

creative
PORTFOLIO

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introducing **ABOUT ME**

As an International Relations student, I have a big consider about relations between community and between government and civil society. Based on that, I likely to improve my english skill, communication skill, and analytical skill. I'm typical of people who doesn't like stay on safe zone, so when I become a head executive for major student association it become my biggest challenge. Work field right now have a rapid assignment, so I always try to fast-learning, responsibility, fast respond, and hard work with good attitude.



Emeralda Grace Suliktyoni

International Relations Undergraduate Student



EDUCATION

through these education, I learn to improve my basic skill and find a new skill. I love and enjoy to improve my communication, analytics, leadership, managerial skills.

2017-2020

SMAN 1 Ungaran

I actively in organization, competition, and event such as scout organization, debate competition, and choir events

2020-Present

Satya Wacana Christian University

International Relations student who active in every campus and major event such as organization and event programme.

personal skills



Basic Hard Skills

AI Tools  grammarly



Social Media 

Microsoft Tools 

Google Tools 

Language 

Others 

Basic Soft Skills

- Leadership
- Communication (Interpersonal & Public Speaking)
- Managerial
- Problem Solving
- Team Decision Making
- Content Writing
- Project Management
- Policy Analyst



organization

EXPERIENCES

01

Head Executive - International Relations Student Association

This is organization provide students need and program that could improve any student's skill. As a head executive, I direct every program preparation include administration, ideas, and technical.

02

Treasurer - International Relations Student Association

Every organizations needs expense. I become a treasurer who handle organization budget management and also budget event proposal.

03

External Steering Committee - Satya Wacana Model United Nation

This is a national event that occur model united nations forum and discussion that handle by Satya Wacana University. In this part I become a external coordinator and observer.

04

Public Relations Team Member - National Meeting of International Relations Student's Forum

This is a national event that attended by every university delegations. I delivered every information toward delegations and accompanied them during the event.



organization **EXPERIENCES**

07

Lecture Assistance - Diplomacy Subject 2022

Help lecture to managed every diplomacy classes and students. Side on that, I shared every information and knowledge about diplomacy subject to the students.

05

Repertoire - Satya Wacana Diplomatic Course 2022

This is an event for new semester student to perform their public speaking, english, and analyze skill through model united nations forum. I become a minutes and chair/co-chair manager.

06

Facilitator - Basic Student Leadership Training

Become their facilitator who accompanied them during the training and give any recommendations that related to the topics.





internship

EXPERIENCES

01

Strategy of Foreign Policy Agencies at Asia, Pacific, Africa Region - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Indonesia

At this agency, I learn to analyze every issues that related to Indonesia policy and relations. From that analyze, I make some writing such as policy brief and recommendation and also monitoring report. When there is any meeting, I also help the meeting preparation and make a brief of the meeting.

