katakan tadi, Indonesia mempunyai pengalaman yang baik karena begitu politik menjadi demokratis, ekonomi juga terbuka dan dapat diambil manfaat yang ada. Tapi efeknya adalah apabila tidak dipersiapkan, demokrasi dengan baik justru akan menimbulkan disharmoni masyarakat yang ada. Karena itulah maka saya harapkan konferensi ini, seminar ini, menghasilkan hasil yang baik untuk kita semua. Dan dengan mengucapkan Bismillahirohmanirohim saya nyatakan Forum Demokrasi Bali ke-10 dibuka dengan resmi.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Bismillahirohmanirohim. Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning, best wishes to us all.

First, I would like to welcome you all to Indonesia and I would like to congratulate the convening of the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum, a place for us to exchange opinions, sharing information, sharing system, sharing experience, and lesson learned.

I would like to say congratulations, that today we are not in Bali, but in Banten, also to give an understanding that Indonesia is not only Bali. Indonesia has 17.000 islands. 3.000 with big population. Because of that, if you want to go to the beach, Banten also has beautiful beaches to see the beautiful view of Indonesia, not only Bali. In addition, we want everything to go safely and smoothly. Because of that we prioritize on safety rather than enjoying Bali after the conference.

If we talk about democracy, of course there are many, and for me, Indonesia has many experiences in running democracy. Since its independence 72 years ago, it has promised in its constitution, and republic as Indonesia's system of governance, based on Pancasila, with democracy being a part of Indonesia's journey. The question is, is it easy to implement it?

For 70 years Indonesia has undergone many changes and experiences. When Indonesia proclaimed its independence with a democratic system, through parliamentary democracy, with many parties, have conducted a very democratic general election in 1955. But after its tenth year, the first president tends to be authoritarian. So democracy can go well only for ten years, replaced by the second president who is also democratic but only for the first five years. After five years, for more than 20 years, it was conducted with an authoritarian way rather than using the principles of democracy that we are fighting for, and it still ended with authoritarianism.

Then we start over with open democracy after the crisis in 1997. Until now, open democracy in Indonesia is well implemented for 20 years. Learning from it, Indonesia's presidency period can only be allowed twice for the maximum

of 10 years. It is because the presidents who rule for a longer period of time tends to change from democracy to be authoritarian. It is a lesson from the experience of this nation.

The old system of government tends to change from what it should be. Therefore, this experience important for us to learn from and I believe in big countries, a democratic state also has boundaries like that. That is the first lesson for Indonesia during this time. Is it easy to do or to deliver a question like this? Before, I mentioned that from its experiences, Indonesia has faced many challenges.

Democracy and republic always has similar principles, but sometimes it does not go accordingly. Many republics are more authoritarian than monarchies. Therefore, the system and the way of life are different. An interesting experience is the Arab Spring. The Indonesian Foreign Ministry know that many crisis happen in republic states, not in monarchies. We need to learn more about this. The crisis in Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia at first, in Libya, all are republic states.

But that does not occur in monarchies. It means that democracy cannot be copied-and-pasted for everyone. Democracy must have adjusted to the tradition or lifestyle of each region. But, the main principle of democracy is where the public decide and the development from the people to the people is the most important aspect to be implemented. Because for us, democracy is not the goal. Democracy is a tool to achieve the goal.

Many big nations try to make democracy as if it is a religion, as the goal, attacking other countries for democracy, turning democracy as the goal. This makes the life of the people worse than ever before. Look at Iraq and Syria. As it is forced to be a democracy, they were attacked by America. Then, the life of the countries are getting a lot worse than ever before. How about Libya today? I think the result is worse than what it was first thought of from democracy. So, democracy is not a religion that must have certain rules. Democracy is an instrument that could be adjusted with existing conditions. In Southeast Asia all the countries are democratic states. Democracy in Indonesia is different with Singapore, different with Malaysia, different with many countries,

different with the Philippines. But, in the end democracy must be give prosperity for the nation.

Esteemed Guests,

This year, as mentioned, is the tenth year for Indonesia as the host of the Bali Democracy Forum. So many experiences have been shared in this forum. Therefore, we are happy to achieve good results from democracy. We implement democracy without fear. With and without comfort, constructively, that is the essence than democracy that we understand. Implementing democracy does not have to be only in black and white.

Indonesia's experience during the reform in 1997, in the move towards democracy from authoritarianism towards an open democracy causes many victims. The conflict in Poso, Ambon caused the death of thousands of people because we organize democracy openly and directly which has disharmony effects. Democracy according to its objectives must create unity and harmony. If democracy is too emphasized on The Winner Takes All, it will destroy the harmony in this country. Democracy must put an end to discrimination. But if democracy progress in accordance with the term The Winner Takes All, it will cause disharmony.

There was a dark experience in the beginning of the open democracy 20 years ago in Indonesia. Previously there was a harmony that governs regional leaders, but suddenly The Winner Takes All causes the loss of harmony in the area.

This becomes a lesson for all of us. Other countries who want to have an open democracy must have a good transition. Doing it in sudden period can cause disharmony. I am thankful that students as our future leaders are also involved in the student's conference.

The young generation from the beginning of democracy, pluralism, tolerance, are the young generation loves peace and become the agent of peace. Because if we do not conduct democracy in that way, radicalism will appear. Almost all form of radicalism starts from the young generation that were taught about radicalism, only achieving objectives without a proper process.

I also thank for the implementation of the BDF Tunis Chapter, which was mentioned by Honourable Minister of Tunis having delivered a good result, completing all the conversation.

Distinguished Delegates,

In global context we can see that democracy is faced with many challenges and sceptics. Even democracy is often abused, like I've mentioned, attacking other countries in the name of democracy. It is also dangerous if there are not any socialization or infrastructure preparation for the people.

Free speech is also abused characterized by the appearance of untrusted source of information, hoax news and hatred speech. We must change many things in democracy. Democratic system of government must give autonomy.

There are three things in the Indonesian democratic change in 1997, 20 years ago. First, a democratic system that gives equality between legislative and executive. The Parliament must be a parliament who can well control the government.

In democracy, some important aspects are the freedom of the press and free speech, and only with free speech that democracy can have its check and balances.

Democracy in a big country like Indonesia needs regional autonomy. Only with strong regional government, democracy can run in each region. If it is kept centralistic, the government will tend to be more authoritarian to its people. Those three important aspects are always interlinked because of the open democracy system implemented in Indonesia. Indonesia is an example of how democracy can give concrete benefits for the people, prosperity and peace.

First, democracy can narrow the gap between countries and people, to increase participation, aspirations and scrutiny by the people. At the end, we can see the increase of service seen as a typical modern civil society. Other important things are respecting others, tolerance. Without tolerance, democracy will not be able to run well. If only The Winner Takes All is applied, without the tolerance of the majority to the smaller groups, it will cause problems. Indonesia has the experience on how tolerance is practiced.

There are 35 ministers in Indonesia's Cabinet. All of the people every region can participate in the government. All religion has representatives in Indonesia cabinet, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Confucius, all have their representatives. There are ministers who does not represent a religion but have a religion. Also with governors. From 34 governors, 30% are non-Muslim while Islam is the religion of the majority in Indonesia. The small and large groups of people have the same place in this country.

Democracy can run if there are no discrimination between each other. In addition, democracy can run if there is rule of law and good governance. This becomes common because from what I have mentioned before, democracy acts as a tool, not a goal. The goal is prosperity for the nation, freedom the people, and peaceful coexistence, without discrimination. In the last 20 years, Indonesia have been enjoying that, so democracy have a strong correlation with economy.

Open democracy creates an open economy. There are countries with an open economy, but its politics are not democratic structurally, but the government can still run well.

However, if we are running an open democracy in politics, there would be an openness in its economy. Therefore, Indonesia can keep its economy well open, with 5% growth, with the minimum growth of 5% every year so that it will benefit the country. That is my expectation, a short sharing from my perspective and experience.

I thank you all for those who will share your perspectives from your experiences. We apply the good experience received and avoid the bad. Indonesia has a good experience where its politics becomes more democratic which leaves to an economy that is more open and bring more benefit. But if democracy is not prepared well, it will be cause disharmony for the people. I hope that this conference, this seminar, can give good result for all of us. And by saying Bismillahirohmanirohim I declare the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum officially opened.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.



MINISTERIAL PANEL I

CHAIRED BY

BY

H.E. DR. ALWI SHIHAB

**ENVOY OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND OIC**



STATEMENT BY

H.E. RETNO L.P. MARSUDI

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Thank you Dr. Alwi Shihab,

Dr. Alwi Shihab was my *guru*, when he was the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, I was still, not even reach my directorship, so he is still my guru.

Well ladies and gentlemen,

Two months ago, I visited Tunisia. I was impressed with the development in Tunisia. Especially on women empowerment. My brother, the Foreign Minister of Tunisia, mentioned that among other 65% of doctors in Tunisia are women and I do believe that their kind of empowerment, is the fruit of having democracy in the country. I do agree, with my brother, the Minister from Jordan mentioning that democracy should be developed naturally. It's not exported or imported, so it's why behind that reason is that Indonesia holds the BDF where everybody can sit, share what is democracy, how to develop democracy, without any effort to impulse on anything.

So we are here today to share the best practices, how our country develop democracy and again, as my VP mentioned, democracy is a tool, is a process towards social justice peace and prosperity in two ways. So as a tool, democracy has two targets. One is to enhance social harmony and then the second to promote development process. So I would like to share with you first aim is on the social harmony.

We understand justice, peace and prosperity are not given, and they must be achieved through hard work. Through a democratic way. It is even more vital in the context of diversity where democracy enhances social harmony. Coming from Indonesia, a country with more than 250 million people, 300 ethnic groups and 700 languages spoken across more than 17 thousand islands, I can say that democracy is the best option to maintain the national unity, the social harmony without sacrificing the local and individual even uniqueness reflected in Indonesia motto "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" which means unity in diversity, and ensure in national ideology Pancasila of five principles. Those democracy is the very basis for our security that in the end spurs of peace and prosperity.

Second, democracy as means of development. Democracy has been a driving force, a DNA of our progress, where everyone has equal rights as well as equal opportunity for all to take part in development. Thus, democracy is part of our national development. Therefore, democracy must deliver its promises, the

promise of development as mentioned by my brother, the foreign minister of Tunisia. During the last couple years because if you look at the Indonesian democracy, the reformation of Indonesia started 20 years ago, so what is the fruit of being a democratic country right now? Indonesia enjoyed constant economic growth above 5% annually that is again the fruit of democracy. We receive the investment grip from all major international trading agency again that is the fruit of democracy. We have highest startup business in Indonesia. Startup means creativity will be dead if you don't have democracy. And the declining gini ratio from 0,408% in March 2015 to 0,397% in 2016 but ladies and gentlemen, democracy also continues to be challenged by false and fabricated news. Hoax, you are very familiar with hoax.

Radicalism. Violent extremism. The solution of these challenges is inclusive economy and education. It is including empowerment of marginalized population in isolated rural and border areas to ensure that no one is left behind. So inclusive democracy and inclusive development in the context of Indonesia is implemented through many programs we have here is what we call the Indonesian Smart cart, Indonesian prosperous family court, Indonesian health court, and many other facilities that we provided for our people to make them feel that democracy delivers.

In short the road of democracy is the road to peace and prosperity. Democracy at the national level can only be sustain within a conducive and regional and global ecosystem.

I thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. ENG. MUSA HABES MUSA MAAYTAH

MINISTER OF POLITICAL AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE
THE HASHMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Mr. President,
Esteemed Heads of Delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to participate today in the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum on behalf of His Majesty King Abdullah II. The Forum's theme addresses important questions that concern citizens across the world, especially in the context of the modern democratic wave.

I would like to share the experience of my country, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and its trajectory in political reform and democracy consolidation. Upon the establishment of the Emirate in 1921, the first elections for legislative councils were held in 1929.

In 1952, the modern Jordanian Constitution was promulgated; whose articles highlighted the concepts of pluralism and democracy. The Constitution establishes a parliamentary system of government with a hereditary monarchy, and gives the Jordanians the right to form political parties.

However, it is important to consider Jordan's modern experience with democracy, whereby the return of democratic life in 1989 to the Kingdom led to the celebration of parliamentary elections in which all parties and political currents participated. A new political party's law was issued in 1992, parallel to developing reform process that was aimed at reinforcing the principles of participation in policy making processes and institutionalizing democratic life.

In spite of the developments in the region and the events that resulted from the Arab Spring, Jordan was one of the countries that was able to safeguard its stability whilst proceeding with the political reform process. In fact, the democratization process was developed with an accelerated pace over the past few years. Jordan's ability to emerge unscathed from the Arab Spring and to proceed with reforms can be attributed to the following guideline principles adopted by the Kingdom.

The reform is gradual: Jordan took into account the society's level of development, and the maturity of the democratic experience. Democracy, after all, must be developed naturally and on the basis of the society's belief

that it is a necessity for internal stability and development. Any impression that democracy is a petition dictated from external actors would lead to casting doubts regarding democracy's objectives, ultimately leading to its failure. Democracy can neither be exported nor imported, and that is why Jordan was able to evade the mistakes committed by other countries.

The reform is safe: whereby it was implemented in a manner that ensures the stability of the country, its institutions, its national security, and the stability of society. The experience of recent years and the developments in some countries have proven the validity of this argument and the consequences of hasty actions.

The reform is based on consensual agreement between the society's different components, which required the crystallization of national consensus regarding the principles and objectives of reform. Reform must take into consideration the concerns and fears of all society factions and group. Thus, reform should abide by and safeguard national interests, whereby the idea of state-building would be the dominant idea and that change would benefit everyone: a win-win situation.

What distinguished Jordan as well is that the Kingdom has historically adopted a dialogue-approach between the various components of society and its political and intellectual groups. Thus, the modern phase of the development of democracy in Jordan commenced with the drafting of the National Charter in 1990, in which the various political, intellectual and parliamentary groups participated. The purpose of this charter was to lay down the rules of national public action, define its approach, clarify the future roadmap, and place general principles to practice political pluralism based on constitutional grounds and national political heritage.

The establishment of committees and national commissions continued as a practice in subsequent years, the last of which was the Dialogue Committee formed in 2011. The Committee's main recommendation was the amendment of the Constitution, whereby 42 articles were subsequently amended. Consequently, a Constitutional Court and an Independent Election Commission were established, a number of articles concerning judiciary independence were modified new laws for elections and political parties were adopted.

The political reform process in Jordan is inclusive. The process ensured that participation of all parties and groups in the political process since 1929 and prior to the issuance, an adoption of international declarations and charters of human rights, Jordan took the initiative of giving quotas for minorities (Circassia's, Christians, etc.) in order to ensure optimal representation of all the society in elected bodies. Representing minorities and different groups of the society in the decision making process has been subject to continuous review and developments.

The 2003 Parliamentary Elections Law allocated six seats as a minimum representation for women in the lower house of parliament. In the 2015 Elections Law, a total of 15 seats were allocated for female representation, noting that in the previous 2016 parliamentary elections, 20 females won seats. As part of the new administrative decentralization process adopted for the first time in Jordan's history in 2017, 25% of seats were allocated for women in municipalities councils as minimum representation in the election of decentralized bodies past summer.

Saliently, all political groups – that believe in democracy, the Constitution, and peaceful action – have been guaranteed equal and unrestricted participation in the political process, political groups from different ideological backgrounds – from the Islamic Action Front to leftist forces – are taking part in the political scene.

Political life of Jordan has been marked by tolerance and non-reprisal/non-retaliation against political opposition. Since the establishment of the Emirate in 1921 – whose 100th anniversary will be celebrated in 3 years – no political opponent has been liquidated, not even those who have tried to use force against the state's institutions. The opposition remained in Jordan and operated locally, and there was no presence of opposition outside the borders of the Kingdom. It is imperative to underline that political reconciliation and change must take place without violence or bloodshed, considering that vengeance will not lead to a society's stability. Perhaps the best example is that of South Africa, whereby the principle of the great freedom fighter Nelson Mandela was: "*We Will Forgive but We Will Not Forget*". Since 2013, His Majesty King Abdullah II Bin Al Hussein has published series of discussion policy papers establishing the roadmap for the political reform process in Jordan.

These papers emphasized the roles of all the state's components in the political process, including political parties, civil society organizations, the parliament and the executive authority. The papers also highlighted the role of the Hashemite monarchy as an umbrella that unites all Jordanians and protects all civil military and religious institutions. The King's discussion papers highlighted that the rule of law is the basis of building a modern civil state and is the basis of citizenship.

I would like to go back to the Conference's main question of whether democracy could deliver. I would say that democracy is a necessary condition for building a modern civil state and a prerequisite for ensuring greater participation of citizens in decision-making processes. But it is not a sufficient condition. The biggest challenge is how to achieve well-being and social justice and meet citizens' needs in the areas of education, health, services and equal opportunities.

In the case of Jordan, the economic situation was negatively affected by wars and conflicts in the region, as well as successive waves of asylum seeking and displacements. Jordan was also affected by the war on terror and radicalization given its active membership of the international coalition against terrorism. The country also hosts 1,3 million Syrian refugees despite its limited resources, economic consequences, and the excessive pressure placed on its infrastructure and services. The international community has not fully fulfilled its obligations towards Jordan and has not provided enough support to host the Syrian refugees. Furthermore, the Palestinian-Arab conflict – the main conflict in the Middle East and the oldest in the world – remains unresolved. There is still failure to reach the fair and comprehensive solution that would allow the establishment of a Palestinian state on the Palestinian national territory, whose capital is Jerusalem.

The aforementioned factors have influenced the process of reform and the democratic process in Jordan. For democracy to deliver, developed countries with rich democratic – which allocate funds to reinforce democracy practices in poor South – should pay attention to a very important aspect: citizens need to enjoy economic and social rights and have access to adequate standards of living in order for democracy to continue and prosper. This aspect along with the importance of achieving social justice for all have been overlooked by

international actors, and Jordan is a clear example for this type of negligence by primary stakeholders.

I would like to quote here what His Highness Crown Prince Hussein Bin Abdullah said in his speech at the 72nd Regular Session of the UN General Assembly: *“What does it say about our common humanity, when last year alone, the world spent close to 1,7 trillion dollars on arms, but fell short less than 1,7 billion in fulfilling the UN appeal to support Syrian refugees and host communities like Jordan?” Or “What does it say when trillions are spent on waging wars in our region, but little to take our region to safer shores?”*

Finally, we must emphasize that the most important right in the human rights conventions is that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Therefore, ending conflicts and wars in our region is a prerequisite for the establishment of true democracies. There is no alternative to democracy, which is the only mean that humanity has reached to improve people's lives and develop their societies. Society must be convinced that the best way to making the state weak or vulnerable, because we always need a strong state along with a strong society. After all, a strong state does not mean authoritarianism, and a strong empowered society does not mean chaos.

Thank you very much for your time and attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. SULTAN BIN SAAD AL MIRAKHI

MINISTER OF STATE
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
THE STATE OF QATAR

Your Excellency the President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
The Esteemed Attendance,

As-salamualaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatu,

I have the pleasure to participate in this important forum, and express the profound gratitude and appreciation of the State of Qatar to the Indonesian Government and people for their kind reception and hospitality.

I am also pleased to convey our most sincere thanks to the Republic of Indonesia for the vital role it is undertaking by holding this grand forum and the valuable efforts it is exerting to enhance and promote the example of developed democracies, looking forward that this forum would reinforce and upgrade the concept of democracy among the states and people to higher horizons in service of common interests.

The latest repercussions on the issue of Jerusalem, it's from the point of view of the State of Qatar, dangerous convictions would further complicate the situations in the Middle East and negatively affect the security and stability in the region.

The State of Qatar stresses that the solution of the Palestinian issue must be based on the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Arab Peace Initiative based on the two-state solution, which guarantees the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the 1967 borders and with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Based on what we have in common, the State of Qatar places high value on the continued organization of the Bali Democracy Forum. We also immensely value the choice of "Developed Democracy" as a slogan of the forum and a theme for its discussions for the many connotations such slogan has in light of the common challenges that the world is facing at present. We believe that the world today is no longer as it is used to be yesterday. Now more than ever it requires to consolidate and apply the concepts of democracy.

Democracy is important not only because it is a mechanism for decision making, but also as a way of life that comes at the heart of the aspirations of the people, and because the desired progress of humanity at the national and international levels cannot be achieved without it.

In this context, we reaffirm the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and Doha Declaration, that democracy, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and reinforce each other, and that democracy is a universal value that depends on the will of the people when expressed freely to define their political, economic and social systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives.

Based on our belief in the State of Qatar that the United Nations can play a major role in strengthening the capacity of the states to uphold the principles and practices of democracy, the State of Qatar has spared no effort to support and cooperate, especially in establishing the United Nations Democracy Fund, out of our wish to support the United Nations' approach to promote democratic practices, as a universal value, based on the will of people to define their own political systems, and their full participation in deciding on matters related to all aspects of their lives.

I refer here to the close interrelationship between the national and international dimensions of democracy. Without international democracy based on the principles and right prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the right to self-determination of people under occupation, there will be no true democracy. We must bear in mind that the persistence of armed conflicts and violence constitute an obstacle to reach that goal, especially in the Middle East region.

Therefore, there is a need for good governance at the national and international levels, in order to achieve the maximum benefits from the existing relationship between economic and social development on one hand and democracy and human rights on the other.

In this regard, we note that one of the main causes of the crisis and challenges faced by many regions of the world, particularly the Arab region, is the absence of democracy, whether at the national or international levels.

Esteemed Attendance,

The State of Qatar has, for more than 20 years, adopted significant changes towards openness and strengthening the foundations of democracy. Despite many changes that have taken place in the region over the last two decades, the State of Qatar has realized many achievements that represent the cornerstones of democracy, social justice and equality, and upgrading the education and diversifying university education to advanced levels, including attracting and localizing high standard and specialized international universities, granting women the freedom, education and right to participate in elections, and confirming the freedom of faith, dialogue and openness to each other, out of our belief that the transition towards freedom and tolerance has borne fruit in various fields.

Based on the firm belief of the State of Qatar, under the wise leadership of His Highness Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of the State of Qatar, in the importance of creating the suitable environment for the advancement and the prosperity of the Qatari citizen, Qatar National Vision 2030 and national strategies firmly constitute the foundation of modern state within the limits of the constitution, rule of law, respect of all human rights, and achieving stability in all economic, social and other aspects of life.

Gentlemen,

In the context of our experience in the State of Qatar in the field of dialogue on various internal and external issues related to democracy, we look forward to contributing to the prospects of all issues related to democracy.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat my thanks and appreciation to all those who have contributed to the success of this forum.

Thank you for listening.

Wassalamualaikum wa rahmatulllahi wa barakatu.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. KHEMAIES JHINAoui

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

Well, thank you very much.

Let me first thank my dear sister, Mrs. Marsudi for giving me this opportunity to come to Jakarta and speak to you about Tunisian experience.

We think in Tunisia that there are some importance prerequisites for any democratic experience to flourish. First of all, wherever I go many observers ask me the question, why Tunisia was able to get out of the turmoil of the Arab spring although many other countries unfortunately were not still having quite vivid and bad experiences particularly in Iraq, Syria, Libya and in many other places. Well we think, that in Tunisia we have, first of all, very strong historical revolution movement. Few people knew, for example that we have our own constitution in 1864. In 1864 Tunisia had its own modern constitution. We were among the first country to abolish slavery, 1846, much earlier than France or even the United States. And immediately after the independence, the new government of Tunisia made some strategic choices.

First of all, we invested in human resources. We made education compulsory for boys and girls until the age of 16. Today the major challenge in the country is how to find jobs for young people who are looking for it and graduates, we have around 300.000 of them looking for jobs because the academy was not growing fast. To me the expectation of those young people. The second strategic choice is women empowerment. Where in Tunisia today women, for almost 60 years, has equal rights as men. 65% of our doctors and dentists in Tunisia are women. 52% of doctors, physician are women. 42% for Muslim countries of judges are women. All of these made the civil society very strong for helping the country to stabilize immediately in the aftermath of the 2011 revolution. And when we were on almost on civil war in 2013, the major Tunisian national organization, the trade union, the national entrepreneurs' federation, and the human rights organization, which is one of the oldest in that part of the world, as well as the lawyer association has found a kind of national dialogue that we thought that there is no other solution than sitting around the table and try to foster together a modern of political system that include everybody. The Islamists and the secular, and that is how we were able to vote for a new modern constitution 2014 and to organize election in 2014 for the presidential as well as the parliamentary election.

That does not mean that Tunisia today is on the full-fledged of democracy, we are in the beginning of process, because to have full fledgling democracy it needs time, it is not a recipe which can be degraded in very short period, it needs to be practiced by political forces as well as the population. We are just in the beginning of the process but there is a national consensus to continue on that path of consolidating the democratic process. But in order for democracy to deliver it has to be accompanied by economic prosperity.

For the time being, unfortunately the Tunisian economy is not running up to the level of democratic process. And the whole effort of the national union government ruling in Tunisia today, made by 7 parties, have to revive the economy, how to increase the growth rate, and how to meet expectation of young people of those who in 2011 seeking better life, seeking jobs, and seeking to take part in the public life.

We are on the right path but no country in the world can succeed without the support of the international community, because unfortunately we are living in a difficult time where security is important criteria for the stability of any country. With terrorism around, with the regional context which is mainly characterized by the instability particularly of what is going on neighboring Libya, a country which we have almost 540 Kilometers of border, a control borders. We could not buy ourselves without the support of friends who monitor our border and with Libya we could not be sure that to have stable institution in the country. And that is why we think that every country, which is eager to develop and consolidate democratic process has to increase the network of population among its regional partners but also among the international communities to meet the threat of terrorism.

These are, I think, the major prerequisites. First, education, the development of human resources, women empowerment (because women empowerment is very important factor of stability in any country).

Secondly, enlarge civil society, we know helping energize the political system within exercise but also the economy which is able to deliver to the expectation of young people in seeking better life. These are, we think, the four important conditions needed by any country to succeed and taking into consideration the experience of Indonesia for the last 20 years, we think here, we are in a country

which could be a model for all the Muslim countries, showing that Islam is not at odd with democracy. That moderate Islam is being practiced here in Indonesia as well as in Tunisia could show to the rest of the world that Islam and democracy can live in harmony and that Islam is not against international human values.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. LE LUONG MINH

SECRETARY GENERAL
ASEAN

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia for inviting me to participate in this tenth edition of the Bali Democracy Forum.

When ASEAN was founded in 1967, democracy was not even explicitly pronounced as a purpose of the Association in its founding documents but at its core was the aspiration to bring about peace, freedom and prosperity for the people in the region through economic growth, social progress and cultural development. Democracy was introduced to ASEAN's official discourse recently through the ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action in 2004, partly attributed to Indonesia's efforts in promoting democracy as the foundation for regional security.

For the first time in ASEAN's history, this Plan of Action expressly stated that ASEAN Member States shall promote political development to achieve peace, stability, democracy and prosperity in the region. The emergence of democracy in the ASEAN agenda was reaffirmed as both a purpose and a principle. Democracy in the ASEAN Charter is in conjunction with ASEAN's commitment to enhance good governance and the rule of law, adhere to democratic principles and constitutional government, and promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The successor document of the 2004 Security Community Plan of Action, the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025 reinforces this commitment by providing the normative framework for ASEAN's cooperation in political development and strengthening democracy. In fact, the Bali Forum is mentioned in the Blueprint as a venue for ASEAN to share its experiences in promoting democracy and democratic institutions.

ASEAN has been following through on this commitment by focusing on delivering tangible benefits to its people. ASEAN has made great strides over the years to ensure that the prosperity and well-being of the people are at the top of the ASEAN Community-building agenda. Many Concrete initiatives in the

political-security, economic and socio-cultural pillars have been undertaken and guided by the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the three Community Blueprints.

Moving towards a rules-based organization, ASEAN has put in place legal instrument to enable its Member States to address various regional challenges collectively, including the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution; the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism; the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response; and most recently the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), established in 2009, has been enhancing its work in mainstreaming and advancing human rights in ASEAN as well as human rights-based approaches on cross-sectoral and cross-pillar issues such as trafficking in person, the rights of person with disabilities, and rights of the child.

The ASEAN Charter stipulates that ASEAN should enhance the well-being and livelihood of its people by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development. Social welfare and justice. In 2013, ASEAN adopted the Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection which envisions uplifting the quality of life of ASEAN Coverage in covered under the framework of social protection as well as under the ASEAN Post-2015 Health Development Agenda 2016-2020, and ASEAN Member States are endeavoring to strengthen health system and improve access to quality care for all ASEAN peoples, especially vulnerable groups.

ASEAN also recognizes the importance of addressing the root causes of violent extremism and all other forms of violence such as poverty, inequality, marginalization, social exclusion and sense of injustice. To this end, ASEAN adopted the Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society at the recent 31st ASEAN Summit in Manila. The Declaration calls for ASEAN to promote a culture of prevention based on peace and cultural understanding; respect for all; good governance at all levels; resilience and care for the environment; healthy lifestyle; and support for the values of moderation. It also determines that the effective way to promote this culture of prevention is through education, especially value-

based education as a means of instilling respect for life, for diversity and the values of tolerance, non-violence and mutual understanding.

Excellencies,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Going back to the theme of this Forum, which for ASEAN is very relevant as we are celebrating our 50th Anniversary, if I were to respond to the question whether democracy does delivers, then my answer would be “yes” for ASEAN it is delivering. However, it should be mentioned also that while ASEAN has indeed accomplished much in the last 50 years, there is still much remains to be desired.

ASEAN needs to ensure that its accomplishments are durable and sustainable for the benefit of its people. ASEAN also needs to broaden its engagement with a whole-of-society approach to ensure that its efforts have positive impacts on all stakeholders, thus making them not only beneficiaries of but also contributors to genuine democracy and fundamental freedoms in a people-centered ASEAN Community.

Thank you.



MINISTERIAL PANEL II

CHAIRED BY

BY

H.E. DR. N. HASSAN WIRAJUDA

**MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

2001 – 2009



STATEMENT BY

H.E. HARRY LAURENT RAHAJASON

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND
RELATIONS WITH INSTITUTIONS
OF MADAGASCAR

Excellences,
Mesdames et Messieurs,
Honorables assistance,

Comme c'est la diversité qui nous unie en ce moment, vous voudriez bien, pour ainsi dire, de m'exprimer en français dans ma contribution actuelle étant donné que non seulement nous sommes un pays francophone et encore et surtout pour mettre en honneur ce concepte de la diversité face à la démocratie.

Avant d'apporter mon humble contribution, pour enrichir les débats actuels face au thème adopter, je voudrais esquisser un tout petit peu les derniers cours des évènements dans mon pays pour nous permettre, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, Honorables assistance, de savoir la position de Madagascar par rapport à l'exercice démocratique, par rapport à la gouvernance de la démocratie de par le monde.

Comme le pouvoir actuellement à Madagascar a été élu par la voie des urnes, c'est d'ailleurs d'une manière démocratique l'année dernière, donc, comme la liberté d'expression, la liberté d'opinion, la liberté de presse constituent la vie principale de la démocratie. L'année dernière le Madagascar a pris le soin d'adopter, par le soin de son gouvernement, une loi mettant en exercice c'est-à-dire que la presse s'il y a des infractions commis par les acteurs de la presse il n'y aura plus de peine d'emprisonnement. Une grande avancée, pour ainsi dire donc, pour se mettre au standard des pays dites de grandes nations démocratiques. Néanmoins, comme tous pays tous peuple a sa propre culture, calquer systématiquement ou imposer systématiquement un concept ou un système démocratique d'un pays dit accusant une avancée exceptionnelle en matière d'exercice démocratique n'est pas toujours approprié pour le monde.

Étant donné que comme a évoqué l'actuel thème de notre forum, la diversité devrait être pris en compte dans l'exercice de la démocratie pour que justement ces libertés fondamentales initié par la démocratie n'aient pas fait fragmenter la nation ou bien le peuple concerné. Pour apporter des solutions à ce problématique spécifique pour chaque pays, Madagascar estime que la participation active du grand public dans l'exercice de la démocratie, et par ricochet donc la prise en compte par les pouvoirs en place, par les politiques, de cette participation active du grand public dans l'exercice de la démocratie

tout en tenant compte de la culture de chaque pays, de chaque nation, de chaque peuple pourrait apporter une contribution considérable afin que cette démocratie n'est pas divisée, le peuple en question n'ait pas divisé la nation en question parce que l'exercice de la démocratie appelle donc une vigilance exceptionnelle de la part des uns des autres notamment de la part des politiques qui, comme tout le monde le sait, ne pensent que réellement et principalement pour leur propres intérêts notamment pour les intérêts de leur parti au lieu de s'attacher, au lieu de s'incliner sur l'intérêt général.

Donc, pour résumer, la participation active du grand public dans l'exercice de la démocratie en tenant compte notamment de la diversité pourrait en bien contribuer à une gouvernance démocratique plutôt saine et approprié dans un pays notamment de l'Asie, du Pacifique, ou autre, que celle de ce que celui dit de la grande nation démocratique.

Merci Mesdames et Messieurs, Honorables assistance.



STATEMENT BY

HON. RIMBINK PATO

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Honourable Leaders,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed my honour and privilege, that on behalf of the People and Government of Papua New Guinea, I bring you the warmest greetings and pledge our support to you as you preside over the Tenth Session of the Bali Democracy Forum.

We would like to reiterate our support for the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, for hosting such forum which creates an avenue for all invited countries to continue in sharing the lessons learnt and best practices in managing diversity within democratic societies.

Excellencies,

When God distributed the peoples of the world everywhere, He put Papua New Guinea, a small country of 8.5 million people, wedged in between the South Pacific and the South East Asia. It has been a privilege which has allowed us to appreciate the peaceful and colourful people of the Pacific as well as the dynamic nations of South East Asia.

We may not be a large country or a country of economic or military power, but in our own way and from our own standpoint, we have a right to contribute to the world among other nations to collectively approach issues and problems and to 'speak out' whether in support or in disagreement.

Very recently, we celebrated the 42nd Anniversary of our independence on the 16th of September 2017. But an important achievement for us was the fact that by the grace of God, we have had an unbroken constitutional democracy for all those 42 years.

I am mentioning this because Papua New Guinea is contributing to democracy in the world and that through a democratic form of Government, a nation of over 800 languages and diverse people can find a way towards harmony and political acceptance of each other.

We are proud of this achievement but we are also mindful of the many critical challenges which lie ahead of us as we develop and progress. Many of these challenges that no individual country whether large or small can handle on its own.

Excellencies,

The Bali Democracy Forum therefore must continue to provide the global forum for all member States, big and small, both powerful and weak to come together to address the many global issues and challenges we face collectively as a human family in addressing democratic values in our societies.

Excellencies,

The PNG Government is increasingly asserting a greater leadership role within the region and internationally. This includes providing financial support to Pacific nations, playing a role in regional asylum-seeker resettlement and hosting significant regional and international events including APEC Leaders' Summit in 2018.

Excellencies,

The PNG Government has identified law and order, combating corruption and reducing violence against women as national development priorities. Our new National Security Policy (2014) recognizes that human development and national security are linked. It argues for more resources for security agencies and better coordination between them to enable PNG to capitalize on its natural wealth.

PNG's Vision 2050, Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 and Medium Term Development Plan 2011-2015 all prioritize law and order, Education, Health Infrastructure Development and Economic Development. They identify reducing crime and social unrest, high literacy rate, better healthcare and fair distribution of wealth as leading to a better quality of life for PNG citizens, by boosting economic activity and service delivery.

Excellencies,

To conclude, despite Papua New Guinea's abundant natural resources endowment and being the largest economy amongst the Pacific Island Countries, PNG is a country with many development challenges. However, we stand committed to work together with the international community in promoting democracy at the global and regional settings with valuable best practices in managing diversity within our democratic society.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

HON. LOPAO'O NATANIELU MU'A

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES OF
SAMOA

For those of you who don't know where Samoa is, it is at 2.800 km north from Oakland and that's where you'll find two or three dots on the map that is Samoa, the Independent State of Samoa. To why I said that is because quite a lot of people ask me this morning where. When I was introduced to them they looked very blank and I can tell they're thinking "where is Samoa?" So I'm telling you now, Samoa is north of New Zealand, 2.800 km from Oakland.

Before I start on my presentation, I would like to thank the host nation, Indonesia, for the wonderful hospitality from transportation, hotel accommodation, reservations and everything else. I can't thank you enough on behalf of my delegations, thank you for putting all the work where on this conference and meeting will be held with tremendous effort. Thank you very much for your hospitality, God bless.

I am showing you, why my presentation is very simple is 'democracy working?' the answer is like we had this morning – "no, it's not working for some" and "yes, it's working for some". But realistically "what is democracy" because we are being told this morning about the complex issues surrounding democracy and what is associated with democracy but in simple terms, democracy is the government of the people, while the people is for the people and it's very simple. And if all the efforts, of course is also by the people in the rule of law that is added in the end as well. No matter what we do, looking at all the complicated issues I think we need to focus in order to understand what democracy is really all about. And I wanted to go back to simplicity, in my view I think for our government and that is what we have been working on as well.

We are a country of 200.000 people and our GDP is nowhere, it is like a dot in the ocean but comparing to the rest, but we try to do the best for our people who elect us and make them happy by giving them schools, giving them roads, giving them the infrastructure development that they need and giving them power supplies. Sometimes access borrowing, because that is what our economy can afford and that is all we can do. But, by making sure we operate on the very principle of democracy that we were told and learned, we manage to come this far and our government, the party (the human rights protection party) has been in business and power for the last 30 years. Now there has been some writing acclaims it but when you consider, as I said, that we are very small country and where we are now with the very small resources we have, we are

trying the best we can in order to do what the elected people are supposed to do. We are resources struck country that the fact a live, but we try to do the best we can to bring peace, harmony and prosperity to our people by following simply of what we are supposed to do.

All other things that we had been hearing about is boring. I think that the number one objective is to think who we are elected and what are we doing in the first place and what are we supposed to be doing. That is our aim and mission as a government, although there are some failures and we admitted that but in overall we get criticized for that kind of thing because in public spectrum you make some kind of mistake you can get crucified for it. But the fact that we had been in power for 30 years through democratic elections it is actually speaks for itself. We try to do the best for our people, we give them the rights, but as we hear this morning, there is no one solution fits all. There are things that we cannot do because we are restricted by our believes, by our cultures and Samoa is a country with a very proud culture and we also have Christianity as well. And those things actually help us achieve what we achieve so far without war and fighting like the evil that happening in some other places, but in my view and I also heard this morning, democracy is charity and it begins at home and I like that. When I will go back and take that, there is democracy at home and I think we need to start at home. Before you change the village or change the country, you have to start first at your home. I think it works wonders because we do not think about it very much and since it occurred to me this morning that it actually works.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Without prolonging my minutes, that is my statement and I thank you all the opportunity to speak.

Have a nice day and God bless,

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

HON. VASANTHA SENANAYAKE, M.P.

STATE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
SRI LANKA

Your Excellency, Madame Retno L.P. Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia,

Excellencies and Distinguished Delegates,

Let me at the outset, congratulate Your Excellency for your astute leadership and for the excellent arrangements made for the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum. I take this opportunity to thank the Government of Indonesia for the warm hospitality extended to me and my delegation.

The Bali Democracy Forum has prompted global efforts in building a progressive democratic architecture, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Sri Lanka values this distinctive opportunity for deeper engagement with participants and share views on different facets of democracy. The 10th Bali Democracy Forum marks a significant milestone as it focuses on the theme of “Does Democracy Deliver?”.

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Please allow me to brief you on the evolution of democracy in modern Sri Lanka. The path to freedom from colonial rule was laid through constitutional and institutional reforms. As a result, the Donoughmore reforms in 1931 was crucial for Sri Lanka to have representation to a Constitutional Council through Universal Adult Franchise. That provided opportunities for even women to exercise voting rights and Sri Lanka became one of the few countries in the world to use universal adult franchise. I am happy to state that Sri Lanka from 1931 up to date has held several general elections, presidential elections and many local council elections to elect representatives and national leaders. At most elections, the Sri Lankan voter both male and female have shown great enthusiasm to cast their votes to strengthen the electoral process.

As we gained independence, we inherited the Westminster system. Consequent to constitutional reforms, the name of the legislature changed several times as the Legislative Council (1833-1931 with 49 members), the State Council (1931-1947 with 61 members), the House of Representatives (1947-1972 with 101 members and 157 after 1960), the National State

Assembly (1972-1978 with 168 members) and the Parliament (1978 up-to-date with 225 members). The Tenth BDF is significant to Sri Lanka as the Unity Government of Sri Lanka is presently taking number of measures to reinforce democracy. The government addresses the diversity, security, equality and social justice of our people under the theme of good governance following the victory of January 2015 Presidential Election and the August 2015 Parliamentary Elections. As soon as the Unity Government was established, freedom of expression and media freedom which are two essential pillars of democracy, among others were restored.

We firmly believe that through a new constitution, the functions of the existing democracy could be strengthened. Therefore, the Parliament is presently sitting as a Constitutional Assembly and the draft Interim Report of the Steering Committee for constitutional reforms was tabled in the Constitutional Assembly on 21 September 2017. Sri Lanka also enacted progressive acts such as Rights to Information Act in June 2016, and the Office of Missing Persons Act. The 19th amendment restored many components of the 17th Amendment allowing the Constitutional Council to set up the Independent Commissions. These are essential features of progressive democracy.

The National Unity Government of Sri Lanka under the leadership of President Maithripala Sirisena and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe is firmly committed in its resolve to strengthen, uphold, promote and protect equity and social justice. The Unity Government has resolved to achieving reconciliation, ensuring durable peace and non-recurrence of violence, promotion and protection of human rights, ending impunity and upholding the rule of law, and strengthening good governance and democracy and equitable and inclusive developments.

Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

For a functional liberal democracy, space for recognition, inclusion and accommodation of social diversity, supported by functioning democratic institutions is a sine-qua non. Sri Lanka is a multi-religious, multi-lingual and multi-cultural nation. The pluralistic and diverse cultures and traditions of Sri

Lanka are the strength of the unity of our people. We stand for unity in diversity.

Sri Lanka believes that all stake holders should develop mechanisms to sustain security and equality as an essential component of our democracy. After the end of the war in May 2009, I am happy to state that there have not been signs of recurrence of violence, and peace and security is ensured. However, Sri Lanka has to address food security, cyber security and social security. Our democratic institutions and authorities of law enforcement are totally committed to addressing these issues.

The 10th BDF has given us an opportunity to discuss and to review the challenges democracy in delivering equity and social justice which, among others, go to show and how democratic governance could solve the problem of diversity and security. We unreservedly support the BDF process and reaffirm our commitment and desire to strengthen our participation.

I thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. SOEWARTO MOESTADJA

MINISTER OF LABOUR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME

Your Excellency, Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia,
Your Excellency, Retno Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
Indonesia,
Excellencies,
Head of Delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to have been given this opportunity to address you at this 10th Democracy Forum. I would like to express my profound gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to me and my delegation.

This Forum has been instrumental in further building a progressive democratic architecture which is an important pillar for governance, the rule of law and the achievement of sustainable development for our people and regions.

Therefore, today we should contemplate this Forum as celebration in a manner that leads to raising public awareness of democracy in the Asia-Pacific region and well-beyond.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We applaud the initiative of Qatar to introduce to the international community, through the United Nations General Assembly, a special day to celebrate the International Day of Democracy each year on September 15th.

The General Assembly resolution rightly notes that “while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy” and that “democracy does not belong to any country or region”. Democracy is not a privilege of the western countries anymore but a global trend.

Nevertheless, there seems to be a growing divide between people and many emerging democracies are beginning to show signs of backsliding.

The idea of liberal democracy is being challenged. Democracy is inextricably associated with human rights, the rule of law, good governance and anti-

corruption. Democracy is more than civil and political rights, it is also about economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. Due to historical circumstances, differences in cultures, and the stage of development, democracy is practiced in diverse forms around the world.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

So this brings me now to theme of this Forum: “Does Democracy Deliver?”

The first article of the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname states that “Suriname is a democratic State based on the sovereignty of the people and on respect for and the guarantee of fundamental rights and liberties.”

It is noteworthy that Suriname has always experienced peaceful election and the subsequent peaceful transfer of power. As a member of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) we have contributed as an independent election observer by protecting democratic institutions as a national and regional commitment.

Democracy, both at a national and international level, can only be achieved by putting democratic values in practice. A better understanding of democracy and translating what has been learned into skills in social and political interactions, requires dialogue and responsible policy-making.

To build democracy globally, leaders must put short-term self-interest aside, and work together to achieve the stability and security that people who voted for them rightly expect-to work for peace and development.

In conclusion, let me emphasize to stress that democracy can never be taken for granted. It is not something that simply is, or can be adopted by law or statute.

I am convinced that this Forum can provide a valuable platform to learn from each other’s experiences and to reflect on the values and meaning of democracy.

Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Suriname is determined to fully implement the fundamental rights to full economic, political, democracy can only thrive in an environment, where the basic needs of the population are fulfilled.

I wish all the success to this Forum and reiterate my country's determination to contribute to its work.

Thank you.



GENERAL DEBATE

CHAIRED BY

BY

H.E. A.M. FACHIR

**VICE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**



STATEMENT BY

MRS. ASILA WARDAK

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UN AND
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
AFGHANISTAN

Excellency,
Honorable Heads of States,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to join you all to the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum, in beautiful city of Banten – Republic of Indonesia, which is the pride of all Asia. I extend my sincere appreciation to the brotherly government and people of Indonesia for holding this historic event and for their warm hospitality.

The Bali Democracy Forum, since its inception in December 2008, become a premier venue for countries in the region to share constructive views, ideas and lessons of democracy and has proven to be an effective process in fostering cooperation to advance and consolidate democratic values in our continent.

Indonesia, a nation of rich cultural diversity, is the most appropriate venue for today's forum. Indonesia successfully overcame the various challenges in its history and has achieved stability, national unity, prosperity and democratic values in its political system.

Mr. Chairman,

Today we are all witnessing the global movement toward democracy. This is the reality of 21st century, marked by the speedy growth of civil society, social media and public awareness which shows that opinions and aspirations of our people want to be heard and want to have a role in our democratic processes.

Democracy offers a process to make a progress in our government in a steady and patient manner, and to enable citizens to participate in the process with confidence and credibility of our institutions. Democracy needs a foundation of public participation in national decision making processes in order to ensure good governance, the rule of law, and effective and efficient administrative structure. In a democratic transition, citizens have to be assured social justice, sufficient services delivery, freedom of speech, and a fair society. Democracy should also promote peace, inclusiveness, development and progress. All citizens including women should be able to exercise their rights and be empowered to participate in meaningful ways in decision making processes.

Distinguished Colleagues,

The Bali forum advocates regional and international cooperation as key in over all efforts to consolidate democracy. We in Afghanistan, with the aim of building and win-win relationship with our immediate and extended neighbours, are promoting regional cooperation among the heart of Asian countries. In this context, the Istanbul Process presents a new and promising agenda for security, confidence building and cooperation across the region. We will spare no effort to build strong and lasting relationships with our neighbours, near and extended, which will serve the cause of a democratic relationship in our region.

Mr. Chairman,

Afghans acknowledge better than anyone, the benefits of democracy. Whereas a decade ago Afghans were subject to a brutal group that ruled other tyranny of poverty, ignorance and backwardness, Afghanistan's transition to democracy since then has become a testament to the benefits of multilateral cooperation and international solidarity. Just over a decade ago, many countries from across the world joined the Afghan people in our struggle for peace and against the forces of terrorism

We have created an environment in which Afghans enjoyed more basic rights than ever before, and our people are making a contribution to the state building process. Our liberal media policy has promoted a vibrant civil society, enabling us to have more than 71 radio stations, dozens of independent TV stations, and more than five hundred print publications.

Afghan women have regained their place as proactive members of society in high level political, social and economic spheres. We brought back a civil service, over saw an economic recovery, and build up the capacity of our institutions.

Mr. Chairman,

To secure the gains, we have made peace and security an essential pre conditions for democracy to take hold and continue to flourish. For

Afghanistan, despite the joined efforts by the Afghan Government and international community over the past 16 years, many challenges remain. Our achievements in democracy, institution building and improving the lives of the Afghan people have not come about easily, and the troop aspirations of our people for peaceful prosperous lives or yet to be fully realized.