social media

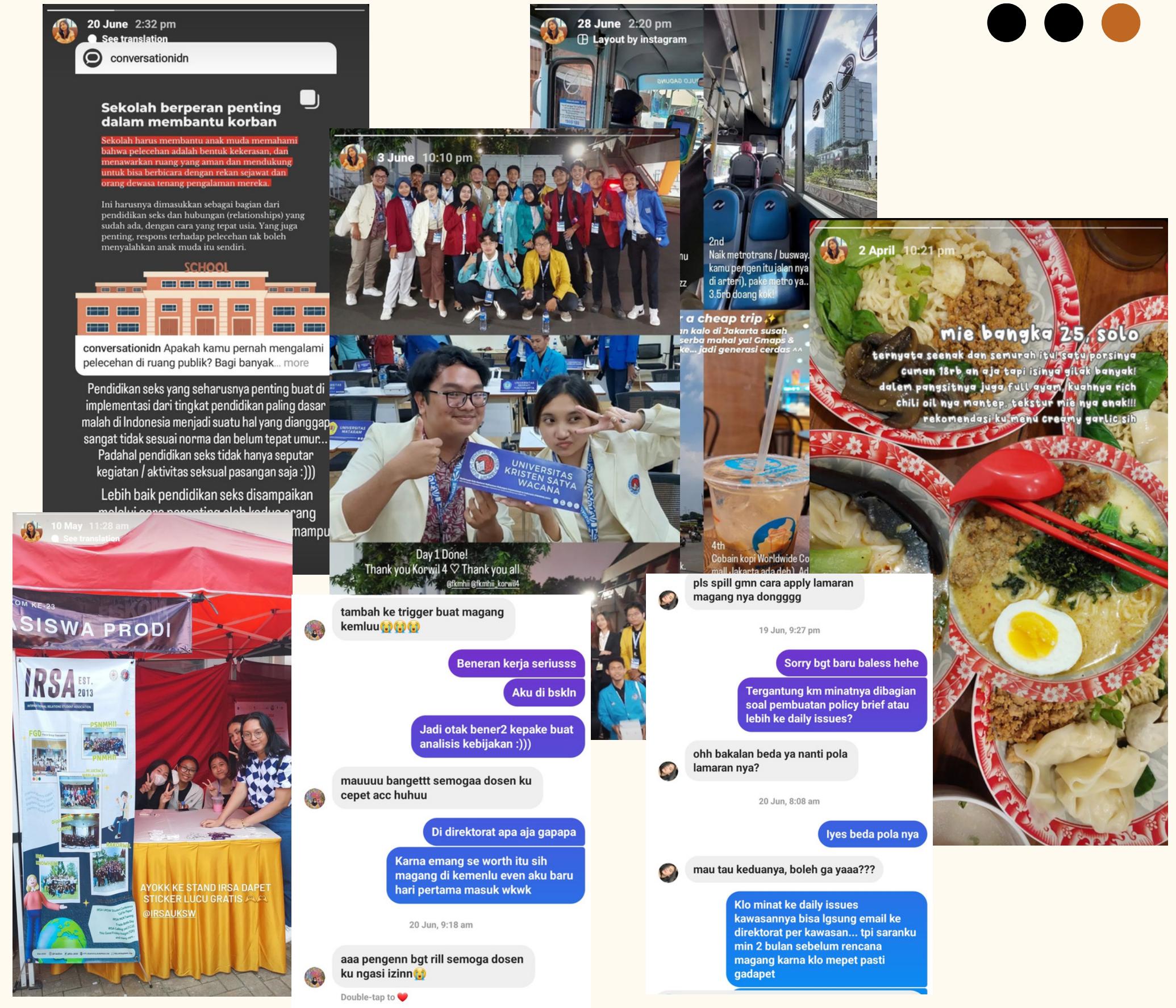
As an Z generations who really up to date with any those trend, I loves sharing about my daily activities, especially career and organization journey. Sometimes I also use social media to share any information and tips about anything especially about food.



@emeraldagrace



@emeraldagrace



PROJECT 01

Policy Brief & Monitoring Report

POLICY BRIEF

BSKLN: 3 Juli 2023

MYANMAR: STAY FOCUS ONLY ON HUMANITARIAN ACT OR STEP FORWARD THROUGH POLITICAL ACTION?

LATAR BELAKANG

- Sejak kudeta militer yang terjadi di Myanmar pada Februari 2022, rakyat sipil Myanmar telah mengalami kekerasan yang tidak berhenti-henti termasuk serangan udara tanpa pandang bulu, pembakaran massal desa, penangkapan sewenang-wenang, pembunuhan, penyiksaan, dan penghilangan secara paksa, hingga pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang mengerikan lainnya.¹ Kebijakan ini dilakukan oleh junta militer dengan dalih sebagai upaya untuk menindak perbedaan pendapat dan mempertahankan kendali negara.²
- Melihat kondisi yang semakin gawat di Myanmar, pada April 2021 para pemimpin ASEAN merundingkan Konsensus Lima Poin tentang Myanmar. Salah satu isi dalam konsensus tersebut adalah pengehentian kekerasan dan dimulainya "dialog konstruktif". Namun, rencana konsensus tersebut dapat dianggap gagal dalam menyelesaikan krisis di