Among the most difficult challenge we face in our effort to institutionalized democracy in Afghanistan is the problem of terrorism and extremism, which continue to harm and endanger the lives of the Afghan people. As the worlds fight against terrorism continues on abated, the Afghan people continue to pay biggest price any nation has paid.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Asia, as the world's most populous continent, with a rich and diverse society, huge market opportunities, a dynamic middle class, enormous natural resources, and which is seeing many advances toward democracy, has the potential to play a strong role to shape the future of global governance for global prosperity. It is time for us to come together and use this Bali Democracy Forum as a platform to demonstrate our commitments to overcome our challenges for the cause of peace, stability and prosperity in our region and around the globe. Afghanistan, as a centre of the heart of Asia between central and South Asia, and the Middle East, is strongly committed to the objectives of Bali Democracy Forum to share its experiences and learn from the evolving democratic processes in Asia.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. RICARDO LUIS BOCALANDRO

AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA TO THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much

We are indeed grateful and recognized Indonesia for this initiative, let me please assure you'd be used of Argentina on democracy. Elections are obviously at the core of any democratic political system based on the commitment to grant to the people the right to directly choose its government, thus respecting its legitimate will.

Quality of election must be free, transparent and periodical, but a genuine democratic system goes far beyond an open pluralistic democracy must secure their popular participation in the governmental activities. Democracy is, therefore, a multidimensional political exercise in socially composed of the activities and rights to be promoted, protected, strengthened, and provided permanently by the state to the people, and to be demanded by the people to the state through popular participation and accountability.

Genuine democracy embossed to a multidimensional transparent and dynamic exercise of all political rights, it is based upon the unconditional respect of the separation of power, the rule of law, the institution, and the human rights. It includes the full respect of the freedoms of peaceful meeting of expression of the press and the access to social media without exclusions and constraints, secured freedom of speech and the widest possible access to information constitute a prominent objective of democracy that must guarantee access to independent fully accessible and transparent sources of information. Citizens must enjoy the right to form independent political organization and to become the members.

Democracy demands good governance ability which is inherently linked to the combat of corruption. The private sectors and the civil society play a core role in the control of the accountability of government. Two issues in particular remain essential to us, first, the direct and effective participation of the population in the control of governmental activity, and second, the opening of the political system to the full participation of the youth. All of which will greatly foster the accountability, efficiency and transparency. Argentina is strongly committed to the consolidation of democratic processes, this is certainly linked to the promotion and protection of human rights without discrimination which constitute one of the most fundamental states policies of

Argentina. Public security must be addressed by highly professionalized security forces walking within the rule of law closely with independent courts. Combating injustice and poverty is essential to building a democratic society.

The objective to attain zero poverty within the concepts of agenda 2030 lies at the core of the essential compromises of Argentina. Zero poverty will require large of national educational understanding to guarantee quality education for all, as well as secure access to employment and finishing with labor informality.

Agenda 2030 places welfare of the citizens at the core of state activity, shaming and finishing with hunger, attaining a healthy life, women empowerment, gender equality, access to clean water and energy, sustainable economic growth, controlling climate change, and granting full access to courts. There would be no strong democracy without the perspective of these objectives since they essentially represent the values and principles of democracy as it records by the democratic of inter-American charter by the organization of American states, there is special interdependence between democracy, internal development and human rights.

Essentially, democracy is the legitimate way to consolidate fair, equitable, inclusive and coherent public policies, as today it is not possible to escape the responsibility of states that arises from governmental activity. Peoples, how I really acquired the right to live in democracy.

In conclusion, democracy does indeed deliver since it provides the framework to hear all voice of the society representative institutions and the channel to respond to those voices by obtain debated and legitimate public policies that duly taken to account the diversity that always exist within the society. Nothing is ever perfect but by permanently evolving and constantly trending towards the model, there is no better system to respect the free will of the people and to provide their demands.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

Dr. BRADLEY AMSTRONG

DEPUTY HEAD OF MISSION (ACTING)
OF AUSTRALIA

*Yang mulia, Bapak Fahir
Bapak-bapak, ibu-ibu yang terhormat,
Salam sejahtera bagi kita semua
Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,*

The Australian government commends the government of Indonesia, and the Indonesian institute for peace and democracy in organizing this Tenth Bali Democracy Forum and for providing a forum for productive decade of dialogue. Like Indonesia, Australia takes pride in its rich and diverse culture since 1945, more than 7,5 million migrants have moved to Australia. Today, 50% of Australia's population where either born overseas or have a parent who's born overseas. Through strong democratic institutions, this diversity is our strength. Australia continues to flourish as a diverse, secured, and prosperous nation. This success is derived from a commitment to democratic values, respect for the freedom and dignity of the individual, a commitment to the rule of law, accountability and transparency, and mutual respect and tolerance. As an indication of our mutual respect and tolerance, I am very pleased to announce that today Australia's parliament passed same sex marriage legislation.

Commitment to democratic values also holds us in good state as we address the threat post by violent extremism. Australia works closely with Indonesia and other global partners to support strong, cohesive and tolerant societies. As we ensure a secure environment, Australia continues to build a shared identity, Australia is diverse but we're united in our design to build a prosperity and happiness.

Excellencies, as we reflect on a decade of engagement with the Bali Democracy Forum, we reminded of the ongoing commitment to democratic values and the lessons we continue to learn from each other, so that democracy continues to deliver.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. DR. TAMERLAND GARAYEV

AMBASSADOR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Your Excellency Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to start by thanking the Government of Indonesia and its people for such warm welcome, and express on behalf of the Government of Azerbaijan our sincere congratulations for organizing this tenth anniversary Bali Democracy Forum.

A year ago, Azerbaijan celebrated the 25th anniversary of its state independence. Azerbaijan is an ancient civilization, yet a young democracy. Since restoring its independence, Azerbaijan has been building a free, democratic and secular society in which everyone on its soil can fully and equally enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of racial, religious or ethnic background. We regard the protection and promotion of human rights as a matter of priority in our internal and foreign policy agenda.

Everyone gathered at this Forum would agree that democracy is an ongoing process, which is constantly generating further room for progress of political institutions, development of human rights protection mechanisms, spreading out of the principles of good governance, as well as extension of social and economic rights. Yet, pace of moving on the path of democracy depends on numerous conditions and challenges that each nation may face. In this regard, the greatest challenge for Azerbaijan since its independence has been Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, caused by territorial claims of Armenia, which has resulted in the illegal occupation of almost one fifth of the internationally recognized territory of Azerbaijan. By violating basic conventional human rights, Armenia carried out policy of ethnic cleansing against one million of Azerbaijanis living in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Despite this tremendous challenge, the Azerbaijani Government has strived to create all favourable conditions for citizens of Azerbaijan to fully enjoy their democratic rights and freedoms. In this regard, Azerbaijan is strongly convinced that economic, financial and social stability represents bedrock for all kind of meaningful democratic actions that may improve the well-being of the population. As a result of respective successful economic reforms and policies,

currently the macroeconomic situation is stable in Azerbaijan and unemployment is at the level of 5-6 percent.

Such environment has allowed the Government of Azerbaijan to further expand the principles of good governance across the public administration. In particular, the establishment of a new public agency, called “ASAN” Service, which means “Easy Service” in 2012 has completely overhauled the way that public service was rendered to the Azerbaijani population. It has tremendously improved and facilitated daily interaction between the public agencies and population. Due to all innovations and improvements brought about by ASAN Service, it was awarded with the United Nations Public Service Award 2015 for the exemplary public service provision. This sheer fact should be seen as a clear example of successful implementation of democratic commitments in Azerbaijan. Another distinctive achievement was the adoption of Law on Public Participation in 2014, which provides for stimulating civil society development and its broader participation in public administration and legislative activities.

The Government of Azerbaijan is determined to continue democratic reforms in the country, and remains ready to share its experience, especially when it comes to successful results achieved through activities of its ASAN Service.

In conclusion, let me wish all success to this Forum and stress once again my country’s determination to contribute to and support its work in coming years.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. RAZEE MOHAMMAD FAKHRUL

HONOURABLE MEMBER OF THE
BANGLADESH PARLIAMENT

Honorable ministers

Distinguished guests

Delegates

Excellencies

Ladies and gentlemen

Assalamualaikum, good evening and selamat sore

I feel deeply honored and delighted to be a part of this August gathering. I express my heartfelt gratitude to the government of Indonesia for arranging this forum. The Bali Democracy Forum has successfully completed a decade and established itself as a comprehensive and open inter-governmental forum on the development of democracy in Asia Pacific region. It has become a strong platform promoting political development through dialogue and mutual cooperation amongst nations.

This topic, does democracy deliver is very pertinent as we observe most of the countries in our region and beyond have embraced democracy as the chosen path for development. Excellencies, in this grand gathering I would like to recall the people and parliament and development model that our honorable prime ministers, Sheikh Hasina, presented on the sixty sixth session of the United Nations general assembly in 2011. The model emphasizes sustain democracy as the fundamental instrument for development.

In the same year as the co-chair of 4th Bali Democracy Forum. She stated that only democracy and freedom can embark people, ensure progress, development and social justice. These beliefs are deeply rooted in here other struggles for democracy in Bangladesh. The path to democracy in Bangladesh has been fraud with challenges; currently we are getting the evident of our faith in democracy under the able leadership of honorable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina. Bangladesh has achieved most of the millennium development goals well ahead of time we are committed to implement the SDGs, for that our government has adapted a whole of the society approach. We have already achieved the lower-middle income status in 2015 and the SDGs complement our vision to transform Bangladesh into a middle-income nation by 2021 and a developed one by 2041.

Bangladesh has also made a remarkable progress at the socio-economic sector, significant advancements have been achieved in the field of maternal and child health, compulsory primary education, women empowerment and public health care system. The social safety net program has been introduced for the poor, vulnerable and the disadvantage people. In line with our concept, digital Bangladesh policy, digital nation in all spheres of the government activities have been enhanced to promote transparency and accountability. Therefore, along with higher per capita income, Bangladesh is implementing a development plan where citizens will have higher standard of living, better education, better social justice, more equitable socio-economic environment and the sustainability of development will be ensured.

As I stand here today, I take distinct pride in the fact that all those values that make a democracy work are very much in place in Bangladesh. As we all are aware, we are currently hosting over a million people of Rakhine state in Bangladesh since 25th August 2017. We are providing them with shelter and other basic necessities with the help of the international community. It is because of democratic values, respect of human rights nurtured in our society that prompted the government to make this call and support out of humanitarian consideration. We welcome the move of the democratic government of Myanmar to sign an agreement for the return with Bangladesh.

Finally, let me once again thank you for taking this initiative and providing this platform to us to share our thoughts and best practices on how democracy delivers in the society. We hope this forum will continue to engage us with timely agenda and faster cooperation among countries in the region beyond to pursue our collective interest for transforming our world where no one is left behind.

Thank you, honorable chair and *Terima Kasih*.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. HOR NAMBORA

AMBASSADOR OF CAMBODIA
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Mr. Chairman
Distinguished delegates
Ladies and gentlemen

I just want to say on behalf of my government, a deep appreciation and admiration as well, for the very successful arrangement of meeting on event of Bali Democracy forum. So, my congratulations go to all the team of your leadership and all the staff organizing this forum.

I would like to say on the positive note that I have already humble myself to be able to articulate this intimation thought on the does democracy deliver. It should not be debatable that the democracy as political system or governance lifts to stability, development and peace. Mr. Chairman, flashing back to ASEAN Community after twenty years of the existence, I can say that we are guided by its principles, democratic principles, as formulated by inner ASEAN shelter underlining thematic issues concerning human right, good governance, fundamental freedom and the root of law.

So, needless to say that it is a pressing concern over the stagnant process of democratization in the Southeast Asian region despite the fact that in some of these countries the footprints of democracy were advanced after the colonization. For the ASEAN region, democracy can deliver, yes, I meet the issue of diversity, security, equity and social justice which I state in the foreign paper, concept paper, as engulf by tentacle of poverty.

My suggest intimation for long-term sustainable democracy is to manage, how to manage equally the bench-back that would be able to define a common ASEAN meaning for democracy are based on diverse political value concerning a governance system but a democratic concept visioning about a rule-based people oriented and people centered ASEAN which would be inhibit a regency process of democratization in each of the ten members states. As we have seen on the three pillars of the ASEAN community already framed, the issues of the security through the ASEAN Political Security Community of Equity through the ASEAN Economic Community of Social Justice to the ASEAN Social-Cultural Community and of diversity through interfacing of the three communities.

So, to conclude the pain and gain of democracy in which the sovereign people, it puts first is tonic, becoming even hazardous when new generation imagine to catapult political power may not embed with democratic values because of a wrong conception of democracy and that could be confronted with a huge challenge for the capacity to accept a launch democratic default to manage diversity, security and social justice.

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman



STATEMENT BY

H.E. LU SHUMIN

PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
OF CHINA

Your Excellency Retno Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad, on behalf and as Special Representative of Chinese Foreign Minister, to attend the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum. This year marks the tenth series of the event, which has become an important platform for countries of Asia Pacific region and around the world to exchange experience in democracy building and state governance, and it has produced positive impact in this region and beyond. I have attended the Forum since 2012 and witnessed the growth of the ever influential event. Here, I would like to congratulate the Forum for all the accomplishments it has made in the past decade.

Democracy is the common pursuit of people around the world. The theme of this year's Forum is "Does Democracy Deliver?", which is pragmatic and to the point. It corresponds to the appeal of countries around the world for a hastened political transformation and a response to various risks and challenges, in trends of economic globalization, global multi-polarity, IT application, and cultural diversity. Democracy can be in different forms. Nevertheless, good and effective democracy should be able to win full support of the people, make their lives better and promote development of the country. China is practicing a socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics. It has the following prominent features.

First, a socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics follows people's choice. China's democracy keeps firmly to the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which is the result of a long exploration of the most suitable path by Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Facts have proved that socialism with Chinese characteristics is in line with China's national conditions. It fully meets Chinese people's interests and has won extensive support from all walks of life in China. The successfully convened 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that Chinese socialism had crossed the threshold into a new era. We are going to remain true to our original aspiration and keep our mission firmly in mind to secure a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and strive for socialist modernization and national rejuvenation.

Secondly, a socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics sticks to the philosophy of people-centred development and continuous improvement of people's well-being. The Communist Party of China has always adhered to the commitment to serving the public good. The aspirations of the people to live a better life have always been the focus of the Party's efforts. In the new era, we are going to properly address the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life, so as to build a democracy of higher standard and quality.

Thirdly, a socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics promotes the socialist consultative democracy to ensure sound decision making. People right in exercising democracy should not be limited to casting votes. People should also be broadly, continuously and intensively involved in the political life of the country. Therefore, we have established the extensive and multilevel consultative democracy to ensure people's rights of participation and discussion in political activities. The party and the government have always carried out extensive consultation among communities and individuals when making major decisions.

Fourthly, a socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics ensures effective exercise of people's democratic rights by advancing law-based governance in all fields. The law is the backbone of state governance. We have continuously improved the legislation according to social development. No organization or individual has the power to overstep the Constitution or the law. Only in the way, we can give full expression to the will of the people, protect their rights and interests and spark their creativity.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Asia is one of the regions in the world that have the most development potential and is undergoing profound political, economic and social transformation. The success or failure of democratic practice of Asia will not only influence the future of Asia, but also have demonstrative effects on other regions. Here, I would like to make some proposals for building a democracy that delivers in Asia.

First, we should actively probe and seek a proper and effective democratic institution in light of specific national conditions. Asian countries are highly diversified. We must not simply copy other countries' experience and practice. We can only build a democracy suitable for ourselves based on our own realities.

Secondly, we should adhere to an inclusive development to strengthen the foundation of democracy. The level of democracy that can be reached relies on the development of social productivity. Development is the master key for solving problems faced by Asian countries. We should promote development, while taking into account efficiency and justice, to continuously improve people's living standards and strengthen people's sense of gain.

Thirdly, we should keep to openness and inclusiveness to guarantee people's democratic rights. While strengthening the rule of law, we should also attach importance to social harmony by advocating ethnic equality and religious freedom, and resolutely curb the growth and expansion of extremism.

Fourthly, we should jointly advance democracy building through exchanges and mutual learning. Asian countries share similar history, development stage and vision. We should learn from each other in state governance, jointly promote the democratization of international relations, maintain regional and world peace and achieve common prosperity.

Thank you for your attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. RASMUS ABILDGAARD KRISTENSEN

AMBASSADOR OF DENMARK
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Ministers,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen

I would like to start by congratulating Indonesia on the tenth anniversary of the Bali Democracy Forum.

Denmark pays considerable attention to the strengthening of human rights and the promotion of democracy, good governance and the rule of law on a global scale.

We are supporting democratic framework conditions with strong institutions that can supply well-functioning judicial systems, effective anti-corruption measures and protection of private property.

Such framework conditions are also decisive for the development of the private sector and for promoting economic freedom, long-term sustainable growth and development.

In essence, they are preconditions for ensuring that democracy delivers tangible benefits and real improvements to all citizens.

Viable and effective civil society organizations and independent and professional media are key ingredients in all democratic societies.

Unfortunately, the framework conditions for civil society are under pressure in a number of countries.

Denmark will monitor the conditions and space in which civil society operates and enter into a dialogue with governments which, as duty bearers, must ensure that the population is able to express freely their attitudes and opinions and participate in democratic processes.

Denmark will support and expand the role and capacity of civil society and promote advocacy by civil society actors in the developing countries. Denmark will also continue its direct engagement with civil society organization in partner countries through dialogue and cooperation.

The world's young people are our future. The world is home to the largest generation of young people ever, an estimated 1,8 billion people, of which more than three in four are living in developing countries.

Young people represent a huge resource and valuable democratic agents of change as entrepreneurs and as active citizens.

On the other hand, young people can also, if they are not given opportunities, if their resources are not brought into play and if they are not consulted, become a source of instability and conflict, and in the very worst case they may be susceptible to radicalization and extreme agendas.

Young people must be given the opportunity to enhance their participation and influence in society as involved, committed and equal actors with the ability and opportunity to take development into their own hands.

It is a matter of development of and with young people, not merely for young people.

In cooperation with organizations that work with young people, we will ensure that young people are increasingly involved in the future society.

To emphasize the importance attached by Denmark to young people in the development cooperation and global engagement, we have set ourselves an informal goal no. 18 for young people – in full respect for the existing Sustainable Development Goals.

Denmark has presented its candidature for a seat at the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2019-2021.

As a member of the Human Rights Council, we will work for a world in which democracy, human rights and the rule of law constitute the cornerstone of international and national structures of society.

We will work to make a difference for the Council – and for the people around the world whose human rights are threatened.

Finally, Denmark values the leadership of Indonesia in promoting democracy, tolerance and civic values in the region and beyond through collaborative action.

The Bali Democracy Forum and the Bali Civil Society and Media Forum are testament to this leadership.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. JEAN-CHARLES BERTHONNET

AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
ASEAN AND TIMOR LESTE

Honorable Ministers,
Fellow Ambassadors,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me start by conveying my deepest condolences to our Indonesian friends for the tragic loss of many lives due to the tropical cyclone which hit Java this week.

Let me also congratulate the Indonesian authorities for organizing this always stimulating Bali Democracy Forum.

A democracy is commonly defined as the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. In spite of always possible setbacks, democracy is still, according to the time-honoured saying by Winston Churchill, "*the worst form of government except for all others*". We indeed believe that all things being equal, a democratic state will likely be more successful in addressing and meeting the expectations of its people rather than a state of another nature, precisely because a democratic state is held accountable before the people in the interest of which it is supposed to govern.

Democracy is not limited to the right to vote. It is much more far-reaching. It also encompasses democratic access to education, equal access to economic opportunities, as well as regular and constructive interactions between public institutions and the civil society. Particularly, the rule of law is an integral component of effective, fair and democratic governance.

As French philosopher Montesquieu wrote in 1748 in his famous political treaty The Spirit of the Laws, "*When I come to a certain country, I do not assess whether there are good laws, but whether the laws which are in place are executed, because good laws exist everywhere*".

Even in the face of terrorism or endemic criminality, laws must be properly executed by the State. In November 2015, when my country was confronted to the gruesome terror attacks which took place in Paris, the French authorities stepped up domestic security while steadfastly respecting the basic freedoms guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights. The French Government recently decided to end the state of emergency established after

the November 2015 attacks. New legislative provisions are being adopted in order to provide for the measures necessary to protect our compatriots; but these measures are strictly defined, circumscribed and subject to increased control by judges.

To answer the question that is asked in this Forum: Yes, democracies can deliver, and indeed they should deliver, but we must acknowledge that democratic states are more and more frequently challenged by threats that could be lethal.

Globalization is seen as a challenge for democracies because those who feel hurt by it are tempted to embrace nationalism, protectionism, disengagement and even xenophobia. The people who advocate those sad ideologies in Europe have counterparts, in various forms, in the rest of the world.

While democracy is sometimes being accused of weakness as in the 1930s, let us not forget that democracy and openness, in Europe, as in Indonesia, can actually be a source of strength. Democracies have therefore a joint responsibility to elaborate an alternative, more convincing narrative underpinned by their fundamental ideals and values of humanism, diversity and solidarity.

One year ago, when France was facing presidential and legislative elections, many predicted the progressing of the so-called “populist wave”. In fact, this scenario has not materialized. The election of Emmanuel Macron as President of France in May 2017 and the subsequent legislative elections even came across as a good surprise including in the eyes of our Indonesian friends, some of whom doubted France’s capacity to resist this “wave”.

Since President Macron’s election, France has engaged a number of far-reaching reforms in the labour market, vocational training and financing of the economy, and it is hoped that these reforms will allow us to foster growth and create jobs.

The French authorities are also eager to advocate and promote common rules as well as coordinative instruments at European level in order to ensure convergence and stability. As announced by President Emmanuel Macron

during the speech which he delivered at the Sorbonne University in Paris in September this year, France intends to be the vanguard of a more ambitious, more active, more effective European integration, more in tune with the needs and concerns of European citizens. We must heed the message sent by voters in various EU member states, including UK, France, Germany; we cannot stay idle, on the defensive. We must act swiftly, energetically with all voluntary states, without distinction of their size or accession date.

Of course it is reassuring to see the so called “Macron Effect”, changing for the better the traditional image of France, but I am also fully aware of the “homework” that remains to be done, especially regarding the rolling back of public spending, which remains to be established at a sustainable level.

It is also our firm intention to promote a more multilateral governance of world affairs, particularly in the context of today’s globalized world. Perhaps the main challenge for democracies is to rebuild multilateralism, to give it a new impetus. France is determined to do her part by fully supporting the effective implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As announced by President Emmanuel Macron at the las UN General Assembly, France intends to earmark 0,55% of her national income to official development assistance within the next five years. We also still believe that the Paris Agreement of climate, reached in December 2015, stands as one of the stepping stones towards the renewed multilateralism that is so much needed nowadays. Let me in this respect pay tribute to Indonesia’s decision to stay on-board the Paris Agreement and to send three ministers to the One Planet Summit, due next week in Paris.

During his recent visit to Jakarta, former President Hollande mentioned the Indonesian model of interreligious tolerance as a “source of inspiration”. At the same time, we must recognize that both France and Indonesia face the threat of radicalism, of the assertiveness of xenophobia-tinted groups or ideologies, spreading dangerously through social networks.

But what is remarkable is that both countries are determined to fight against these disturbing evolutions, to repel attacks directed at our way of life, at the foundations of our democratic systems, by keeping on adhering to these very democratic values.

I consider an essential component of our bilateral relations this close interaction between our two countries to protect our shared values.

Thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

**H.E. MICHAEL FREIHERR
VON UNGERN-STERNBERG**

AMBASSADOR OF GERMANY
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
ASEAN AND TIMOR-LESTE

Mr. Chairman
Distinguished delegates

There are those who say democracy might be good for some countries, in particular, the most advanced and rich countries. For other countries, authoritarian systems work better delivering more effectively the good step populations most urgently need. However, even if no consensus exists on the best way to govern, we do have a common understanding of the result, the deliverables governments should strive for. In 2005, then 189 member states of the United Nation adopted, by consensus, the document on the fundamental global challenges and ways to address them. This decision was based on the report by secretary general, Kofi Annan that was called 'In Greater Freedom'.

He sets out three main objectives for government; these are to achieve freedom from fear. This addresses securities issues. Freedom from one, this addresses economic developmental and environmental issues. And finally, freedom to live in dignity, this addresses human rights and rule of law issues. Furthermore, the Annan report stresses that the three freedoms are interdependent, no security without development, no development without security, and neither of the two without human rights and rule of law.

Mr. Chairman, the question today is "Has the democratic system in all its different forms deliver best on these three goals or are there other better performing systems?" We believe the evidence overwhelmingly shows best results where democratic principles were respected, greater per-capita growth rates, less inequality, less violence, more individual freedoms. Of course, in every society, democracy has to take different shapes depending on history, culture, level of development that is uncontested. But policies to implement fundamental principles is what counts, freedom of speech, having a choice between different political options, separation of power, rule of law, respect of minorities, equal rights of every person are certainly among these essential principles.

Mr. Chairman, the conclusion Germany draws from this, in this foreign policy, is that we try to promote forces both within the government and in the private sector that stand for democratic principles. But, I admit, often that seems to be a trait off between stability and democracy, in particular, in countries emerging

from conflict; authoritarian leadership often seems the best option to solve pressing security issues. However, time, and again, we have witnessed that the authoritarian approach has not produce sustainable result. The statistics are shocking, majority of countries emerging from conflict relapse into crisis within ten years. The reason is very often that the new government is not inclusive enough and has not managed to gain the support the major stakeholders of society. Therefore, weak political systems, even in weak political systems, in period of crisis, when basic needs to preserve life like security and food, have greater priority; even then democratic principles have to be nurtured. Of course, we acknowledge that every society should find its own way. Democracy impulse from outside will never work.

Mr. Chairman, let me end by thanking Indonesian Foreign Ministry for hosting this debate. Having it here, in Indonesia strengthen the credibility of the debate on democracy.

Thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. MEHDI DANESH-YAZDI

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a distinct honour and pleasure to join all of you for the tenth session of the Bali Democracy Forum, even if not this year at Nusa Dua, its birthplace a decade ago. At the very outset, I would like to take the opportunity to extend our heartfelt appreciation to the fraternal People and Government of Indonesia for this innovative, proactive, and forward-looking intergovernmental initiative in the Asia-Pacific region. We can rest assured that the Forum can – and will – serve its original and intended aim of contributing to the promotion of democracy through reliance on the highly-cherished tradition of dialogue and sharing of experiences and best practices.

Mr. Chairman,

The experience and performance sheet of the Forum since its inception back in 2008 point to the relevance of the topical issues discussed at the various sessions, further corroborated by the outcome of the Forum's deliberations. That's enlightening and reassuring. The Forum is trekking along the right path. It is moving forward and continues to attract the earnest attention of the governments across the world, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. The topic this year – indeed captures the intrinsic claim of democracy and it speaks to the spirit and urgent demands of our turbulent times. In an age of continuing globalization, with all its various and multi-faceted manifestations, and the inevitable host of formidable threats and challenges, all societies, large and small, developed and developing, have to address and handle the issues of diversity, security, equity and social justice. These are neither new nor emerging concerns; they are among the perennial issues and imperatives societies and states have been grappling with in modern times. They continue to remain on every society's active agenda – now and I presume, in the future. The difference between the reality nowadays and that in the past lies, however, in the degree of complexity of the situation and the diversity of actors and stakeholders.

Even a cursory look at the range of threats and challenges these days facing our respective immediate regions pint to the daunting task ahead of us all. The rise

of violent extremism, intolerance, xenophobia, identity politics, and narrow and extremist cultural and ethnic nationalism have, among others, led to ugly manifestations of blind violence, bloody conflicts, and even protracted civil wars, with catastrophic consequences, including forced exodus of huge numbers hapless refugees, whether from the war-torn parts of the Middle East and North Africa or the tragic situation of the Rohingya community in Myanmar. Rise in Islamophobia in various parts of the world, especially in the West, is also among the unfortunate phenomenon of the difficult world we have been experiencing. The appearance and perpetuation of these negative phenomena, will all their heart-rendering consequences in terms of human suffering, make it clear that the international community, and its constituent parts, national societies, have failed to arrive at a working balance between various imperatives; be it managing diversity, ensuring security, achieving equity, or establishing social justice. And for us in the global South, development still remains the illusive overarching objective and simultaneously the biggest challenge.

Dear Colleagues,

The daunting challenge of development in our respective societies across the global south, and what its lack entails or lead to in terms of the range of other threats and challenges referred to earlier, brings me to this point. Democracy, not as an ideology nor as a product germane to any particular religious or cultural bedspring, is a practical, working mechanism for successful management of inevitable differences between and among diverse, and even conflicting, claims, forces, actors, and stakeholders. It is an evolving, dynamic process in each and every society, and it has a *sui generi* characteristic. In the final analysis, the democratic system in every society, while sharing general features with other societies and national experiences, inevitably has to take root, evolve, and mature within a particular – and if I may, a peculiar – national, social, and cultural environment. And this is exactly where we can learn from each other; exchange experiences, share best practices, and learn from lessons – inclusive of examples of both success and failure.

Let me also share with you, albeit in very broad brush, an overall reflection on our own national experience in Iran since early twentieth century. We have gone through two popular revolutions in the course of 11 years, the 1905-06

Constitutional Revolution and the 1979 Islamic Revolution; the former against traditional despotism and in search of constitutional governance, and the latter against dictatorial monarchy and in search of republican governance. Having gone through an ever-evolving process of social development and democratization in a very diverse society in various respects, in a strategically-situated rough and turbulent neighbourhood, we know fully well what it takes to succeed in striking a working balance between the imperatives of such intrinsically conflicting claims as managing diversity, security, equity, and social justice. We know in and out of it all, and the particular challenges we have had to address and deal with, and how. And the question of how, let me tell you, is not the proverbial 60-thousand-dollar question, but the 6-trillion-dollar question. And the glad tiding is that we are on the right course and moving forward, with rich experiences to share.

Mr. Chairman,

In conclusion, I wish to express, once again, on behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, our sincere gratitude and appreciation to you, *Mr. Chairman*, and through you, to the Government of Indonesia, for the successful organizing of this session and wish all of the distinguished participants utmost success in their deliberations. I am confident that the forward-looking approach of the Forum in addressing topical and urgent democracy-related issues of our times will help all of us in our collective enterprise.

Thank you very much for your kind attention and indulgence.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. MASAFUMI ISHII

AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Her Excellency, Ms. Retno, Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I pray from the bottom of my heart for those who have had to evacuate due to the Mount Agung eruptions that they would be able to return to their normal lives as soon as possible. In light of these difficulties, it is truly a blessing that we are able to hold the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum in Jakarta, and I would like to express my greatest respect for the leadership shown by Foreign Minister Retno and the efforts of everyone involved in Indonesia for making this Forum possible. I am honoured to be able to attend and speak at this tenth milestone meeting.

In recent years, the practice of democracy in several countries has attracted world attention. Specifically, in Europe, there was the national referendum on the United Kingdom's "withdrawal from the EU"; in the United States, it was the presidential election; and in Asia, there was the gubernatorial election in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, just to name a few examples. These great festivals of democracy have seen the spread of bitter clashes between voters, and concerns have been raised about the deepening social divisions. Some of these social divisions run along fault lines created by economic inequalities and interests, and others relate to identity, such as ethnicity, religion, and ideologies. Some believe that the latter in particular is breeding a climate of "intolerance" towards difference.

Furthermore, the growth of these trends seem to be fuelled by the transformations occurring in our contemporary societies that have been brought about by the rapid expansion of internet technology and social media, which have made it much easier to spread information across the world in a mere instant. During the elections and referendum in the aforementioned countries, we saw voters unite using social media and other forums, and target particular religious, ethnic or ideological groups by promulgating aggressive discourses or by staging demonstrations and repressive actions accompanied by mass mobilizations of their supporters. We saw these movements spread instantaneously throughout these countries and across the globe via social media. These sights, I am sure, are still fresh in all of our minds.

How we go about conceptualizing and evaluating this phenomenon is the major challenge that we now face. Does it mean that democracy has become dysfunctional in this new era? Or has democracy reached its limits? It may be that we need to observe the current trends a little while longer before the answer to those questions are revealed.

In all this, I believe that as long as we live in a world where national economies and communities are to develop steadily and the rights of each and every citizen is to be protected, we need to emphasize the importance of ensuring that the political choices made via democratic processes, which have been agreed upon, must be respected. It may be somewhat short-sighted of us to take the polarized views emerging out of these processes and summarily labelling them as being bad.

What then can we do as an international community in order to ensure that the political choices made via democratic processes, which have been agreed upon, are respected so that we can live in a world where national economies and communities develop steadily and the rights of each and every citizen are protected? First and foremost, if we consider the fact that every country faces a unique set of challenges, then it is important for each country to further build our track record in practicing democracy and learn from those experiences. For example, recently, under the leadership of President Joko Widodo, Indonesia has been working to strengthen the education of the five founding principles of the national ideology of “Pancasila” and the national motto of “Unity in Diversity”. We can all learn from Indonesia’s experience.

I believe that we can also share the experiences and best practices from each of our countries with the international community. The Bali Democracy Forum should not be seen merely as a place where we can loudly proclaim “democracy” as a slogan, but we should see it with renewed appreciation as a place where we can share the democratic experiences of each of our countries and learn from each other while we maintain our respect for each other.

In addition, we must never become complacent in our efforts to nurture tolerance towards those with differing opinions and values and to ensure stable development within each of our communities as well as in the context of international cooperation. This is because communities and unstable

communities have a higher likelihood of not respecting the choices made via democratic processes. In that sense, I believe that Indonesia's effort to promote the education of the national ideology of "Pancasila", which enshrines pluralism, is important.

Japan believes that respect for democracy and other basic values is essential for the peace and prosperity of the countries and the people in the region. It is Japan's sincere desire to continue to work with all of you into the future to establish and develop democracy in the region, as well as to contribute our best to the peace and prosperity of the region.



STATEMENT BY

MR. MUKHTAR TILEUBERDI

FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Your Excellency,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Ibu Retno L.P. Marsudi,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to express my appreciation to the Indonesian Government for hosting this important Forum and for the warm hospitality extended to us.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has been completing a gradual transition to a democratic law-governed state since early 90s after gaining its independence from the former Soviet Union. During the transition period, Kazakhstan underwent great changes making significant progress in the democratization of society.

Today, Kazakhstan's legislation culture guarantees political pluralism and a multiparty system. The country takes important initiatives towards the decentralization of the public administration system, introducing new technologies, such as a system of "electronic government", which will expand the availability of public services for citizens.

Kazakhstan made considerable efforts to create an independent judiciary. It supports human rights and the activities of non-governmental organizations. In 2002, the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights was established.

On 25 January 2017, during a special address to the nation, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev proposed a number of amendments to the Constitution. The main essence of the newly adopted reform is the redistribution of authority between different branches of government and democratization of the political system as a whole.

The Law "On Amendments and Changes to the Constitution of Kazakhstan" of March 10, 2017, represents the fourth reform of the last Kazakhstan's Constitution. More specifically, the objectives of the reform are: a more rigid and precise separation of powers between branches of government; strengthening the supervisory powers of the Parliament over the activities of the Government; improving the system of checks and balances, and the

stability of the political system. This implied several innovations, including strengthening the role of the Parliament; the transfer of some presidential powers to the Government and the Parliament; the new role of the President, and the modernization of the judicial system. Additionally, the reform introduced some changes related to local government and the procedure of amending the Constitution.

The reform increased the role of the Parliament in two main areas: the formation of government and the vote of no-confidence. The new provisions establish that the Government is now accountable in its activity to both the President and the Parliament. Moreover, the Government automatically resigns its powers to the lower chamber of Kazakhstan's Parliament *Majilis*, and not to the President as it was before the reform.

The new amendments maintain the individual ministerial responsibility, which means that members of the Government are accountable to the Chambers of the Parliament. The reform reduces some presidential powers in favour of the Government, including the approval and implementation of state programs. At the same time, the reform removes the President's power to instruct the Government to prepare draft laws and submit them to the *Majilis* of the Parliament as well as the right of the President to cancel or suspend the acts of the Government and the Prime Minister.

Thus, by redistributing political power through conducting constitutional reform the leadership of Kazakhstan aimed at strengthening of the democratic trends and intensifying of the democratic development in Kazakhstan.

Dear Participants of the Forum,

We are proud, too, of being a tolerant society where people of all backgrounds and religions are treated equally. Today, representatives of more than 100 ethnic groups and 18 confessions live in peace and harmony in Kazakhstan. President Nazarbayev in 2003 put forward an initiative to convene the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions in the capital city of Kazakhstan – Astana. The triennial congress significantly contributes to developing a dialogue among religions and cultures, deepening and strengthening mutual understanding and respect among different religious communities as well as to

developing the culture of tolerance and mutual respect not only on a domestic level but also on a global. In October 2018, we are planning to hold the 6th Congress on the theme “Religious Leaders for a Safe World”.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Democratization today is one of the main trends of global development. At the same time, the main issue on which discussions are held today in society is the issue of the pace of democratic reforms. World experience shows that economic reforms and political liberalization are interdependent and mutually conditioned processes. On the other hand, the market economy does not tolerate authoritarian-administrative pressure and requires a democratic system. This is a fundamental rule of free market competition and condition for further progress.

Kazakhstan is a supporter of stage-by-stage evolutionary liberalization, where intensive economic development determines the depth and sustainability of the democratization of the political system. Our main goal remains unchanged: it is the strengthening of the foundations of an open, democratic and lawful state, in which both the generally recognized democratic patterns and the traditions of our multinational and multi-confessional society are harmoniously combined.

It took the great democracies of the world centuries to develop. We are not going to become a fully developed democracy overnight. But we have proved that we can deliver on our big ambitions. Our road to democracy is irreversible, and we intend to provide economic and political opportunities for our citizens.

Thank you for your attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. CHO TAI-YOUNG

AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

His Excellency, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Fachir,
Excellencies and Honorable Delegates,

First of all, I would like to appreciate the Government of Indonesia for successfully organizing this Forum in spite of the unexpected volcano eruption in Bali. I believe the people and the Government of Indonesia can manage the risk and control the damages to its minimum level.

I would also like to congratulate the Government of Indonesia on the Tenth Anniversary of the Forum. Since its launch in 2008, the Bali Democracy Forum has been an important platform to share ideas on promoting democratic values in this region. Even though global context has changed since the Forum was launched a decade ago, it remains unchanged that democracy is a universal value. I hope this Forum continues to serve as a valuable vehicle to promote and protect democracy for years to come.

Distinguished Delegates,

Last winter, Korean citizens rallied under candlelight for months and demanded that the Government be held accountable for deepening inequity and injustice. In order to reflect citizens' aspiration for full-fledged democracy, the new administration, which embarked upon in May as a result of a so-called candlelight revolution, set the Grand National Vision as "A Nation of the People, a Just Republic of Korea." The Korean Government will continue its endeavour to ensure that democracy takes root in the lives of the people. Against this backdrop, I would like to underline two points to share Korea's experience.

First, democracy is indispensable to steer sustainable growth because only democratic governance can embrace the needs of all members of society. In this regard, the Government should establish and operate legal and institutional systems through which enterprises and individuals, regardless of their size or employment status, can express their needs and secure their rights. Believing a fair and inclusive market system will lead not only to co-prosperity but also to genuine democracy, the Korean Government aims to create quality job opportunities tailored to regional and industrial needs, gender and age.

Second, bolstering local autonomy and promoting decentralization is crucial to enhance transparency and accountability of the Government and to support well-balanced development across the region. The Korean Government is designing a “Roadmap on Autonomous Decentralization” with local governments’ active participation. Core strategies include capacity building of local government officials, fostering grassroots democracy through vitalizing local referendum and recall system, and strengthening network between local governments. Having this in mind, Korea is promoting the ‘Local Government and Human Rights’ agenda at the UN Human Rights Council. In addition to the biennial resolution on this subject, Korea held a panel discussion in the Human Rights Council last September. Korea believes that sharing lessons learned at the local level will contribute to strengthening the capacity of local authorities and institutions. Korea will continue its efforts on developing the international discussion on this subject.

In conclusion, in order for democracy to be able to deliver, we believe democratic values must be realized through institution and policies in all aspects of society, in particular regarding economy and local governments. The Republic of Korea will continue its efforts to promote and consolidate democracy not only within the country but also around the world.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E MR. ABDULWAHAB ABDULLAH AL SAQER

AMBASSADOR OF KUWAIT
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The democratic experience in Kuwait is one of the most important democratic experiences in the Arab world. The experience of democratic activities, political movements, and intellectual activity has aroused the interest of experts and interested people around the world.

The democratic experience in Kuwait was born with the establishment of the State of Kuwait, to establish a democratic system that has become entrenched in the social and political life in Kuwaiti society.

This democracy has been established historically through the vitality of the electoral experience and the effectiveness of democratic practices based on five basic principles.

The first pillar was the establishment of the constitution of the State of Kuwait in 1962, which is one of the most assertive constitutions on democratic political life and the most consolidation of its laws in the Arab region.

The second pillar is represented in the independence of the Kuwaiti judiciary in field of practices and implementation, where the judiciary is an independent authority.

The third pillar is represented in the distinguished media freedoms known to the State of Kuwait, which confirmed the democratic character for its political life.

The fourth pillar is represented in the transparent and effective democratic elections characterized by the political life in Kuwait.

And the fifth pillar is represented in the democratic practice of the National Assembly according to the Constitution of the country that is a distinctive and effective critic practice known by Kuwait since its independence to this moment.

On the basis of these distinctive features of the democratic experience in Kuwait, the political life has taken its peaceful course since the establishment of the state.

Kuwait held the first general parliamentary election in the late 1930s, when Kuwaitis were elected on 29 June 1938, the first parliamentary council, before Kuwait gained its independence. Thus, from the time of independence in 1961 until today, 17 elections were held. The recent parliamentary elections in the State of Kuwait on 26 November 2016, was a remarkable turnout of Kuwaitis to choose their representatives in the National Assembly, which consists of 50 members distributed to five constituencies elected by direct secret public election for a four-year session, that was an early election as a result of the dissolution of Parliament by His Highness the emir of the State Sheikh Sabah Al-Sabah Al Ahmad Al-Sabah by His Highness decree issued in October 2016.

Election is one of the most important social and political rituals in Kuwait since independence. The electoral culture in Kuwait is rich. It is the result of ongoing activities in various aspects of political and social in Kuwait.

The most important democratic appearances in Kuwait is "*Dewaniyas*", which are local councils spread in six provinces in the State of Kuwait, in which the discussion about all aspects of daily life, such as the political, economic, and social situations could be delivered freely, in addition to the right of women to vote and stand for election since 2005, when the National Assembly approved the amendment to the Election Law, in which allows the women to participate in political action, and some of women won in previous parliamentary elections.

The democratic experience in Kuwait is the oldest among the democratic experiences in the Arabian Gulf and in many countries in the region and beyond. The first elected parliament was formed on the basis of the constitution, which was established on 11 November 1962 that was after one year of the independence of Kuwait on 19 June 1961.

The political life since independence has been characterized by the vitality of democratic activity, which has resulted in the critical practices, confrontations and activities, especially between the legislative and executive branches of the State, which reflect the bright image of the State of Kuwait in the light of prosperity experienced to contribute its people in the process of construction and develop the institutions in the country. And Kuwait enjoys a high degree of democratic experience.

The system of democracy in Kuwait returns to the Kuwait's Constitution, which determines the governing system in Kuwait, and puts the rules that govern the legislative, executive and judicial authorities. The Kuwait's Constitution is the oldest in the Arabian Gulf region, and issued in 11 November 1962.

The Article (6) of the Kuwait's Constitution says: "Kuwait system of government is democratic, sovereignty is vested in the Nation as the source of all authority, and the exercise of the sovereignty shall be as set out in this constitution".

And the article (80) of the Kuwait's Constitution says: "The National Assembly shall be composed of fifty members elected by general direct secret ballot in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Law. Ministers who are not elected to the National Assembly shall be considered members of the Assembly by virtue to their functions".



STATEMENT BY

MR. ULAN DJUSUPOV

*CHARGE D'AFFAIRES
EMBASSY OF KYRGYZSTAN
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA*

Dear Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for organizing today's Forum and warm hospitality. I am confident that today's meeting will enrich our regional cooperation with the new promising ideas and will give impetus to expanding and strengthening cooperation.

Dear participants,

Let me first of all note that Kyrgyzstan attaches great importance to the dynamic enhancement of regional cooperation among the Forum participants in discussing common tasks for the region and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation.

Today, the Kyrgyz Republic, like most countries of the world, asks "Has our country achieved democracy?". I can say with confidence that the Government of our country is making all efforts to ensure that every citizen of Kyrgyzstan has a positive answer to this question.

We are proud of what our country has achieved. We have taken our own particular and very difficult road to freedom and democracy, and we have paid a high price for it. The freedom loving people in Kyrgyzstan have learned hard lessons from the mistakes of their first 20 years of independence. Today, they have emerged from that onto the road to stability and shown the world the experience that they have gained in overcoming acute social and political crises and building a free society.

Kyrgyzstan has suffered, but made a conscious choice to build a parliamentary democracy. In October 2015, for the first time in the country's history and first time in the region, we held national parliamentary elections with introduction of a new model of the electoral process with use of modern biometric technologies for voter identification and automatic counting of the electorate.

As far as you know, on October 15, 2017, Kyrgyzstan passed a peaceful transfer of power through presidential elections. The democratic nature and openness of election campaigns in the Kyrgyz Republic are witnessed by international

observers, and most importantly, the results of the elections accepted by all political of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The peace, harmony and stability are the main things that Kyrgyzstan have achieved in recent years. The country is changing. The Kyrgyz Republic is the first and only country in the region with parliamentary democracy. At this stage, for leadership of our country, it remains important to develop parliamentary democracy and ensure economic and social well-being of Kyrgyzstan people. One of the key initiatives of the "*Taza Koom*" project, which means "Clean Society". The concept of this project includes the promotion of the principles of e-government and open society in our country. I would like to note the initiative of transparency of the Government carried out within the policy "The Open Government", which opens possibility to increase level of participation of the public and civil society in policy matters.

Democracy also means sustainable development. For Kyrgyzstan, the biggest priority areas in the Sustainable Development Goals include poverty reduction, food security, quality education and healthcare, economic growth, energy and preservation of the environment.

Kyrgyzstan was elaborating a strategy for sustainable development through 2040, aiming to create new jobs, ensure social well-being, raise living standards, social justice and further promote a parliamentary democracy with a strong civil society.

For every state, sustainable development depends on security and stability, including at the global level. Unfortunately, we are still all witnessing tensions and instabilities in different parts of the world. The difference between the worlds' major powers on current international political issues remain. Such international circumstances and the confrontational attitude of some countries are not conducive to dealing with today's challenges and threats through a collective approach conducted under UN auspices. Rather, their global nature demands that every country, without exception, continue to cooperate and collaborate in the interests of all humankind. We believe that the world powers must aside their differences and pool their efforts to combat the threats to international security.

In an era of globalization, the processes involve other countries as well as parties to a conflict. Kyrgyzstan is no exception. We have unfortunately not been spared by phenomena such as terrorism, extremism, religious intolerance and radicalization, although they began and evolved far beyond the borders of Kyrgyzstan. We have been obliged to act to protect the interests of the State and our citizens. In combating terrorism and extremism, it is important to ensure that force is accompanied by preventive measures and intercultural dialogue.

Let me note that this year under the initiative of our President, we have successfully organized an International Conference on Islam with the title "Islam in the modern secular states". Participants of this Conference highlighted the need for this kind of permanent platform for addressing contemporary challenges of untraditional Islam in secular states. The Kyrgyz Republic is ready to consider the organization of this Conference on yearly bases by expanding its participants.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At present time of globalization, the Kyrgyz Republic has also sent its foreign policy course to close and all-round cooperation with Asian region countries. We are committed to the idea of joint studying of Asian region problems and threats and searching for mutually acceptable solutions for the benefit of the prosperity of the entire region.

In this regard, the platform of the Bali Democracy Forum is one of the most effective institutions for discussing pressing issues such as the democratic development, social well-being of the region's population, quality education, the exchange of qualified personnel, ensuring the security of the vulnerable areas of each member state of the BDF and so on.

According to the Kyrgyz side, only by joint efforts and centuries-old Asian diplomacy that we will be able to go through the current difficulties and having united, make the region a prosperous centre of peace.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you that our country is ready for constructive work on all relevant issues of cooperation with all interested member countries of the Bali Democracy Forum.