MIDDLE EAST MONITOR

BSKLN : 10 JULI 2023

POTENSI DAN DAMPAK KONFLIK WAGNER DENGAN PEMERINTAHAN PUTIN DI TIMUR TENGAH

- Pada 24 Juni 2023, pasukan Wagner melakukan pemberontakan di Rusia dan diidentifikasi sebagai tentara bawahan pemerintah Rusia dibawah pemerintahan Vladimir Putin, meskipun pemberontakan tersebut secara tiba-tiba dibatalkan. Kelompok Wagner pertama kali diidentifikasi pada tahun 2014 ketika Wagner mulai mendukung pasukan separatis pro-Rusia di timur Ukraina.¹ Wagner juga diperkirakan turut membantu Rusia ketika berusaha menjadikan Krimea bagian dari Rusia di tahun 2014.² Pasukan Wagner diidentifikasi juga turut aktif di wilayah Afrika dan Timur Tengah.
- Sebelum Wagner terlibat dalam perang di Ukraina, Wagner diyakini telah memiliki sekitar

Ethnographic Kawasan Pasifik

Secara umum wilayah Pasifik dipahami sebagai kawasan yang terdiri dari 16 negara anggota *the Pacific Island Forum*, yaitu Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, (Federated States of) Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand (termasuk Tokelau), Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, teritori AS (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands), dan Timor Leste. Secara sosiokultural, kawasan Pasifik terdiri dari 3 sub kawasan, yakni: Melanesia, Polynesia, dan Mikronesia. Tidak semua sub-wilayah memiliki keragaman lanskap budaya Kepulauan Pasifik. Meskipun demikian, pembagian wilayah ini berdasarkan identifikasi dari perbedaan karakteristik yang dilihat dari interaksi antara manusia dan lingkungannya. Kolonialisasi di Kepulauan Pasifik serta pengaruhnya terhadap perkembangan masyarakat di Kepulauan Pasifik menjadi suatu hal yang sangat lekat dalam identifikasi lanskap kebudayaan yang hadir. Melalui kolonialisasi tersebut, daerah-daerah di Kepulauan Pasifik mendapatkan pengetahuan lebih mengenai teknologi terutama dalam sektor perlayaran dan kelautan. Kondisi itu menjadi salah satu bagian dari lanskap budaya masyarakat Kepulauan Pasifik yang berinteraksi erat dengan lingkungan perairan.

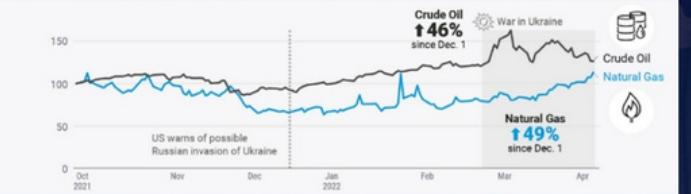
Melanesia merupakan wilayah yang terdiri dari negara Fiji, Papua Nugini, Kepulauan Solomon, Vanuatu, Kaledonia Baru, Indonesia (Maluku, Maluku Utara, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, dan Papua Barat). Istilah tersebut digunakan untuk menggambarkan diri mereka

PROJECT 02

Study Guide

BACKGROUND OF THE TOPIC

After overcoming reduced global supply chain problems due to COVID-19, currently the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused new issues, especially in terms of the global energy supply chain which has become an international polemic. Economists worry that energy supply chain problems could restrict global economic growth and raise inflation in all countries. This is because the war has already caused significant economic and financial shocks, particularly in commodity markets where prices for oil, gas and coal have skyrocketed. Movements in commodity prices and financial markets seen since the outbreak of war, if sustained, could reduce global GDP growth by more than 1 percentage point in the first year, resulting in a deep recession in Russia and pushing up global consumer price inflation by around 2.5 percentage points (Orhan, 2022).