Thank you for your attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. PHONGSAVATH BOUPHA

MINISTER AND HEAD OF
THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
OF LAO PDR

Her Excellency Retno L.P. Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour and privilege for me to attend the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum being held today in Banten even though it was originally planned to be held in the beautiful Bali City but was moved here because of the inconvenient circumstance of Mount Agung volcano eruption. On behalf of the Lao Government and people, I wish to convey our sincere sympathies to the Government and people of the Republic Indonesia for the said situation. At the same time, I would also like to express our appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to our delegation.

Indonesia, the host country has put forward a good question for this Tenth Bali Democracy Forum, “Does Democracy Deliver?” Furthermore, concerns about whether democratic systems can deliver for their population in terms of managing diversity, security, equity and social justice have been cited.

The Lao delegation shares the view expressed in the concept paper and reiterates the points of views made in previous forums by our Lao delegation that democracy is universal value and norm based on free expressions by the people in determining their own political, economic, social, cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of activities in their lives. There is neither single nor perfect model of democracy in the world, including Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, democratic governance is practiced in different ways in each country based on objective conditions and characteristics of respective countries and aspirations of the people.

The Lao PDR has just celebrated the 42nd anniversary of the proclamation of its People's Democratic Republic. Since then, Laos has adopted people's democracy which is one of many forms of democracy recognized worldwide. Over the past years, the Lao National Assembly and the Government as the central institutions for our democratic system have taken the lead role in delivering democracy in accordance with the real conditions of the country. In December 2015, the National Assembly approved for the 2nd time in 24 years the constitutional amendment in which public governance, including

legislative, executive, judicial branches of power and local administration were improved and shared. Among the notable changes include the establishment of local people's councils with a view to empowering the people and enhancing their participation in public affairs, and limiting of terms of the President in office to not beyond two consecutive terms.

The Lao PDR is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society and it is home to 49 ethnic groups living together, with diversity in cultural practices and religious beliefs. To cope with the diversity, national unity, rights and legitimate interests of all ethnic people are enshrined in the National Constitution, laws and other legal documents, in conformity with the obligations and commitments of the Lao PDR at the international and regional levels. The freedom of religion or belief has always been protected which has ensured all Lao people to enjoy their rights to self-determination to believe or not to believe in any religion based on their preferences.

To promote effectiveness, transparency, accountability, equity and justice in governance and public administration, the Government attaches great significance to improving the judicial sector. Therefore, the Lao PDR has embraced the vision to be a state of the rule of law by 2020 in order to fully ensure equal rights of its people before the law and the court, due process of law and fair trial in accordance with local and international laws.

The rights related to fair trial and the independence of the judiciary are enshrined in the justice system, especially in the Law on Criminal Procedure, Law on Civil Procedure, Law on People's Courts, Law on People's Prosecutor, Law on Lawyer, among others. In addition, the Lao Government takes into account to the prevention and combat against corruption through the implementation of the Law on Anti-Corruption, and other related laws and legal documents, especially the Decree on Asset Declaration for Government Officials at all levels.

The Lao PDR has practiced participative democracy. Members of the National Assembly and Provincial Councils often conduct face-to-face meetings with grassroots leaders and local community in their respective constituencies. During the National Assembly's Sessions, its daily activities are published in newspapers and broadcasted live on TV and radio in order to disseminate

information. Several state bodies have widely launched their hotline operation to provide opportunities for the public to give feedback and recommendations regarding government performance and to seek explanations from the relevant bodies. These new established mechanisms help to promote public participation in shaping and streamlining government policies.

The Lao National Commission for the Advancement of Women was established as a high-level body and a central institution to promote gender quality and eliminate discrimination against women. The newly-amended constitution mandates all state bodies to promote the advancement of women to ensure proportional and inclusive representation of women in all organs of the state-branches, including the government bureaucracy, army and police. As a result, women gained 41 seats of the 149 elected members in the 2016 election of the National Assembly's 8th Legislature, accounting for 27,5% of the legislative body. With this note, I may say that the people's democratic regime in Laos is strongly embraced and upheld by the people for it suits the specificity of the nation and fully serves the people's interests.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have recognized, however, that achievements of a successful democracy are not an easy task for any country. Despite achievements and continued progress, the Lao PDR still needs more time to develop the Constitution, Laws as well as strategies and policies of the Lao Government and Party to be systematic respected and implemented in a way that democracy can be effectively delivered based on international principles, in order to further promote socio-economic development in the Lao PDR. In this spirit, the invaluable perspectives, lessons and our experiences shared in this Forum are no doubt useful to deliver democracy.

In conclusion, I would like to take this auspicious opportunity to wish the 10th BDF great success and fruitful outcomes.

Thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. SADEGH M. BENSADEGH

AMBASSADOR OF LIBYA
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

His Excellency Mohammad Jusuf Kalla,
Honourable Ministers,
Honourable Panels,
My colleagues the head of diplomatic and international organizations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to extend the greetings of H.E. Mr. Mohamed Taher Siala, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his apologies that he was unable to attend your distinguished form because of previous commitments.

It is an honour and privilege for me and my delegation to participate in this great forum in its 10th anniversary.

I would like to give a brief note about the importance theme of this session of the forum “Does Democracy Deliver?” while the Libyan citizens exert great efforts and offer valuable sacrifices to achieve this noble gold for long time. The Libyan are fully aware that there will be no democracy nor equality neither justice unless peace security and settlement achieved.

In this context, my country suffers from a lack of potential and capacity to manage the security and stability means.

It needs a firm stand from the International Social Society and from all peace loving people and countries to give assistance to the Libyan people. Such as the lifting embargo imposed on the armed forces in order to allow it to protect their people and their country borders.

My country has been suffering of illegal immigration amid her strangled economy, instead of assisting Libya to tackle this problem, it was accused with human trafficking from Africa while Libyans themselves are suffering of the same criminal gangs who are involved in this act. They are the same gangs who used to kidnap the Libyan nations among them children and old people they make no difference and ask for ransom, some of the kidnapped victims have been killed because their families were unable to pay this ransom.

Libya also have suffered of the illegal African migrants who came in hundreds every day and use Libya as transit country to Europe.

Those migrants need lodgings and care, still the International social society did very little assistance to tackle this crisis.

I would state briefly that Libya which has been struggling many decades to gain democracy is unable to achieve it, unless it gets positive support from the International social society.

In the conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to government and people of Indonesia for organizing this very important forum and for their kind hospitality.

Thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

**H.E. DATO' SERI ZAHRAIN
MOHAMED HASHIM**

AMBASSADOR OF MALAYSIA
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

His Excellency H. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla,
Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Her Excellency Ibu Retno Marsudi,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Selamat pagi,

Allow me to begin by expressing my appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for convening once again the Bali Democracy Forum, which provides a constructive platform for us to share best practices and on-going efforts in advancing democracy.

I join others in thanking our gracious host for the excellent hospitality and arrangements made for the Forum.

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world today is moving and changing at an extremely fast pace. As information and news travel faster than the blink of an eye, demands and expectations of citizens weigh heavily on the shoulders of governments. However, despite these changes in the socio-political and technological landscape, we must continue to uphold the core values of democracy such as adherence to the rule of law, good governance and being accountable to those whom we are responsible to.

These changes should also not be allowed to encroach on the internal democratic process of individual states. Each sovereign state should be allowed the freedom to practice its own form of democracy based on its own political, economic and social template. We should not be dictated to, nor be preached at, but we need to be consistent with the core values. The interpretation of democracy must encompass the freely expressed will of the people whilst at

the same time, be guided by the principles of human rights, the rule of law and guarantees of fundamental liberties.

In our endeavour to practice and consolidate democracy, we must also ensure that economic development and the maintenance of peace, stability and security are not relegated to a lower priority. Instead, we should see democracy as a conduit to achieve and sustain these objectives.

Democracy brings with it the realization that it is in the interest of all to build on commonalities and achieve mutually beneficial goals while accepting dissimilarities and differences. It also provides opportunities to reap the benefits of diversity.

Having said that, it must also be recognized that democracy cannot flourish under conditions of political turmoil and instability, and where sound economic development is absent from the equation.

A repressed and marginalized society only gives birth to unpredictability and social restlessness, more so during a period of immense development in communication technology and a burgeoning millennial generation who are quick to voice their views and demand their rights.

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the case of Malaysia, our democracy is guided by the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and the rule of law. This framework is further strengthened by the introduction of the *Rukunegara* (National Principles), Vision 2020, 1 Malaysia-People First Policy, and the TN50 Aspiration.

As a country that comprises a diverse population, it is important to manage and embrace diversity, as the inability to do so, could only mean chaos and turmoil leading to a nation divided. Democratic values and practices provide the ability to manage diversity and promote the resolution of conflicts through peaceful means and dialogue. It also provides the foundation for the preservation of a harmonious society where the success and diversity of the country can be enjoyed by its peoples irrespective of one's social standing or economic status.

The practice of moderation in all aspects has also proven to be vital in the maintenance of peace, unity and stability. The application of the moderation approach and '*wasatiyah*' spirit fosters better understanding and tolerance among its citizens.

For Malaysia, the Government recognizes that the continued adherence to democratic principles will have a positive impact on its citizens. In this respect, it has taken bold steps to address and listen to the voice of its people in a more inclusive, participatory and transparent manner, thus fostering unity in purpose and a common goal to see the country flourish in terms of economic development and sustainability.

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

These policies reflect the Government's resolve to ensure that the country's democratic system will benefit all asunder, especially those who are economically and socially deprived.

The 1 Malaysia concept was introduced as an initiative to promote national unity through better understanding and tolerance of each other's differences. It advocates inclusiveness and moderation as well as instils a sense of belonging and ownership in all Malaysians. To that end, no particular group is deprived of the benefits of the country's overall development.

The Government of Malaysia has always been working towards fair practices as democracy in Malaysia's context is unique. It is vital for a leader not only to pledge the resolutions to ensure democracy but also to set example for the people to understand and embrace the concept of democracy. Stating very fair and generic example, if opposition alliance wins a seat in the parliament, it is a victory, but if the alliance loses, the whole election process will be regarded unfair. This is what we call Democracy versus Hypocrisy. The Prime Minister of Malaysia is working hard to ensure the people appreciate similarities and common ground that we share as Malaysians. It acts as a reminder to celebrate our unity in diversity, the rich culture and heritage which binds Malaysians together in ways that are deeper than what we thought.

In conducting, let me say that democracy is essential and remains pivotal in ensuring economic development, social security and peace.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. AHMED SAREER

FOREIGN SECRETARY OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF MALDIVES

Your Excellency, Ms. Retno Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamualaikum and a very good morning,

Let me begin by thanking the Government of Indonesia for the very warm hospitality extended to us as we visit this beautiful country for this important gathering. I am deeply honoured to represent my country, the Maldives at the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum. Let me also wish the Government and people of Indonesia, our sympathies in the face of the difficulties surrounding the eruption of Mount Agung Volcano in Bali. We are particularly grateful that this Forum was able to continue in Jakarta and we sincerely thank the organizers for their swift organization in making the necessary arrangements.

As we mark the 10-year anniversary of this important Forum, it is essential that we applaud Indonesia's continued commitment to democracy and the conversations that this platform has enabled and put into motion for countries present here. I warmly congratulate His Excellency President Joko Widodo and Foreign Minister Marsudi for their leadership.

At this tenth Forum, we are asked "Does Democracy Deliver?", indeed, an important and a pertinent question. For us, the answer is simple – yes, democracy delivers. In the Maldives, democracy has brought forth social and political development, and economic progress. The journey so far has been enduring, difficult and challenging. And, it remains so in the foreseeable future.

In the Maldives, the dawn of democracy came with the Constitution embraced in 2008. It brought political pluralism; facilitated horizontal accountability through the establishment of independent institutions to maintain checks and balances in the three branches of the State; and most importantly empowered the people to add voice, and participate in upholding the principles of democracy, the rule of law and good governance.

Excellencies,

Consolidating democracy is a herculean task for an emerging democracy like the Maldives. Nonetheless, with two successful presidential elections, and two parliamentary elections deemed fair and free by the international community, since the introduction of political pluralism, the Maldives is focusing on strengthening good governance, institution building, economic diversification and social justice.

As an ardent advocate for economic diversification, President Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom embarked on an ambitious development programme that has opened up new avenues for economic ventures that are sustainable and environment-friendly. The opportunities for youth had expanded; and the spirit of participation in promoting progress has flourished.

In terms of social justice, pursuing gender equality and empowering women to become equal partners in practice, socially, economically and politically, has been a priority for the Maldives. Inclusivity of the most vulnerable including people with disabilities had been encouraged, while we continue to strengthen the health-care system that provides accessibility for its entire people. Similarly, promoting education for all through “no child is left behind” policy had shown significant positive outcomes in recent years.

The commencement of several high profile mega projects the country has resulted in the economy experiencing a boom that it has not witnessed previously, at the same time creating many jobs. Being inspired by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, our core objective is make it as inclusive as possible; to ensure that no one is left behind. As a result, the government’s social development policies have had a positive impact on the lives of men, women, children, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Of course, no nation can continue towards development with divergence and out of date practices such as gender discrimination. To tackle this, the country enacted a Gender Equality Act that upholds the relevance of CEDAW in the Maldives, and ensures equal and just treatment for women in all aspects of life. To provide better healthcare for our citizens, President Yameen has revolutionized the industry as a whole by focusing on improving service

delivery, pharmacies on each of the 185 inhabited islands, state-of-the-art hospitals and health centres, bringing in new machinery and initiating new treatments as well as investing in a universal health care scheme. With the development of two major hospitals nearing completion Maldivians are now able to seek treatment for conditions that often required traveling abroad in the past.

Excellencies,

Democracy is about people; democracy is about providing people the space for participation; for people to recognize their rights and responsibilities and for people to prosper in a safe and secure environment.

Today, like many other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the Maldives feels increasingly embattled in the fight against climate change. However, as a small island state, the role Maldives plays in combating climate change was clearly demonstrated with the Paris Agreement. We have always been a leading voice drawing attention to the causes and adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. From being among the first countries to submit Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to ensuring a strong outcome that included many of the most important issues for us, we have been engaged on a global scale.

As a Small Island Developing State in the heart of the Indian Ocean, we face many different obstacles in the development of our country. This also includes the very imminent danger of terrorism and radical ideologies. While the country and our people have been safe from the scourge of terrorism, our President has taken drastic measures to ensure the safety of everyone on Maldivian soil. A counter terrorism legislation has been enacted while a National Counter Terrorism Centre has been established, their working ensures the safety of all Maldivians and foreigners alike.

For the Maldives, democracy is about bringing opportunities for the people towards achieving development and greater prosperity. It is in democracy that we have found safety and stability in, that has further cultivated unprecedented economic growth, human development and political

participation in the country. Democracy in the Maldives is designed to give a voice to the population.

The people-centric governance system advocated and implemented by the Government allows it to formulate appropriate policy models, to forecast outcomes and to understand the interdependence of various sectors and their policies on the community, thus, ensuring the promotion of human capacity and social capital development in providing the most beneficial public policies to the community as a whole. This, in effect, is one of the basic tenets of our democracy and what it has brought to the people of the Maldives.

In our path to greater prosperity, the Maldives has been able to play an active role internationally. Our engagement and advocacy as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council in the past six years, including as its Vice-President has been extremely productive. Our Chairmanship of the Alliance of Small Island States has allowed us to put forward the perspectives of Small Island Developing States within the framework of the United Nations.

Excellencies and Distinguished Delegates,

It is our commitment to greater international engagement and our unique perspectives that enabled us to put forward our candidature to a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council for the term 2019-2020.

We believe that our ability to craft shared solutions for our shared destiny will enable us to transcend our limitations, our own expectations, and to play our part as a responsible member of the international community. And for that, we in the Maldives, as a nation stand united in our pursuit for democracy, as democracy has provided us the haven for continuous development, stability and peace. We believe that democracy truly delivers.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. OUADIA BENABELLAH

AMBASSADOR OF THE
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Assalamualaikum

Mr. Chairman, the Vice Minister, Mr. Fachir

Exellencies

Ladies and gentlemen

It's such a great honor to be among you today to participate in the 10th edition of BDF in the body, Republic of Indonesia. Despite the equivocal distance between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Indonesia who enjoy strong relationship that is not only in the religion and civilization but also on adhering both to measure human principle and universal values as well as to the constructive direction that we share for the benefit of our people. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you for the organization and for having selected this theme, The Kingdom of Morocco hopes that this forum will be grown with success concluded with positive outcome and practical added value with the end of promoting and consolidating democratic practices. Ladies and gentlemen and excellencies, democracy is not a theoretical concept but a set of practical and of practices that have been created and developed through many centuries due to the complexity of the relation between the individual and society. Democracy is not an accomplishment in itself but one of the means to achieve development goals, prosperity and security that any society would expect.

Today with development of our world is witnessing, we should ask ourselves on the meaning of democracy with regards of what was happening in the holy city of Al Quds and the dangerous consequences that could be caused by the transferred of the capital of Israel to Al Quds Al Syarif. In this regard, I would like to share with your excellencies, two actions have been taken by His Majesty King Mohammed VI as President of Al Quds Committee, these two last days namely the letter addressed by His Majesty to the President of the United States of America and also the letter to the Secretary General of United Nation organization expressing His Majesty's fears of this civilization of the anti-region and the laws of any hope of presuming the peace process. Our hope also, and this is a recommendation is that this forum could take a clear stance in the final declaration regarding this issue.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Morocco, under the wise and visionary leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed VI has voluntary chosen to carry our profound and structured reforms with a new constitution adopted in 2011 that take on to the overrating of aspirations and needs of the people expressed in peaceful and civilized ways through recognized political mechanism and institutions.

Morocco which is firmly on the path of democracy deserves to be proud today of these bright achievements and structural reforms including such vital areas as constitutional justice, rights of women, human development, rehabilitation of various component of Moroccan identity with its various issues, cultural and religious roots, also consolidation of national human right institution and management of the religious field.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Morocco has carried auto-set of structured reform to strengthen its own capacity and to enhance its economic competitiveness, to improving the business climate and developing its infrastructure. All these efforts enabled Morocco to attract plenty of foreign investor and to develop its industries in many areas such as, automotive, electrical industries, as well as to engage a comprehensive renewable energy program. Beside this achievement, at the national level, Morocco has always shown a similar commitment and determination to share its expertise and successful experiences and to send the cooperation in order to achieve a sustainable economic and human development through and towards its neighborhood.

In this regards, Morocco under the clear seated leadership of King Muhammed VI has made the African continent, its top foreign priority and it's not current choice for solidarity based cooperation, South-south Cooperation and triangular cooperation based on concrete and value added projects, for a number of African countries. Moreover, many partnerships between public and private sectors has been concluded and important investments have been carried out and had been successful in many African countries, especially in field like finance, banking, insurance, telecommunication, infrastructure, social

housing, all these efforts enable Morocco to stand as the largest African investor in Africa.

Thank you, for your attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. U THAUNG TUN

NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UNION MYANMAR

I would like to take this opportunity to share our experiences as a young democracy.

As you will be aware, since April 2016, Myanmar has been taking steps towards democracy following the first multiparty election since 1960. Transitioning to peace after almost 7 decades of several conflicts is a huge challenge but the goal of our government is clear. To build a peaceful, prosperous, democratic Myanmar. Starting on this journey we have made peace talks with the ethnic arms organization of Myanmar are our first priority. Earlier this year we were able to successfully define 37 basic principles for our future democratic nation. Doing what has been recognized as the most inclusive peace talks in our country's history. In the spirit of democracy, national dialogue has already taken place across large parts of our country. With each round of peace talks, we are working to achieve the participation of all stakeholders including all ethnic minorities and civil society members.

Our aim is to bring peace and prosperity to all our people by building a union based on the rule of law and justice and democracy is the tool of choice that we have adopted to achieve our goal. We, like in Indonesia, have a very ethnic diverse population with many of them professing different religions. For this reason, we are following with keen interest the success story of Indonesia and others in turning in taking steps into firm choice on the path to democracy. However, the challenge we face today is vastly different from those democratic institutions that preceded us. We live in a world of change and transformation. Information technology now shapes every aspect of our modern lives bringing with it new challenges for democracies both young and old. In recent times, for example, we have seen how digital media platforms and many related to disrupt democratic processes from misinformation campaign to hate speech and violent extremism.

Meanwhile cyber-attacks on critical infrastructure network coming even more sophisticated rendering our democratic and institutions increasingly vulnerable to attacks. Myanmar within recently improved connectivity is not immune to these threats. Spirited by the liberation of our telecommunication sector, mobile phone penetration in Myanmar is now 100 percent. Over 50 million active sim cards are currently in circulation and our internet user base has leaped by mere two million users to over 39 million users. To consolidate

democracy, I would like for us to consider how we as a community of nations committed to do democracy and worked together to better defend ourselves from such threats.

In this regard I would like to offer two thoughts for you two consider. First, what capacity building programs can we design that will bridge the gap in our global information security networks and that will in turn protect the integrity of our democratic institution and processes. And two, how can we as political leaders work with civil society to create programs that would inform and educate our citizens regarding the threat we face to security from the internet challenge.

I am confident that working together we can ensure that democracy takes firm route and flies in all of our countries.

I thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. VEGARD KAALE

AMBASSADOR OF NORWAY
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Ministers, Excellencies, honored speakers, dear fellow participants,

Today more people live in democracies than ever before, women political representation has increased significantly, we have access to more information than past generation could ever dream of. Democracy is still regarded as the most reliable governing form yet invented and there is no comparable alternative to it. However, history and current events clearly show that the start of stable democracy is not something that we can take for granted. Countries that for years has been seen as heading the right direction has suddenly stop their democratic development, over so adopted a new authoritarian measures forces. Another symptom is how social media can be vulnerable to manipulations that undermine democracies, this is a serious issue because independent critical and trustworthy media played a fundamental role as the watchdogs and guarantors in healthy democracies.

So what is at stake?

First we must acknowledge that democracy is the only proven protector on the rights of every citizens and individuals. A strong government can protect vulnerable groups and minorities from direct harm, on the mutual respect and acknowledgement on the value of every citizen can ensure a thriving and peaceful society. Only in democracies will every citizen meet as each other's equal. Secondly, no other political idea has been successful in creating prosperity, wellbeing, peace and scientific progress for its citizens. Democracy, human rights and the rule of law are essentials condition for people to control and shape their own destiny. These are the underpinnings on the social contract between the state and citizens that welfare state rest on, securing benefit such as advanced thrive to health, education, social support and services. Each individual rights are ensured not only through a work but also in the redistribution of tax and income.

The international institute for democracy and electoral assistance launched a report on the global state of democracy. The report does not rank state but guide us through the various attributes of democracy. It provides a kind of "health-certificate" which shows that democracy is facing complex global challenges. The landscape is shaped by fast changing globalization. The

geopolitical power shift like ration, social politisation and rising modern communication technology and more.

Excellencies,

Perhaps the greatest strength of democracy is that it carries within it the possibility to reinvent itself. Openers, participations and critical thinking. Therefore, the Bali Democracy Forum is important for the discussion arena of democracy and how we can ensure that the democratic development moves in the right direction on a never ending journey.

Thank you very much for your attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MARIA LUMEN B. ISLETA

AMBASSADOR OF THE PHILIPPINES
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Your Excellency,
Mr. Chairman
Excellencies
Distinguished delegates
Ladies and gentlemen

First and foremost, I wish to extent my heartfelt congratulations to the Indonesian government on its auspicious hosting of this Tenth Edition of the Bali Democracy Forum. This, in itself, is a testament to Indonesia's commitment to promoting the principles of democracy. The Philippine is equally committed to democracy. Our constitution entrains and guaranties the governance of the Philippine people to the rule of law and under the regime of freedom, security, equality and justice. Since 1980s the Philippine has undergone peaceful transition of power to its electoral exercises which have allowed its citizen to directly choose their leaders. Last year, President Rodrigo Duterte assume the country's highest position as its sixteenth president. His campaign promises have been translated into a people centered agenda which is manifested in the administration Philippine development plan 2017-2022 a medium-term Blue Print on the national long-term vision the Ambisyon Natin 2014 or Our Vision for 2040. At the center of this vision is a call for the Filipino people to be partners for authentic change. One that will establish a strongly rooted, comfortable and secure country, like Indonesia, the Philippine is an archipelago. Our islands number more than 7000 and is home to more than 103.000.000 people belonging to some 110 ethno-linguistic groups. These groups create a pluralistic Philippine society, the role of democracy in my country is crucial.

Therefore, considering the diversity of Philippine society where cultures converged and diverged at the same time. To promote and protect this diversity, the Philippine's pass, in 1987, the indigenous people rights act which mark the very first time that an Asian state explicitly recognize the rights of indigenous people to self-determination and free exercise of their culture. That the Duterte's administration is committed to this end, it is believed that only with strengthen awareness of the different cultures in the countries, can Filipinos have the capability to integrate their cultural heritage into their lives and contribute to national development. Concretely, the Philippine development plan seeks to strengthen the promotion and protection of

diversity in the country to the expansion of knowledge development centers and schools for living traditions. Since 1995, the schools of living traditions have ensured the transitions to the next generation of the intangible heritage of indigenous people in the Bangsamoro. The Philippine is also equally committed to promoting equity and social justice, the Duterte's administration seeks to empower the poor and the marginalized by making growth more inclusive. The president standpoint on socio-economic agenda, sixth the redaction of poverty incident from 21.6% in 2015 to 13%-15% by 2022 at the center of this ambitious goal to reduce poverty is the government "built built built" program which seeks to accelerate infrastructure in the development of industries across the archipelago that would create jobs amplifies and promise more inclusive growth.

The Philippine has also emphasized the important of peace and security, just as there is no peace without development, there is no development without peace. Here the administration peace and development agenda must be highlighted involve the continuity of the peace processes, the implementation of the peace agreement, development of conflict-affected areas in the promotion of a culture of tolerance in peace building and development. Progress has been achieved in the comprehensive agreement on the Bangsamoro in particular, the creation of a reconstitute that Bangsamoro transition commission which is mandated to craft the new enabling law, the converges and consolidates all peace agreement and legislations related to the Bangsamoro. The CAB six to address historical injustices in remove biases of the created gap in understanding of the Filipino majority and the minority population.

The launch of the implementing plan in 2016 marks the shifts from the negotiation face to that implementation face of Bangsamoro peace process. That would send sincere effort to secure peace; some elements seek to derail such efforts, in May of this year the city of Marawi, in southern Philippine was under siege from ISIS in spite of terrorist group that intended to establish a caliphate in South East Asia. Five months later, the Philippine government through its brave men and women in uniform regain full control of the city. While the heroism of our Filipino soldiers is to be blown death, this was complimented by the selflessness encourage of ordinary citizens, stories about Filipinos providing protection and refuge to fleeing families regardless of their

religious affiliation and all Filipinos across the country and overseas providing relief to the displaced civilians. These stories are testament to the strength of the Filipino family as well as Filipino society, one that values diversity and the ideals of democracy.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman



STATEMENT BY

H.E. SULTAN BIN SAAD AL MIRAKHI

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
THE STATE OF QATAR

Your Excellency the President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
The Esteemed Attendance,

As-salamu alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatu,

I have the pleasure to participate in this important forum, and express my profound gratitude and appreciation of the State of Qatar to the Indonesian Government and people for their kind reception and hospitality.

I am also pleased to convey our most sincere thanks to the Republic of Indonesia for the vital role it is undertaking by holding this grand forum and the valuable efforts it is exerting to enhance and promote the example of developed democracies, looking forward that this forum would reinforce and upgrade the concept of democracy among the states and peoples to higher horizons in service of common interests.

The latest repercussions on the issue of Jerusalem, it's from the point of view of the State of Qatar, dangerous convictions would further complicate the situations in the Middle East and negatively affect the security and stability in the region.

The State of Qatar stresses that the solution of the Palestinian issue must be based on the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Arab Peace Initiative based in the two-state solution, which guarantees the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the 1967 borders and with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Based on what we have in common, the State of Qatar places high value on the continued organization of the Bali Democracy Forum. We also immensely value the choice of "Developed Democracy" as a slogan of the forum and a theme for its discussions for the many connotations such slogan has in light of the common challenges that the world is facing at present. We believe that the

world today is no longer as it is used to be yesterday. Now more than ever it requires to consolidate and apply the concepts of democracy.

Democracy is important not only because it is a mechanism for decision making, but also as a way of life that comes at the heart of the aspirations of the peoples, and because the desired progress of humanity at the national and international levels cannot be achieved without it.

In this context, we reaffirm the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and Doha Declaration, that democracy, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and reinforce each other, and that democracy is a universal value that depends on the will of the people when expressed freely to define their political, economic and social systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives.

Based on our belief in the State of Qatar that the United Nations can play a major role in strengthening the capacity of the states to uphold the principles and practices of democracy, the State of Qatar has spared no effort to support and cooperate, especially in establishing the United Nations Democracy Fund, out of our wish to support the United Nations' approach to promote democratic practices, as a universal value, based on the will of peoples to define their own political systems, and their full participation in deciding on matters related to all aspects of their lives.

I refer here to the close interrelationship between the national and international dimensions of democracy. Without international democracy based on the principles and right prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the right to self-determination of peoples under occupation, there will be no true democracy. We must bear in mind that the persistence of armed conflicts and violence constitute an obstacle to reach that goal, especially in the Middle East region. Therefore, there is a need for good governance at the national and international levels, in order to achieve the maximum benefits from the existing relationship between economic and social development on one hand and democracy and human rights on the other.

In this regard, we note that one of the main causes and crisis and challenges faced by many regions of the world, particularly the Arab region, is the absence of democracy, whether at the national or international levels.

Esteemed Attendance,

The State of Qatar has, for more than 20 years, adopted significant changes towards openness and strengthening the foundations of democracy. Despite many changes that have taken place in the region over the last two decades, the State of Qatar has realized many achievements that represent the cornerstones of democracy, social justice and equality, and upgrading the education and diversifying university education to advanced levels, including attracting and localizing high standard and specialized international universities, granting women the freedom, education and right to participate in elections, and confirming the freedom of faith, dialogue and openness to each other, out of our belief that the transition towards freedom and tolerance has borne fruit in various fields.

Based on the firm belief of the State of Qatar, under the wise leadership of His Highness Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of the State of Qatar, in the importance of creating the suitable environment for the advancement and the prosperity of the Qatari citizen, Qatar National Vision 2030 and national strategies firmly constitute the foundation of modern state within the limits of the constitution, rule of law, respect of all human rights, and achieving stability in all economic, social and other aspects of life.

Gentlemen,

In the context of our experience in the State of Qatar in the field of dialogue on various internal and external issues related to democracy, we look forward to contributing to the prospects of all issues related to democracy.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat my thanks and appreciation to all those who have contributed to the success of this forum.

Thank you for listening.

Wa-s-salamu alaikum wa rahmatulllahi wa barakatu.



STATEMENT BY

Mr. OLEG V. KOPYLOV

MINISTER COUNSELLOR OF
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you, Indonesia first of all, for this opportunity to speak at this very important and well-established forum. So, Russia, it does significant and important to maintaining equitable international corporation in the issues of democracy and human right. Unfortunately, we still witness imposture of one size fits all patterns of building democracies not taking into an account civilizational, cultural, conventional, historical, etc. background of countries. This is one of the instruments being used to intrude into internal affairs of independent state to ignore the principles of equitable multilateral cooperation.

We also wish to warn from ultra-liberal, to put this way, reading of the human rights concept and through this imposition of alliance system of values under the reason that it is allegedly the only right and fair one. This doesn't contribute to democracy building at all. More to that, it may trigger tension in multi-ethnic and multi-conventional societies. Very briefly, I have to react to the remarks of the esteems, Mr. Volodymyr Pakhil, Ambassador of Ukraine, regarding allegation to Russia on intrusions, aggression, and human rights violation in Ukraine.

First, there is no aggression from the Russian federation into Ukraine. Second, back in 2014, Crimea joined the Russian federation as a result of referendum during which, the overall majority of Ukrainian inhabitants voted for that, no shot was fired. And before that, early in 2015, power in Ukraine was taken over as a result of bloody coup d'état and so was throwing of the legitimately elected president. As the last point, everything is okay, alright with the human right in Ukraine now. Anyone can visit Ukraine and see by their own eyes by the way some European parliamentarians and politicians already did.

Thank you for your attention, thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. DR. FAISHAL IBRAHIM

SENIOR PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND
FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
OF SINGAPORE

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A very good afternoon to all.

It is an honour to represent Singapore at this year's Bali Democracy Forum. Let me begin by congratulating Minister Retno and the Indonesian Government on the tenth anniversary of the BDF, and for organizing this forum at Banten at short notice. Over the last decade, the BDF has become an important platform to exchange ideas and views on democracy in all its facets. This includes themes such as good governance, pluralism, and democratic participation.

The theme of this year, "Does Democracy Deliver?" is particularly apt. We are living in a new age of uncertainty, with shifting global trade patterns and rapid technological change. This has implications for how societies live, work and govern themselves.

If there is one clear conclusion from the ten iterations of the BDF, it is that there is no singular, universal form of democracy. Governments across the world are elected to serve the interests of their people and strive to bring about the best possible outcomes for them. But there is no one approach that works for all. The test of every government, then, is how successfully it 'delivers' on these outcomes, and fulfils the aspirations of its people. Singapore's first Minister for Foreign Affairs, S. Rajaratnam, coined the phrase "democracy of deeds" to describe what he saw as the most critical component of Singapore's democracy – one based on actions and results, as opposed to a "democracy of words", engaged in empty rhetoric and political confrontation.

Mr. Rajaratnam spoke of these two "democracies" in 1971, but they are still applicable today. For Singapore, we have always subscribed to a "democracy of deeds", and have abided by the following key principles:

First, to maintain a multi-racial and multi-religious society, which is fundamental to our nation's identity and societal fabric. The social harmony that we have today did not occur by chance but is the result of deliberate and careful policies, crafted in the interest of all Singaporeans, regardless of their race or religion. We ensure that minority communities in Singapore are

represented in our Parliament, where their views are heard and taken seriously. The Government also takes a firm stance against racial or religious politics, and does not tolerate discrimination and hate speech in the name of free speech, whether in the real or cyber world.

Earlier this September, Mdm. Halimah Yacob, a member of Singapore's Malay community, was sworn in as Singapore's President. President Yacob is the first Malay to become President since our first President was inaugurated 47 years ago. She is also our first ever female President. Her inauguration is testament to our democratic ideals and our efforts to create a nation where all Singaporeans, regardless of race, language or religion, can have his or her place.

Second, to always have the best interests of the people at heart. This also requires a government that is responsive, and as the theme says, "delivers". Every elected Member of Parliament in Singapore conducts what we call Meet-the-People sessions, where we meet and help residents with their problems. This allows us to understand the residents' concern so that we can address them promptly. This does not mean making the most popular decision simply to please and gain votes. While we must listen to the aspirations and needs of our citizens, we must also take a long-term perspective to policy-making, even when policies may be unpopular.

Third, all of this would be impossible without a clean administration, at all levels, from the government and judiciary, through to the civil and uniformed services. Without a system of accountability, and leaders with a high degree of integrity, many will try to 'game' the system for their own benefit, and to the disadvantage of others.

No country has perfected the art of governance or has the perfect democratic system. We must therefore remain engaged and learn from each other's experiences. This year's theme, "Does Democracy Deliver", reminds us not to be complacent amid turbulent times.

Once again, I thank Indonesia for its constructive leadership in establishing the BDF and for offering countries with different cultures and histories a platform to share ideas and experiences on democracy. In today's interconnected world,

it is ever more important than that we are able to engage in open and constructive dialogue.

Thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. ELSIDDIEG ABDULAZIZ ABDALLA

AMBASSADOR OF SUDAN
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Thank you Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Vice President,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Good evening,

Mr. Chair, I don't want to repeat what has been said regarding President Trump's decision on Al Quds. It is shocking and totally unacceptable.

Mr. Chair, democracy is fundamental for the welfare of the people and good governance for countries and very much needed to reduce tensions in countries particularly diverse societies. Fair democracy - fail to dig roots in many countries not because these countries lacks commitment or respect for democracy but because of the lack of the means of the success of democracy in most of these countries.

Mr. Chair, distinguished delegates, we strongly believe that peace is the basic requirement for the success of democracy everywhere. That is why, Mr. Chairman, the government of Sudan has recently launched a wide campaign to led and confiscate all illegal arms in many regions, particularly the troubled areas in Darfur. It's worth to mention to Chairman here also, that Sudan government has called, last year as well, for a wide national dialogue where no political forces, including those who are carrying arms against the government, is secluded.

Last but not least, Mr. Chairman, my government is preparing for general elections to take place in 2020 and all that because we are fully convinced that democracy delivers. That is why Mr. Chairman, we are fully committed to democracy and to go on ahead despite the challenges.

Thank you Mr. Chair



STATEMENT BY

MR. JOACHIM BERGSTRÖM

SPECIAL ENVOY TO COMBAT
ANTI-SEMITISM AND ISLAMOPHOBIA
SWEDEN

Thank you, Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to address you and special thanks to the government of Indonesia for hosting this important event and conference. “Can democracy deliver?” is indeed both a very practical and deeply philosophical theme and it can encompass issues of governance, education, media, civil society and social justice. I’d like to focus on two issues central to inclusive democracy and I’d like to say a couple of words about equality and inclusion.

Sweden firmly believes that democracy is the only viable form of government and the only system enabling society based on respect for human rights, rule of law, pluralism, equality, inclusion and freedom from oppression. Our domestic gender equality work is well known. Internationally, Sweden’s feminist foreign policy aims at ensuring rights and the representation as well as resource allocation for women and the active participation in central decision-making processes.

The national action plan for feminist foreign policy presents six long term objectives, women and girls’ full enjoyment of human rights, freedom from physical and psychological sexual violence, participation in prevention and resolving conflict, political participation, economic rights and empowerment and sexual and reproductive health and rights. The action plans specify approaches, starting points, tools and actors and also notes the importance of involving men and boys in the processes of advancing gender equality. We believe gender equality is not a women issue but a human rights issue, a central part of democracy. Bringing women into peace processes is also a priority, we have established a network of women mediators and we’re working to increase the participation of women in the peace processes in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. As research shows that women and peace processes help establish a sustainable peace.

In this context, I would also like to mention the United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 and Sweden has strong support for this text that breaks the narrative of youth as either victim or perpetrators of war and terrorism and rather looks at youth as agents of peace. To promote inclusion, the Swedish

government in the last year has launched a comprehensive plan to combat racism and the similar form of hostility. The important strategies are improved coordination and monitoring, increased knowledge, education and research, civil society greater support and more in-depth dialogue, strengthening preventive measures online and more active legal system.

Internationally, we promote a global culture of a dialogue, human rights for all, dignity, respect and work tirelessly within the UN system and remain active in the many for interfaith dialogue and intercultural understanding.

Thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. YVONNE BAUMANN

AMBASSADOR OF SWITZERLAND
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Distinguished chair
Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates
Ladies and gentlemen

I would like to congratulate and thank the government of Indonesia for organizing this important forum on democracy already since ten years and also for picking a very relevant and timely topic today “does democracy deliver?” my short answer, it will not surprise you is “yes, it does”. Many countries around the globe have proven that democracy is an effective form of government, most often closely linked to high standard of human security and peace. However, certain conditions have to be fulfilled that means we have to make democracy deliver. Democracy cannot be taken for granted, it needs to be protected and nurtured, not only on the occasion of the election but also and particularly in between elections. The democracy is not complete with going to the ballot box every four or five years. It needs well-functioning institutions including an independent judiciary, public court site institution, civil society organization and free media, all providing checks on balances.

The conditions or key factors to make democracy deliver are, First, you have heard it before, rule of law, rule of law is essential, otherwise, democratic institution cannot perform their functions properly, Second, the inclusion and protection of minorities is part and partial of the democracy which delivers equitable benefit, otherwise, the rule by the majority can become distorted and unjust. As vice president Kalla, this morning said here on the podium “avoid a winner takes all policy, this is dangerous”. Third, democracy can only fully deliver when it brings real improvement for the well-being of the people, it has to ensure social equity and justice this means a performing tax system under which everybody pays his or her fair share of taxes, access to quality public services such as education and healthcare for everyone and mechanism of redistribution of resources for instance between richer and poorer regions within the country with all between cities and rural areas. Fourth, government, politicians, those in power, must be held accountable for the decisions and performances. The state has to be at the service of its citizen and not the other way around and it needs to be a culture of participation and consultation. Also, between elections, people must be able to participate in the democratic

process, voice concerns be consulted and taken into considerations in one or the other way.

Switzerland has very long tradition of democracy and I believe that the key factors of success in our case which is the case of all other small states are many vaults possibilities for Swiss citizen to participate in public matters, the strong protection of minorities as well as the closeness between the government and the people, local and regional government in Switzerland are strong in competences and can for instance collect taxes in order to deploy services. People can have direct control and get involve also on national level. We have, so called direct democracy system at this four times a year the Swiss go to ballot box and votes on many different issues of their concern while the implementation of this decision taken at the ballot box may not always be easy the system gives people a sense of belonging and responsibility since they can actually influence things and hold government and parliament directly accountable. As a result, surveys show constant high trust in democratic institution in our country. In conclusion, yes, democracy does deliver but no system is perfect and democracy is daily hard work to set the framework right and to stick to the rules.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. VITAVAS SRIVIHOK

DEPUTY PERMANENT SECRETARY
THAILAND

Mr. Chairman

Excellencies

Distinguished delegates

I would like to congratulate to the government of Indonesia for the success of this year Bali Democracy Forum. To this topic “Does Democracy Delivers?” is intriguing. We are posing such question because we feel that the quality of leadership elected has been on the decline worldwide. At the same time, we look at law and we see socio-economic progresses and peace and stability achieved much more under non-democratic and authoritarian regime and we wonder whether democracy actually is the best system for our time, does democracy actually deliver?

Distinguished delegates, Thailand has been through this, in 2014, we had months of street protest and the elected government failed to function at the time. So, this related government step in, the government has led now, since then and is fully committed to the roadmap to bring the country towards a stronger and more sustainable democracy. Speaking from experience, we know that democracy will deliver not simply through elections but it will deliver only if it is founded on respect for the rule of law and an equal access to justice, with a way inform public who can meaningfully participate in the decision-making process. And when civic and community engagement is strong, democracy has to be practiced at all levels, in family, in school, workplace, community and at national level. This sky of democracy will actually deliver. If we want the democracy to deliver, we need to ensure that our laws are just and address inequalities. Our education system creates lawless and public oriented mindset for our people and our society, and culture promotes tolerance and respect for differences and ethic citizenship.

Distinguished delegates, Thailand is working to strengthen democracy, one that will deliver. Thailand is committed to holding general elections by the end of next year. Relevant act law will be used are in finalizing process. The government will allow for more political activities as election approach and reforms in all aspects especially legal reform, educational reform, and political reform are steadfastly taking place. We badly want democracy to deliver and we are making our best effort that it will.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. PROF. DR. AURÉLIO GUTERRES

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
COOPERATION OF TIMOR LESTE

I am delighted and honoured to be here today to represent the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste at the Tenth Bali Democracy Forum. I greatly appreciate the opportunity to address you all.

The range of participating countries and distinguished speakers here in this forum is a testament to the success of this initiative. It would not have been possible without the leadership shown by President Joko Widodo, and my friend and Foreign Minister Mrs. Retno Marsudi.

At the outset, allow me to extend our most appreciation and congratulation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for convening the tenth Bali Democracy Forum and acknowledge with gratitude the hospitality and warm welcome extended to me and my delegation.

We assemble here in Jakarta for this year's Bali Democracy Forum and not in Bali the usual venue of the BDF due the volcanic activities of 'Gunung Agung' occurred in the Bali Province, therefore I would like to extend our sympathy to the people of Bali in this time and I am confident that the Government of the province and indeed the Indonesia Government are capable of handling the challenge.

I would like to commend the successful provincial election held by the Republic of Indonesia in recent time with peaceful and tranquil manner, which high number of voter turnout. It shows once again and underscores Indonesia is not only as the third largest democracy in the world, but also more importantly an example of pluralism and tolerance, whereby democracy, Islam and modernity can live together in the reality.

Excellencies,
Distinguished Guest,

The aim of this Forum is promote regional and international cooperation in the field of peace and democracy through dialogue, based on the sharing of experience and best practice that respect the principle of equality, mutual respect and understanding. On the same token is the reason why Timor-Leste has always been an active participant of the Bali Democracy Forum.

Timor-Leste is a small and young sovereign state. As a young democracy, we want to mark our democratic values in a culture of tolerance, to promote the unity in the diversity, to foster a true democratic culture.

Having travelled a long and arduous journey, we Timorese learnt how to gain freedom and democracy, therefore we strive to uphold the values that inspired us in the past at the same time to ensure that our society is involved and participated in the democracy and development process to ensure a long lasting functioning democracy and sense of ownership in the community.

In this context, we have been expanding and consolidating relations of cooperation with other Nations in a global level, but with special attention to the regional framework. This work of adhesion and networking has been done systemically and intends to cover areas of cooperation that promote sustainable development goals.

To be a Member ASEAN is a priority of our State. It is strategically important that we can enter into this “Family” and Region, where we can undertake all our efforts for social development and make our economical and social contribution and cooperation, and, at the same time, benefit the confidence, security, stability and development that this regional accession provide.

For Timor-Leste, to build confidence and expectation and promote the conception and strength of a global network mutually advantageous, is a decisive factor in the process if a sustainable national development.

The ASEAN membership would boost the Timor-Leste’s foreign investment and tourism market and ease the economy’s dependency on oil gas. Timor-Leste is ready to become a Member of ASEAN at the time that most convenient according to wisdom of ASEAN Leaders. With all our experience in the process of nation building and all the resources, Timor-Leste is ready to make meaningful contributions in the region.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As some may know, in 2010 was founded in Dili, Timor-Leste, the G7+, an intergovernmental association of countries experiencing conflict or emerging from crisis. As a young nation with post conflict experience, Timor-Leste share the experiences with other fragile countries through active participation in the G7+ by sharing experience through peer-to-peer learning and Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation.

The aim of the G7+ is give voice to the countries affected by conflict and fragility at the highest levels of governance, representing more than 350 million people living in conditions of political, social and economic fragility.

Currently the G7+ includes 20 member States from Africa, Asia, and Pacific Caribbean.

Furthermore, under the spirit of solidarity among the Fragile-to-Fragile initiatives, promoted by the G7+, are allowing equals to assist each other based on successful experiences.

Compelled by the principle of solidarity, G7+ members are demonstrating that assistance can come from everywhere, even from fragile states.

In that matter, the secretariat of the G7+ is working with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in the creation of the South-South in Action Report.

Excellencies,
Distinguished Guest,

Regarding the South-South Cooperation paradigm, it is time to remind the words given last September by His Excellency, the former President of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on the occasion of his speech in UNHLS: "*When people remember Indonesia and Timor-Leste, I hope people will remember not the conflict, but the courage, the imagination, and the goodwill that turned conflict into peace*".

The current peace and diplomacy relations between Timor-Leste and Indonesia are mentioned by the International community as one of the greatest examples of reconciliation and peace in the International affairs.

In 2005, the two nations set up the Commission of Truth and Friendship (CTF) to investigate the bloody events before, during and after the 1999 independence ballot in Timor-Leste.

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as President of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. Jose Ramos Horta as President of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Mr. Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao as Prime Minister of Timor-Leste join in 2008 to verify the CTF report and in a joint statement declare: *"On behalf of Indonesia and the East Timor governments, we convey deep regret to all parties and victims, who directly or indirectly suffered physical and psychological wounds after serious human rights violations."*

The Commission for Truth and Friendship established between the two countries, following the referendum that led to the secession of Timor-Leste, express the promotion of reconciliation and friendship and the non-recurrence of similar events.

According to the preamble of the Commission: "Both being developing countries, one with the largest Muslim population in the world and the other with a predominantly Catholic population, have embarked on the path towards full democracy. This path is full of challenges and perils; and it needs to be carefully nurtured and strengthened. The commission for Truth and Friendship constitutes a new and unique experience whereby two countries, with a recent shared history, agree with courage and vision to look at the past as a lesson and embrace the future with optimism."

Timor-Leste and Indonesia provide an example to the World of how two developing countries seemingly divided along political-military-religion lines can move forward.

The key to the developmental path and the overcoming of divergences and conflict of the past, with the sole intention of preparing a present for the future of the new generations, is essentially based on the key dimensions of: Strong

leadership; a true commitment to reconciliation; and a strong and strategic partnership and a strong negotiation of the interest that are mutual.

In this way, the reconciliation model committed by Timor-Leste and Indonesia is above all a model anchored in the concepts of Peace-building and State-building, which allows the great leaders of these two nations to demonstrate that the path of the future is social and economical development, improvement of the living conditions of the most vulnerable population and not, in all their denial, revenge and resentments.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Distinguished Guests,

To conclude my remarks, I would just like to brief a few notes on the experience of Democracy in Timor-Leste. A young democracy, whose challenges are intense but, at the same time, gives us and encourages to the duty to act according with our democratic model for national consensus and an inclusive development.

A Democracy that deliver coherent policy-making based on long-term priorities and stability in a matter that strategic lines for the national development can be pursued.

During this decade, the process of State-building and Peace-building in Timor-Leste is country-owned, under a strong national leadership and a strategic cooperation with our regional and global partners. This year we held two presidential and parliamentary elections, which was held with high standard and lauded by the international community.

However, democracy is more than the furore of election. Democracy is the participation of all the process of policy-making, an inclusion of all the citizens in the process, through the instrument of participatory democracy.

Democracy is the answer to the inspirations of all citizens and the only way to give an effective response to those who need most in the Society, in order to embrace an inclusive development and ensure equal opportunities for all.

Thank you for the attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. DR. M.K. ŞANDER GÜRBÜZ

AMBASSADOR OF TURKEY
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished guests,
Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to speak briefly on the team of the Tenth Bali or the First Banten Democracy Forum does democracy deliver. I will try to offer you a snapshot of the Turkish perspective on this important question. But before doing that, I would like to read parts of a statement made last night by my president, his Excellency, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, in his capacity as the chair of The Organization of Islamic Organization (OIC) regarding to decision of United States to recognize Al Quds as the capital of Israel. The statement says "*The defense of sanctity of Al Quds, the city of prophets where the sacred places of three celestial religions co-exist and the preservation of its historic status are not just the duty of the Muslims but of all humanity. Each step, this regarding the rights of Palestine on Al Quds, recurrently confirmed by the United Nation resolution is a major blow struck on the dream of the co-existence of people that belong to different religions. The decision of United States to recognize Al Quds as the capital of Israel is both contrary to the UN resolutions and to the ancient character of Al Quds extending to sanctuaries. Therefore, this step means this regarding to historical and social facts as well as the international law. Peace for everyone can only be achieved when the Israeli occupation of east Al Quds, West Bank, and the Gaza strip ends and the Palestinians can be free in their homeland. We call upon the United States to withdraw from the steps that will trigger chaos in the region and we call upon Israel to pursue policies that will contribute to peace and tranquility*".

For your information, my president also as the chair of the OIC called for an urgent summit on this issue which will be held in Istanbul, next week on the 13th and also President Jokowi, just a few hours ago made a statement that he will attend this summit which is very important.

Each country has its own unique experience with democracy as each country has its own challenges. Yet, democracy seems to be the most viable solution for many governments to ensure people's will and to provide delicate balance between freedom and security. Turkey is a democratic country, govern by the rule of law and the independence of judiciary is guaranteed by the constitution.

Indeed, together with Indonesia, it is one of the very few examples proving that Islam and democracy are compatible with each other. Turkey, just like Indonesia, has a majority of Muslim population; it also has a democratic and secular system of government in which the state is at equal distance to all the religions and the religious sects for almost of a hundred year of parliamentary tradition. It has its own challenges too, yet it is also committed to overcome this challenge through democratic means.

The recent events occurred in Turkey reflects this understanding and the commitment of Turkish people to democracy. Turkish democracy has recently triumphed over one of the most serious attacks in the history of the Republic of Turkey, on the night of 15th July 2016 members of the *Fetullah Gulen* terrorist organization in the military attempted to overthrow the democratically elected government together with the president and the constitutional order in Turkey. The democratic resolved of the Turkish people has saved the democratic regime against this terrorist campaign, the Turkish people from all walks of life and regardless their political affiliations, united on the street on the night of 15th July. In that respect, the unified stance of all the major political parties and millions of Turkish citizens was outstanding. This stance testifies that as founding member of the Council of Europe, Turkey has the necessary assets to uphold its democratic values.

We are determined to strengthen our democracy; our constitution from the year of 1982 was seen as one of the major obstacles against Turkish further democratization. Almost two-third of the constitution had to be amended over the last fifteen years with a view to giving room to higher democratic standards in line with Turkish international obligations. The amendments do not change Turkish constitutional regime or the fundamental principles of the republic. Last year, we had a constitutional referendum with a turnout of over 85%. The majority of the voters have preferred having a single executive branch that is checked by the legislative and the judiciary.

The outcome reflected the will of our people. The upcoming presidential election will be held in 2019. Given its growing means and capabilities, democratic traditions and growing economy, Turkey effectively responds to these challenges in a determined and principled manner, guided by the dictum

of the founder of the republic of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, peace at home, peace in the world.

Thank you very much for your kind attention



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. YAGMYR NURYYEV

HEAD OF THE INSTITUTE OF STATE AND LAW
OF TURKMENISTAN

Hello dear participants of the international traditional, democratic forum,

First of all, allow me to express gratitude to the initiators for the invitation of the Turkmen delegation. Congratulating everyone on the Tenth anniversary democracy forum and excellent organization of the current forum.

This forum is dedicated to the important issues of democracy of mutual understanding, peaceful existence and cooperation, for a more compete preservation of peace throughout the world, stable socioeconomic, spiritual and cultural development, preservation of the highest universal democratic, and humanitarian values.

Modern life of mankind consists of many important factors in human and interpersonal, as well as interstate relations. At the same time mutual understanding peaceful coexistence, fruitful cooperation of people, countries with common of different views on the world around us, is an invaluable humanity property.

If we look at history of the Bali Democracy Forum (BDF) Republic of Indonesia initiate in the year 2008 which stated as an annual forum of foreign minister from the countries of Asian and the Pacific Ocean. Over the years, this democratic forum conquers more and more participants and supporters. Due to forum common to all mankind democratic values enrichment qualitatively and quantitatively.

The initiator of the forum Republic of Indonesia believes that democracy is a key element in promoting peace and stability in the region. Many countries in the region recognize that the universality of democratic values such as respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and a common commitment to these values should contribute to consolidation of peace, stability of prosperity in region and the world. It is from this point of view Turkmenistan supports the efforts of the countries of the world aimed at developing democratic values society. For the Turkmen people, universal democratic values are not just words.

Turkmenistan due to its permanent neutrality recognized by the United Nations is well aware of the value of democracies of values with to help of which achieved peace and the possibility of stable development. Therefore, slogan initiated by the President of Turkmenistan "Peace Through Development" has become the core stable social-economic development country. Preservation of spiritual and cultural wealth, of the highest democratic values of society renders positive influence to social development. This is acknowledged by all, this is a path to the goal of 17 aims sustainable development of the world recognized by all member states UN.

The content previous speeches show that the issues of peace and democracy of universal accord require special attention of politicians and need targeted research by scientist. Strategic tasks for comprehensive study and theoretical enrichment of democratic values and processes as well as the accumulative experience from the BDF will make it possible to proposals suggestions in the way to develop democracy.

So far as democratic values find their expressions in the actions of the people, in their worldwide, moral standards, norms of behavior, realized through political, diplomatic and legal mechanism.

Concluding my speech, I would like to say that on the subject of democratic values there is a huge potential for cooperation in the defense of human value and humanitarian traditions. We believe that the results of our discussions will be in demand by the international community and will contributed to strengthening the democracy of relations between people.

Thank you for attention.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. MR. VOLODYMYR PAKHIL

AMBASSADOR OF UKRAINE
TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Your Excellency Mrs. Retno Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the onset I would like to congratulate the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the occasion of the Tenth anniversary of Bali Democracy Forum. Let me reiterate that Ukraine attaches significant importance to the Forum as a unique international event aimed at promoting democratic ideas, values and principles.

I wish all participants fruitful discussions and valuable outcomes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The theme of our gathering is “Does democracy deliver?”. The simple answer is “yes” but let me briefly articulate Ukraine’s approach and lessons learnt in this dimension.

Freedom and democracy are in the genes of the Ukrainian nation and we pay the highest price for the legitimate democratic aspirations. I would like to emphasize that Ukraine develops democratic institution in the extremely complicated conditions of foreign aggression.

Four years ago, the whole of Ukraine was counting down to the signature of the EU Association Agreement. That agreement symbolised dreams of a better life in the united democratic Europe. That passion turned into the Revolution of Dignity after the decision of the former Ukraine’s leader not to sign.

Motion of Ukrainians towards the socio-economic progress, rule of law and democratic values collided with severe counteraction from the side of the Russian Federation. Moreover, the neighbour-state used momentum to illegally annex the Crimea and to commence aggression in the Donbas region.

Over the four past years, millions of Ukrainians have stood up courageously to this deadly threat, many on the frontline in east Ukraine and others in the rear,

under the democratic values. More than 10.000 Ukrainians have paid with their lives for our European choice.

I would like to specifically draw your attention to the deteriorated human rights situation in the temporarily occupied Crimea and urge all countries to support the Resolutions “Human rights situations in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine)”, which will be presented before the UN General Assembly in mid-December.

Crimean Tatars – the Ukrainian Muslims – are among those whose rights are being violated the most by the occupying power in the Crimea.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Against the backdrop of the ongoing Russian aggression, Ukraine has advanced the reform agenda and progressed in its European path. One of the key strategic documents underpinning the reform process is new Government action plan for the implementation of Ukraine-EU Association Agreement, which entered into force on 1 September 2017.

We have launched in 2017 new reforms in seven critical sectors: education, the judiciary, the pension system, healthcare, public administration, cyber-security and electoral law.

The introduction of the visa-free regime with the EU is recognition of the success of the Ukrainian Pro-European reforms.

Ukraine has climbed to 76th place in the World Bank’s Doing Business ranking, while three years ago Ukraine was 112th.

My country continued to successfully address significant macroeconomic challenges. GDP grew by 2,5% in the first quarter of 2017 and by 2,3% in the second quarter of the year.

Fight against corruption continues to be at the top of the agenda of the Ukrainian authorities. Anti-corruption efforts.

I would like to emphasize again that all the progress has been achieved on the background of ongoing Russian hybrid war against my country as well as with huge support rendered by our partners, European Union, United States and others.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my final remarks I would like to underscore that despite hard lessons learnt we in Ukraine firmly believe that democracy is the primarily option in terms of the improvement of people's lives as well as managing diversity, security, equity and social justice.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

MR. PATRICK MURPHY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Good evening,

Excellencies and Esteemed Delegates,

I'd first like to thank Indonesia for hosting this important Forum.

In its tenth year, the Bali Democracy Forum continues to provide a unique venue for dialogue on the importance of democracy, its challenges, and the role governments should play in its protection and promotion. I especially commend Indonesia for its leadership and in upholding democratic values and tolerance. This country consistently holds free and fair elections, fosters a diverse and open media environment, and hosts a vibrant civil society.

Does democracy deliver? A very good question. We believe that it does. The United States is built on the fundamental values of freedom, liberty, human dignity, and the belief that the government should serve the will of the people. We are a nation of laws and institutions that protect individual rights and civil liberties, and our commitment to democracy, transparency, and the rule of law is central to our national identity. Our democracy is not perfect. But in pursuit of a more perfect union, we continually embrace the ideals and values that democracy represents.

Governments that uphold democratic principles and practices are safer, healthier, more secure, and prosperous. Governments that deny human rights and fundamental freedoms in the name of security on the other hand only deepen the fissures and grievances that fuel violent extremism and conflict. Protecting peaceful descent, allowing space for civil society, including religious communities to operate and supporting free and equal participation in the political process are essential ingredients to peace and stability.

Strong democratic institutions promote rule of law. Effective and accountable law enforcement and an impartial and independent judiciary are among the best antidotes to the threats we face, particularly from terrorism, transnational crime and corruption. A key test to any democracy is how it treats members of its most vulnerable and marginalized groups. It is incumbent on governments to recognize that all persons regardless of their race, religion or ethnicity have rights that must be respected, and that no democratic society can condone discrimination or violence against others.

We thus appreciate the works of Foreign Minister Marsudi of Indonesia and others to address underlying causes of suffering and allow for humanitarian access in Rakhine State. The United States continue to strongly support Myanmar's transition to a more democratic society. We stand ready to support the government's commitment to create the condition necessary for all refugees and internally displaced persons to return to their home safely and voluntarily, and to implement recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State to address the long term challenges of inequality, poverty and discrimination.

With regards to economic opportunity within democracy, we're quite proud that tens of thousands of young leaders from across this region have joined our young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, also known as YSEALI, including 23 thousand Indonesians. YSEALI empowers these leaders to contribute to the prosperity of their communities, while exploring growth, sustainable development, civic engagement and education.

I'd like to offer a quick word to acknowledge a topic of interest addressed today by several participants, the announcement yesterday by President Trump regarding Jerusalem. The President has carefully explained his decision. He emphasized, he remains committed to achieving a lasting peace agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians, and is prepared to support a two-state solution if agreed to by the parties. The President also reaffirms support for the status quo at the Haram Al Sharif Temple Mount, and made clear that his announcement has not prejudged the outcome of final status negotiations including on Jerusalem.

Finally, democracy delivers because it can open space for all to participate in governance and economic advancement for the betterment of our world. Members of democratic societies are involved and empowered positively, and we should commit to a long term effort to promote and protect civil space. Governments will never have all the answers, but we can uphold the laws, rights and institutions that support freedom and human dignity, peace, security, and prosperity.

Thank you again to Indonesia and to all delegations for engaging in this important conversation.

Thank you very much.



STATEMENT BY

**H.E. MRS. GLADYS FRANCISCA
URBANEJA DURÁN**

AMBASSADOR OF THE
BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
TO INDONESIA

Excellency Madam Retno Marsudi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,
The Honorable accredited diplomatic corps in Jakarta,
The Officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,
Special Guests that accompany us in this forum,
The Representative from mass media,

As an official representative of the Venezuelan Government and National Government, I would like to begin by thanking the Government of Indonesia for the invitation to participate in this Forum, and I salute the efforts of all the People and the State of Indonesia to maintain and enrich this Forum, which represents currently a global space for the debate and democratic expression of our nations.

That is why, the constitution of an inclusive democratic society must be based on equality, solidarity, social justice and respect for human rights.

In line with these principles, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reaffirms that it is up to the Peoples and their Governments to define the nature of their political, economic and social systems, within a framework of participation and inclusion of these factors in life in the nations, without any kind of foreign imposition or intervention.

As established in the Venezuelan Constitution, our nation promotes and favors Latin American and Caribbean integration, with a view to advancing the consolidation of a community of nations that defends the economic, social, cultural, political and environmental interests of the region. And from there, in observance of due respect to the purposes and principles of International Law, the Charter of the United Nations and the sovereign equality of States, transparent cooperation in the South-South and South-North areas.

Thus, in the last two decades have been strengthened in the Latin American and Caribbean Nations various mechanism for deepening economic and social cooperation and political agreement, which have made possible the necessary dynamic approach and interaction among our peoples in the noble objective to carry out the integration: The Bolivarian Alliance of the Peoples of Our America, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, PETROCARIBE, the

renewed impulse to the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), among other instruments that our countries have at their disposal for keep integrating. The challenge of our Government will always be to give them the impulse they need to strengthen these instruments, always guided by the concerns and demands of the peoples, who for years were forgotten and absent from processes that organically belong to them.

There are many and diverse challenges facing developing countries before imperial factors guided by dividing, alienating and hegemonic interests. In this context, Venezuela condemns any discriminatory and interfering measures, such as the blockade and the embargo imposed by the Government of the United States of America against the Cuban people for more than fifty-five years. The threats to its intensification constitute a challenge for the world that must put its worthy position against this abominable unilateral measure, which underscores the undemocratic character of the Government that promotes it.

For Venezuela, the issuance of the Decree called “Executive Order of the Government of the United States of America”, approved on March 9, 2015 and renewed once again on January 13, 2017, deserves special mention. This constitutes a serious threat to Venezuela and an interventionist challenge against sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States. Venezuela expresses its strongest rejection of this clear violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, while demanding its immediate repeal.

We warn the world that the sanctions imposed by the Government of the United States of America against officials of the Bolivarian Government, as well as future legitimate financial operations of the Venezuelan State are foundations of interventionist policies that threaten the short term with the right to development of our country and against their sovereignty and self-determination.

Therefore, the initiative forged by the Republic of Indonesia through the celebration of Bali Democracy Forum (which is already in its tenth edition) must have the enthusiastic and determined support of Venezuela, because it is configured as a driving factor of the aspirations of the peoples to more and better democracy in their countries.

The presence of Venezuela as an observer member in this mechanism allows us to affirm that it is a contribution to the strengthening and articulated construction of an organic relationship with the countries of the Asia Pacific Region. Through this political forum, Venezuela is allowed to consolidate its role in the integrationist schemes between nations and their democracies – within the framework of a multipolar world – not dominated by superpowers or by blocks of countries that privilege material interest over ancestral rights and social demands.

Venezuela considers that the Bali Democracy Forum is a scenario of political and cultural diversity that, by itself, constitutes an important reference in the preservation and consolidation of regional identities, as opposed to the globalizing processes experienced by the contemporary world.

For this reason, the preservation and exaltation of the identity of the peoples of all the regions of the planet is necessary for Venezuela, with particular respect and encouragement of indigenous and aboriginal cultures; besides promoting the construction of inclusive, culturally diverse and environmentally responsible societies that eradicate the exploitation of the human being and that are determining factors in the development of increasingly democratic political systems.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. LE LUONG MINH

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ASEAN

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia for inviting me to participate in this tenth edition of the Bali Democracy Forum.

When ASEAN was founded in 1967, democracy was not even explicitly pronounced as a purpose of the Association in its founding documents but at its core was the aspiration to bring about peace, freedom and prosperity for the people in the region through economic growth, social progress and cultural development. Democracy was introduced to ASEAN's official discourse recently through the ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action in 2004, partly attributed to Indonesia's efforts in promoting democracy as a foundation for regional security.

For the first time in ASEAN's history, this Plan of Action expressly stated that ASEAN Member States shall promote political development to achieve peace, stability, democracy and prosperity in the region. The emergence of democracy in the ASEAN agenda was reaffirmed as both a purpose and a principle. Democracy in the ASEAN Charter is in conjunction with ASEAN's commitment to enhance good governance and the rule of law, adhere to democratic principles and constitutional government, and promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The successor document of the 2004 Security Community Plan of Action, the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025 reinforces this commitment by providing the normative framework for ASEAN's cooperation in political development and strengthening democracy. In fact, the Bali Forum is mentioned in the Blueprint as a venue for ASEAN to share its experiences in promoting democracy and democratic institutions.

ASEAN has been following through on this commitment by focusing on delivering tangible benefits to its peoples. ASEAN has made great strides over the years to ensure that the prosperity and well-being of the people are at the top of the ASEAN Community-building agenda. Concrete initiative in the

political-security, economic and socio-cultural pillars have been undertaken guided by the ASEAN Community Vision 2015 and the three Community Blueprints.

Moving towards a rules-based organization, ASEAN has put in place legal instrument to enable its Member States to address various regional challenges collectively, including the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution; the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism; the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response; and most recently the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), established in 2009, has been enhancing its work in mainstreaming and advancing human rights in ASEAN as well as human rights-based approaches on cross-sectoral and cross-pillar issues such as trafficking in person, the rights of person with disabilities, and rights of the child.

The ASEAN Charter stipulates that ASEAN should enhance the well-being and livelihood of its peoples by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development. Social welfare and justice. In 2013. ASEAN adopted the Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection which envisions uplifting the quality of life of ASEAN Coverage in covered under the framework of social protection as well as under the ASEAN Post-2015 Health Development Agenda 2016-2020, and ASEAN Member States are endeavoring to strengthen health system and improve access to quality care for all ASEAN peoples, especially vulnerable groups.

ASEAN also recognizes the critical importance of addressing the root causes of violent extremism and all other forms of violence such as poverty, inequality, marginalization, social exclusion and sense of injustice. To this end, ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society was adopted at the recent 31st ASEAN Summit in Manila.

The Declaration calls for ASEAN to promote a culture of prevention based on peace and cultural understanding; respect for all; good governance at all levels; resilience and care for the environment; healthy lifestyle; and support for the

values of moderation. It determines that the effective way to promote this culture of prevention is through education, especially value-based education as a means of instilling respect for life, for diversity and the values of tolerance, non-violence and mutual understanding.

Excellencies,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Going back to the theme of this Forum, which for ASEAN is very relevant as we are celebrating its 50th Anniversary, if I were to respond to the question whether democracy delivers, then my answer would be “yes, for ASEAN it’s delivering”. However, it should be mentioned also that while ASEAN has indeed accomplished much in the last 50 years, there is still much remains to be desired.

ASEAN needs to ensure that its accomplishments are durable and sustainable for the benefit of its peoples, ASEAN also needs to broaden its engagement with a whole-of-society approach to ensure that its efforts have positive impacts on all stakeholders, thus making them not only beneficiaries of but also contributors to genuine democracy and fundamental freedoms in a people-centered to genuine democracy and fundamental freedoms in a people-centered ASEAN Community.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

H.E. GUNNAR WIEGAND

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union.

Let me start by congratulating Indonesia on the tenth anniversary of this Democracy Forum as well as on the opening of the Tunis Chapter.

One of the greatest challenges to democracy is how to deliver-how to address the expectations and the needs of all citizens, while securing a sustainable future for the next generations.

In the EU, we believe strongly in democracy, which unites all our 28 member state in the diversity. We also believe that democracy delivers and evidence shows that when you look at the development of Europe, this is indispensable to pursuit of peace, social justice and respect for human dignity. It is evident that democracies are fundamentally more effective and responsive in addressing their citizens' needs. States and societies are strong and resilient when they have security and economic stability, but also when they protect human rights, provide decent public service, and have accountable, effective and transparent institutions at all levels. The Rule of law is key in the fight against corruption, terrorism and organized crime.

Democracy has brought 70 years of peace and prosperity in the European Continent, which our continent has never known before. Active civil society, free and pluralistic media, check and balances have become characteristic features of our societies.

However, we should not forget that this journey has not always been smooth. Many of our member states have overcome an authoritarian governance only in this generation. We should never take these achievement for granted. If there is something we have learnt throughout the years, is that democracy is never finished and no progress on democracy is irreversible.

In fact, democracy today is under pressure all over the world, here and in our continent. Distrust in political institution and disconnection between political leaders and citizens is one of major challenges, paving way for populism and anti-establishment discourse. Security challenges, environmental degradation, migration and economic inequalities have added to the complexity.

But the EU is also very concerned about the shrinking space for civil society, a global phenomenon that has deepened and accelerated in recent years. Moreover, the shrinking space relates not only to human rights defenders and Civil Society Organizations; it is part of an authoritarian pushback against democracy, attacking fundamental freedoms, free media, independent judiciary and other pillars of democracy.

At the same time, there are also positive stories and successful democratic transitions. Passionate democratic activism makes inroads in many parts of the world including in Southeast Asia. The EU has always praised and valued the leadership of Indonesia as the world's third largest democracy and a country with a proud tradition of tolerance and pluralism. Citizen engagement, equal access to opportunities, empowerment of women, inclusion of youth and vulnerable groups come more and more to the forefront, especially when talking about sustainable development results.

In a modern democracy, digital technology represents a great opportunity to empower ordinary citizens: bringing rapid connectivity and instant communication, but also, when we use properly, it can be a key driver of strengthening confidence and dialogue between citizens and elected representative and enhancing transparency and accountability. However, our democracies still have to adapt themselves to this new environment, as the major role of social media and the impact of fake news on elections have shown.

The EU is well aware of the challenges and opportunities for democracy. It remains EU'S priority to support democratic transition globally but also to continue improving democratic governance at home, building stronger, and more resilient societies.

Thank you.



STATEMENT BY

MS. LEENA RIKKILÄ TAMANG

DIRECTOR FOR ASIA PACIFIC
INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND
ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE (IDEA)

Honourable Chair,
Madame Minister,
Distinguished Delegates,

The theme of this year's Bali Democracy Forum: Does Democracy Deliver? Touches the very core of many global and regional debates about the type and character of democracy we wish to strive toward. Citizen asses the quality of democracy based on state's ability to deliver public goods to foster development and prosperity. The failure to provide services: clean water, health care, education, welfare safety net, job opportunities, security, and access to justice, undermines both the legitimacy of state institutions and support for democratic governance. Moreover, recent media reports and public opinion polls are warning about the apparent growing threats to democracy, suggesting that democracy is in decline. There are certainly reasons to be concerned-democracies are facing complex challenges from food scarcity to conflict and from climate change to terrorism and organized crime, from populism to corruption, testing democracy's resilience. That is however not the whole truth.

I represent an intergovernmental organization-including Indonesia as its members state whose core mandate it to support sustainable democracy worldwide. This November Building resilient democracies and preventing backsliding relies on active citizens and institutions. If citizens are strongly commitment to democracy, it will persist as a permanent ideal. Improving democracy's resilience begins with establishing or restoring citizen trust in the efficacy of democratic politics and defending it. We cannot take democracy for granted.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Indonesian Government, her Excellency Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and the staff of her Ministry. Initiative like Bali Democracy Forum are exactly what is needed to support the dynamic, flourishing democracies and foster mutual learning.

Before finishing, I would like to take this opportunity to remember late Dr. Surin Pitsuwan who, very un-expectantly, passed away on 30th November. As you know Madam Chair, Dr. Pitsuwan held a key role in the political history of this country Thailand and his region. He served as Thailand's Minister of Foreign

Affairs from 1997-2001, and as Secretary-General of the Association of South East Nation (ASEAN), Pitsuwan was a great and very valued contributor to the work of International IDEA serving as the Chair of the Board since 2014. At the last year's Bali Democracy Forum, and the Bali Civil Society and Media Forum, he gave the most inspirational and spirited talk about religion, democracy and value of diversity. His enthusiasm and passion for democracy will be remembered by all those who crossed this path during these years. Pitsuwan was a true champion of democracy and will be sorely missed.

Thank you Madam Chair,

International IDEA published a report Global State of Democracy Report, Exploring Democracy's Resilience, which provides a health check of democracy worldwide. Contrary to negative views of democracy in decline, when looking at democracy globally democracy has made considerable progress since 1975 and while the progress has slowed down since the 1990's and we see worrying developments, this does not yet indicate that democracy is declining or regressing at a global level. On the contrary, democracy has proven to be resilient, able to recover from societal crisis and backsliding.

The world has also made huge progress in reducing extreme poverty and improving basic welfare around the world. The way wealth, power and privilege are distributed affects the quality of governance and undermines the sturdiness and resilience of a democracy by limiting effective service delivery; social cohesion; political representation; the legitimacy of political institutions; and driving violence and armed conflict.

There is no easy answer on how to counter inequality. However, a variety of factors has enabled different states to make some progress on this front within democratic setting. These include sound and innovative politics addressing intersectional nature of inequality, as well as required state capacity, elite commitment, effective political parties, reform coalitions, mobilization and ideas from below, and the framing of shared national vision and destinies. Experience of Nordic countries seem to suggest that in order to create and sustain support for welfare state, what is needed is solidarity and trust between different groups of people, especially between middle class and the so called working class. International cooperation is required to fight tax avoidance and

capital flight. In brief, Research suggest that democracy is a necessary even if not sufficient prerequisites for targeting inequality.

Thank you for your attention.



STATEMENT BY

MS. CRISTELLE PRATT

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM

Greetings,

The Pacific Islands Forum is a political grouping of eighteen member governments in the pacific islands region which most covers the world's larger ocean. The Forum membership is quite diverse, ranging from Australia, a developed country with a population of 23 milion, to Nieu a developing new small island state with a population of 2.000. Geography is also quite diverse. Papua New Guinea has a large land area of half a million square kilometers and over six million people while Nauru, the home of His Excellency President Waqa and host of the next year's Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meetings, is a phosphate island in the Central Pacific Ocean comprising twenty-one square kilometers.

The Members of the Pacific Islands Forum also have quite different systems of government. In our membership we have fully independent states and constitutional monarchy. We have three countries in the Northern Pacific that are self-governing in a Compact of Free Association with the United States of America, and another two countries in the South Pacific that are self-governing in Free Association with New Zealand. We also have two territories of a metropolitan country, [France] one of which will hold an important referendum for independence next year.

In one respect all Members of the Pacific Islands Forum are the same – and that is in our commitment to the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. Under the Framework our collective vision is for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity – so that all Pacific peoples can lead free healthy, and productive lives. Our vision for our Pacific region aligns nicely with the objectives of democracy, and is furthermore underpinned by a set of values including good governance and the full observance of democratic values.

As such, you could say that a common thread running across the diversity that characterizes our countries is our commitment to representative democracy. This further articulated in several Pacific Islands Forum Leaders commitments to the democratic principles of good governance and the lawful transfer of power. These include, among others, the 1997 Aitutaki Declaration, the 2000 Biketawa Declaration, and the 2003 Forum Principles of Good Leadership.

With reference to the theme for this panel discussion, I think that democracy lays the groundwork for security, equity and social justice, particularly in diversity. Democracy provides the very minimum standards for equity and social justice for all peoples, irrespective of diverse genders, faiths, political aspirations, or any other criteria by which we choose to identify. And as we all know, an equitable and just society is a secure and stable society.

By the standards of equity and social justice it is clear that no country in the world has yet achieved full democracy, for no country in the world is without security issues. However, democracy is a journey, and the internationally agreed principles of democracy provide the common destination to which we as democratic societies aspire.

The commencement of democratic government in the Pacific has been uneven. Australia, New Zealand and Tonga started their respective democratic journeys more than two hundred years ago. Almost a century later Samoa became the first Pacific Island Country to gain independence in 1962, followed by the rest of the independent and self-governing states of the Forum, as well as the two Territories. Despite our differences, we all aspire to representative democracy.

But why democracy? At its simplest, democracy is government for the people by the people. That sound simple enough but the challenges we face in achieving this show how complicated it really is. The history of humanity shows us that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Therefore, democracy must be fortified by strong institutions of accountability and transparency. The principles of separation of powers, independence of the judiciary, rule of law, and accountability to voters serve as a crucial system of checks and balances.

Like everywhere else, in the Pacific our respective journeys toward democracy has not been smooth sailing. To use Pacific voyaging as an analogy, in all our journeys we continue to face storms, leaky canoes, lack of resources, pirates (in the form of transnational crime), competition from other voyaging craft, unhappy crew and even in some instance crew upraising. The challenges are great but the fact that the majority of humanity as a collective aspire for the objectives of democracy, is proof that the destination is worth the journey.

As Leaders of our canoes we have the responsibility of ensuring our craft are seaworthy – in other words our government institutions are strong and effective. We have to ensure our crews are content, that there is equity and social justice for all. For it is only with strong institutions and the provision of equity and social justice that we can overcome the other challenges over which we have little to no control. Our experience has also been that the development of strong country systems reinforce ownership by all stakeholders.

In the Pacific we are faced with the geographical challenge of huge distances from each other and smallness of land masses. It is therefore in our collective interest to work together to overcome these common challenges. This has been the basis for the Pacific Islands Forum since its inception more than 45 years ago. Increasingly, though we have come to appreciate our strengths as a collective and we now choose to leverage this strength as a collective, under the Blue Pacific narrative.

The Blue Pacific is our rallying call for regional collective action, on the basis of our shared oceanic identity, history, geography, and oceanic space. It's a rallying call that pushes us to recognize that we in the Pacific actually control large swathes of ocean, not just tiny blobs of land. As custodians of this huge ocean space we are a force to be reckoned with, and are a collective representation for democracy.

Thank you.



CONCEPT PAPER

THE 10TH BALI DEMOCRACY FORUM: “DOES DEMOCRACY DELIVER?”

Background and Theme

Since its inception in 2008, the Bali Democracy Forum has ignited global efforts in building a progressive democratic architecture, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Various themes have been discussed resulting in programs and activities being promulgated. It is through the Bali Democracy Forum that all invited countries can continue to share the lessons learnt and best practices in managing diversity within democratic societies.

Global and regional democratic settings have been very dynamic since the BDF was initiated 10 years ago. This provides our region with valuable best practice and lesson learnt that enables BDF become a more relevant and intriguing forum.

This dynamic also sets the tone to the democratic trend globally. At the same time, it once again raises the query whether democracy is a perfect mechanism for the betterment of the population at the national, regional, and global setting.

The 10th Bali Democracy Forum, scheduled for 7-8 December 2017 will bear the theme **“Does Democracy Deliver?”** with the agenda to explore how the practice of democracy affects the society, in terms of managing diversity, security, equity and social justice.

Current Development

Current global, regional and national trends on democracy demonstrate that exact pattern on whether democracy has a direct link to economic welfare, social justice as well as political stability is still missing. There has been a long subject of debate on whether democracy leads to development and stability as well as contributes peace or it is the other way around.

There are concerns about whether democratic systems can deliver for their populations in terms of managing diversity, security, equity and social justice.

At the same time, we could see the success of countries with certain models of development that could be seen as stable with low poverty rate.

The rise of democracies in Asia-Pacific has been widely celebrated. In many cases, the dawn of democracy is continued by state institutional reforms in the form of, among others, constructing elections, reforming state agencies, and upholding the citizens' political rights. The experiences of building stability and order have been harnessed. The rapid development of communication technologies has strongly connected the public. Regional economic cooperation is variably becoming even more vibrant. Asia-Pacific countries are progressing despite the global economic slowdown.

Despite the aforementioned postures, the Asia-Pacific countries are currently facing challenges of not only consolidating democracy, but also more importantly deepening its impact. Some countries are still dealing with the issues of minority rights, regional imbalances, and even ethnic rebellions. The issue of finding the best strategy to manage diversity is becoming more salient.

Some countries are confronted by tensions and insecurities in the border, by radicals and extremists, or conflict among elites/political groups. This raises questions on how countries should develop mechanism to sustain peace and security.

In addition, some countries are struggling to sustain economic growth and most importantly ensuring equity to their citizens. In some instances, only small percentage of the population enjoy most privileges, while the bulk majority are still struggling to sustain their daily life. Some countries are still facing challenges in providing basic services to most of their citizens (i.e. education, health, and housing). Unresponsiveness and lack of accountability characterize those countries' public services.

Inability to manage the diversity could fragment the nation. Lack of capacity to harness security could breed instability and disorder. Lack of accountability and responsiveness could breed distrust. Inability to provide equity will create discrepancy and reduce the state's legitimacy. All of the aforementioned challenges could seriously question the achievements of the state's institutional reform and the functioning of democratic governance.

After a decade of the Bali Democracy Forum, it is now time to ask a strategic question whether democracy deliver its promises.

Democracy's Deliverability

In time, democratic institutions should be reformed to ensure the deliverability of the system. They should function according to their democratic values and norms. Democracy is to become a social instrument for bettering the society and in particular for removing social injustice and inequities, while ensuring state security and managing diversity.

This situation requires democratic institutions and governments to open spaces for and harness the function of democratic politics – defined as a culture of participation that includes the capacity of citizens to demand the accountability of those in power.

Dialogue among government representatives at the 10th Bali Democracy Forum will encourage better understanding and sharing experiences on how democratic governance is practiced in each country.

Outline of the Forum

This tenth Forum provides a unique opportunity not only for participating countries but also other attending stakeholders, in deliberating the main theme and its sub-themes of the meeting. Special format of the Forum will be arranged for this purpose.

As part of its educational mission, this year's Forum will convene a Bali Democracy Student Conference where around 100 students, including the overseas ones, from various universities in Indonesia will have the opportunity to deliberate and to express their views about various topics relevant to the theme of the Forum. The conference will be convened parallel to the main event of the Forum.

As previously practiced, the main event of the Forum will be preceded by meetings among media and civil society as well.

The Opening Session will consist of the presentation of the reports by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the host country and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia as the host of the Bali Democracy Forum Chapter Tunis, followed by the Leaders' Panel – attended by invited Heads of States. Through this panel, all participants will benefit immensely from the valuable insights of the leaders on the main topic of the Forum.

Unlike previous sessions, the tenth Forum will present two sessions of Ministerial Panel. The Ministerial Panel will discuss the sub-theme: "**Democracy in Managing Diversity, Security, Equity and Social Justice**". Panelists of the two panels will consist of Heads of Delegation at the ministerial level where they will deliver their presentations on the sub-theme for maximum of 5 (five) minutes. Q&A session will be introduced and Heads of Delegation other than the ministerial level are also advised to interactively participate in the discussion, both in responding to the presentations and in pointing out their observations on the sub-themes briefly. Each intervention from the floor is allocated for a maximum of 3 (three) minutes. Each panel will be facilitated by a moderator.

Following the Ministerial Panels, a Plenary – General Debate Session will be convened, deliberating the main theme: "**Does Democracy Deliver?**". The session will be chaired by the Minister/Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the host country. Delegates are encouraged to inscribe to be included in the List of Speakers, through official channels. Each delegate is given a maximum of 3 (three) minutes to deliver their remarks.

It is advisable that statements in the General Debate also explore the possibility of practical and implementable capacity-building programs, particularly in the area of education and inclusiveness relevant to the sub-themes. The delegates are encouraged to include their country's reflections on their participation in the Bali Democracy Forum in the previous years and expectations for the years to come.

At the end of the Forum, a Closing Session will be assembled, focusing on the presentation of the joint reports of the Bali Civil Society and Media Forum, and the Bali Democracy Student Conference, followed by the presentation of the

Chair's Statement of the 10th Bali Democracy Forum and Closing Remarks by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

On the second day of the Forum, a site visit to a village to Bandung is arranged, showcasing a positive correlation between democracy and the welfare of its population that could hopefully provide an exemplary best practice in line with the theme of this year's Forum.

Ministerial Panel: Democracy for Managing Diversity, Security, Equity and Social Justice

At the national level, democracy delivers capacity to manage diversity if it is able to balance between maintaining territorial integrity and national sovereignty while dealing with cultural diversity in the public domain.

The design and the practice of democracy should provide space for recognition, inclusion and accommodation of social diversity, supported by functioning democratic institutions. To that aim, democratic institutions should be flexible to meet the dynamics of socio-political life, in harmony with the existing formal and informal institutions, supported by capable leadership. In addition, the public participation needs to be empowered in order to provide feedback to the functioning of democracy, in managing diversity.

At the same time, to the experience of some, there is a need to put into consideration the concept of state-building, which is often considered reducing space for diversity. There is a challenge on attaining the balance between integrity in the state-building process and promoting diversity towards pluralist community.

Democracy for peace and security refers to the capacity to promote the resolution of conflicts through peaceful means and dialogue, rather than violence. Security in general means freedom from fear, violence, and threat of violence (coercion).

In some experiences, democratic institutions, specifically democratic governance, promise to bring and sustain security including attaining the one through various legitimate, hard and soft power mechanisms.

Democracy for equity and social justice are conceptually complex. It is about how policy and rules are able to provide justice and encourage cooperation in the society. At the same time, democracy is also the right process and the right result. Democracy as a system should be able to reconcile conflicting expectations about socio-economic equity and justice.

The challenges of making democracy deliver equity and social justice include among others: to conduct efforts to eliminate injustice and to address the needs of the underprivileged.

It is advisable for the panel to address the extent of the following issues:

- How democracy manages diversity in a state-building process and how it responds to security threats, equity and social justice;
- How democratic governance (dispute settlement, power sharing, restitution, etc.) solve the problem of diversity, security, as well as inequitable distributions of economic, social, and political powers;
- The conditions that enables and constrains democracy in managing diversity, ensuring sustainable security as well as delivering equity and social justice.

Outcome Document

As previously practiced, a Chair's Statement as the outcome of the Forum will be presented at the closing session.

Jakarta, 5 December 2017



PROGRAM OF WORK

TUESDAY, 5 DECEMBER AND WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2017

09:00 - 20:00 **ID Badge Collection**

Venue:
Gran Melia Hotel Jakarta

Note: ID Badge Collection venue on 7 December 2017:
Ticket Box 3A – Indonesia Convention Exhibition (ICE)

THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER 2017

09:00 - 10:00 **OPENING SESSION**

Venue: Nusantara Hall 1 and 2 – ICE

Dress Code: Lounge Suit

Welcoming Dance

Video Footage on the Commemoration of the 10th Bali Democracy Forum

Report by **H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Presentation of the Outcome of the Bali Democracy Forum Chapter Tunis by **H.E. Khemaies Jhinaoui**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia

Video Message from **H.E. António Guterres**, Secretary General of the United Nations

Keynote Speech by **H.E. Honourable Baron Divavesi Waqa**, President of Nauru

Keynote Speech and Official Opening by **H.E. Jusuf Kalla**, Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia

10:00 - 10:30	COFFEE BREAK
10:00 - 10:10	Vice-President Group Photo with Leaders and Heads of Delegations
10:10 - 10:15	Vice-President Group Photo with Participants of the Bali Democracy Students Conference
10:15 - 10:30	Press Statement by H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi , Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
10:30 - 12:30	<p>MINISTERIAL PANEL: Democracy for Managing Diversity, Security, Equity, and Social Justice</p> <p>Venue: Nusantara Hall 1 and 2 – ICE</p> <p>Moderator: H.E. Dr. Alwi Shihab, President's Envoy to the Middle East and OIC</p>
12:30 - 13:30	<p>OFFICIAL LUNCH hosted by H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Venue: Nusantara Hall 3 – ICE</p>
13:30 - 15:30	<p>MINISTERIAL PANEL (continued): Democracy for Managing Diversity, Security, Equity, and Social Justice</p> <p>Venue: Nusantara Hall 1 and 2 – ICE</p> <p>Moderator: H.E. Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2001-2009)</p>
15:30 - 16:00	COFFEE BREAK
16:00 - 19:30	<p>PLENARY SESSION – GENERAL DEBATE</p> <p>Venue: Nusantara Hall 1 and 2 – ICE</p> <p>Chair: H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia</p>

19:30 - 20:00

CLOSING SESSION

Venue: Nusantara Hall 1 and 2 – ICE

Presentation of the Outcome of the Bali Civil Society and Media Forum (BCSMF)

Presentation of the Outcome of the Bali Democracy Students Conference (BDSC)

Presentation of the Chair's Statement and Closing of the 10th BDF by **H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

FRIDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2017

SITE VISIT

Venue: Bandung

Dresscode: Smart Casual / Short Sleeve



CHAIR'S STATEMENT

**CHAIR'S STATEMENT
OF THE 10th BALI DEMOCRACY FORUM
SERPONG - BANTEN, INDONESIA
7-8 DECEMBER 2017**

1. The Tenth Bali Democracy Forum was convened on 7 December 2017 in Banten and followed by site visit to Bandung on 8 December 2017. The theme of the 10th BDF is “Does Democracy Deliver?”.
2. The Forum was attended by a number of 400 participants from 99 countries and representatives of 7 International Organizations. Head of State/Government of the Republic of Nauru, President Baron Divavesi Waqa and other 24 ministerial and vice-ministerial level delegates participated in the Forum.
3. The Forum began with the report from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia on the 10th BDF, followed by the report of Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia on the convening of the BDF Chapter Tunis, a video message by UN Secretary General, a keynote speech by the President of the Republic of Nauru, and keynote speech and official opening by the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia.
4. Consecutively, two Ministerial Panel discussions were held to mark the tenth year of the Forum. Distinguished former Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, H.E. Dr. Alwi Shihab and H.E. Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda moderated the Ministerial Panels respectively. The Ministers of Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tunisia, and the Secretary General of ASEAN were the panelists.
5. Following the Ministerial Panels, the delegations participated in the General Debate. Representatives from 37 delegations participated to the Debate.
6. Some pertinent observations to the question “Does Democracy Deliver?” during the Forum include:
 - a. Separation of power, existence of political party, substantial election, civil society's active participation, women empowerment, strong education system, good governance, the rule of law, peaceful

crisis management as well as freedom of the press are basic requirements for fully functioning democracy.

- b. Terrorism, economic down-turn, and populism remain the main challenges for democracy. Therefore, intensive regional cooperation as well as support from international community is imperative to maintain the course of democratic processes. Indonesia and Tunisia's experiences prove that Islam and democracy can live side by side in harmony.
- c. Democracy should be home-grown and through national consensus, enabling external environment will strengthen democracy at national and regional settings.
- d. Inclusiveness is key for social harmony and participation that enables economic progress, maintains security and stability, and reduces social inequity and injustice.
- e. Different experiences from various countries show dynamics of democracy where elements of security, equity and social justice are intertwined in determining progress.
- f. Constant economic growth, increased investment, grown businesses as well as improved health care and people's prosperity are examples of fruits of democracy.
- g. The structure and sustainability of democracy through generations and the role of young people has been a challenge.
- h. Democracy is an evolving process but it needs determination of the people and the unity of the nation. People's participation creates ownership, which in turn contributes to policy-making process. Building good system and good government is imperative in which rule of law prevails.
- i. ASEAN as a regional organization is strengthening the norm of and commitment to democracy through its normative framework that may serve as benchmark to measure democracy. In the last 50 years, ASEAN has developed a culture of dialogue and maintained security in the region, which is also beneficial in deliberation of issues, including with ASEAN dialogue partners and various ASEAN-centered mechanism.

7. A number of delegation expressed their concern with the recent US policy to move its Embassy to Jerusalem, since the policy is in contrary to the existing UN Security Council Resolutions.
8. Enriched the discussion held in the Forum, the participants also noted the outcome of the Bali Civil Society and Media Forum (BCSMF). Moreover, this year's Forum acknowledged the convening of the Bali Democracy Students Conference (BDSC) with the theme, "From Campus for Democracy", which was held in parallel with the BDF 10. BDSC is deemed to be an effective tool to promote democracy to the younger generation. 150 students from 61 countries attended the conference.
9. Participating countries expressed satisfaction and appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for enabling the BDF to continue to grow and contributing to shape a better and more democratic region and the world. Delegates looked forward to the continued cooperative process in the future within the BDF framework.

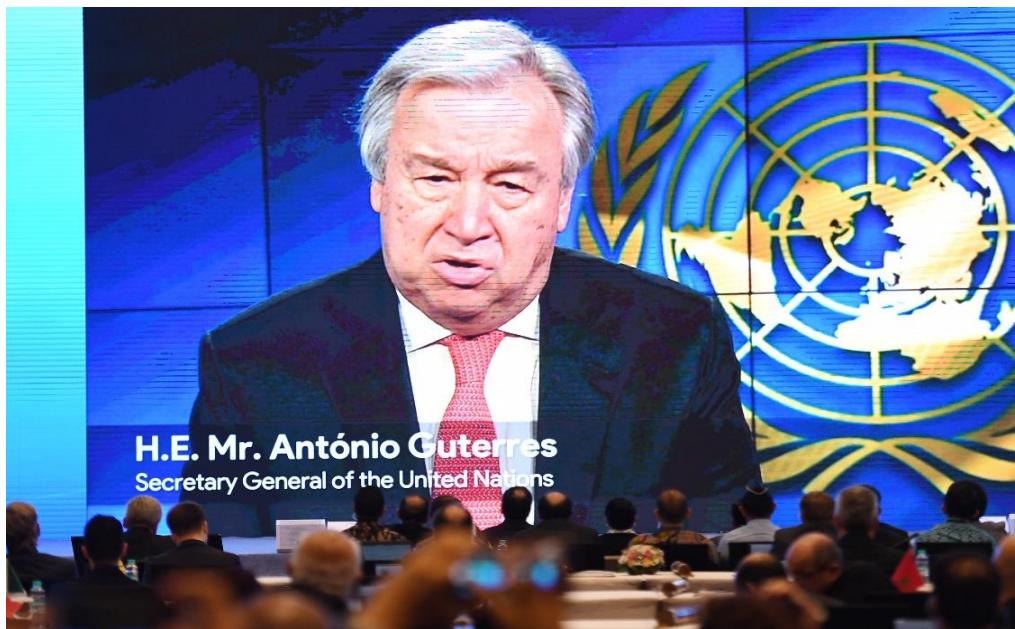
Banten, 7 December 2017



PHOTO GALLERY





















Bali Democracy Forum
www.bdf.kemlu.go.id

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
www.kemlu.go.id

Institute for Peace and Democracy
www.ipd.or.id

Serpong - Banten, 7-8 December 2017