Furthermore, in the midst of this war, bearing in mind that Russia as an 'Energy Superpower' has held quite a lot of control and is the second largest fossil fuel producer in the world, producing 5.638 billion cubic meters of natural gas and has more than 107 billion barrels of oil reserves or 6.2% of total world oil reserves (Bank of Russia, 2022). Owning this strategic advantage has succeeded in making the economic sanctions imposed on Russia ineffective and inefficient. One example is the bargaining position of Germany. Germany has a high energy dependence on Russia, and until nowadays Germany has not followed the steps of US economic diplomacy like other countries. Even Germany is willing to pay for Russian oil and gas in Russian Ruble, as President Putin's invitation to countries that do not impose economic sanctions on Russia or its citizens (Bramastya & Rompa Batan, 2022).

Diplomatic Course 2 Study Guide

CURRENT CONDITION

Prices were already high at the beginning of January 2022, and increases have been broad based, affecting almost all energy categories and this will continue to drive up inflation which in turn will reduce the value of incomes and weigh on demand. Russia has also announced restrictions, including a requirement that European energy imports be invoiced in rubles. While this has helped to support the ruble, such a move could accelerate Europe's plans to reduce its dependence on Russia's energy and limit Russia's ability to finance exports in the longer term (World Bank, 2022). Furthermore, if sanctions were to extend to Russian energy exports, the implications for the Russian economy would be much more severe, but the cost to the West would be higher energy prices and a bigger growth hit, increasing the chances of recession accompanying significantly stronger inflation (Liadze et al., 2022).

Since the beginning of 2022, the currencies of developing economies have depreciated by 5.1 per cent against the dollar; with a depreciation of 2.1 per cent in June.¹² In the same period, the yield of sovereign bonds from these economies increased by 162 basis points; with an increase of 64 basis points in June.¹³ As a result, developing country debts and import bills are coming under further pressure. By June 2022, the trade deficit of low income countries was about 2.5 billion higher than it might have been if the prices of key commodities had stayed at pre-war levels.

The war in Ukraine has further disrupted fossil fuel supplies and the overall market, in which the Russian Federation is the leading exporter of natural gas and the second largest exporter of oil. The crisis has emphasized the need for energy resilience and a push for renewable energy sources. High fossil fuel prices serve as an opportunity in the renewable energy transition; although renewable energy prices have also significantly increased, the comparative increase in fossil fuel prices renders the renewable energy sources cost competitive. To accelerate this transition, a focus on policies and framework conditions is required, to attract investment to expand clean energy access through on-grid connections and decentralized, off-grid solutions. Addressing potential bottlenecks in the renewable energy supply chain and fairly and sustainably capturing its benefits will also be key.

Diplomatic Course 3 Study Guide

PAST ACTION

EUROPEAN UNION STRATEGIC AND POLICY



The European Commission carried out energy security stress tests to simulate a disruption in the gas supply for the coming winter, and to check how the EU's energy system could cope with such risks. The EU was also to develop emergency plans and back-up mechanisms, including increasing gas stocks, developing emergency infrastructure such as reverse flows, reducing short-term energy demand, and switching to alternative fuels as possible replacements for Russian gas. The EU was also to engage with its international partners to develop new solidarity mechanisms for sharing natural gas and the use of gas storage facilities. In order to reduce the risk of gas supply disruption, the EU also decided to play a role in making Russia and Ukraine sign a new deal on gas supplies. The deal concluded on 30 October 2014 solved some of the most burning short-term issues in their gas relations, without solving the most crucial medium and long-term questions. This deal, signed under the auspices of the EU, has reduced the immediate risks to the EU's gas supplies, but the most crucial medium and long-term risks to EU energy security, caused by the EU's strong energy dependence on Russia, are yet to be properly addressed. Finally, in response to the Ukrainian crisis, the EU decided to improve its energy governance by making new structure and new goals on energy policy of European Commission to focus.

Diplomatic Course 4 Study



PROJECT 03

Paper and Journal

Membangun Kembali Citra Tiongkok melalui Diplomasi Kemanusiaan sebagai Bagian dari Kebijakan Luar Negeri

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Abstract

China is a new superpower present in the current international environment. Its image in the eyes of the international community as an authoritarian country has made China adopt a new foreign policy, namely focusing on humanitarian diplomacy. Humanitarian diplomacy, which has become a new focus in the international environment, has also attracted attention from China in order to enhance cooperation and bilateral relations with other countries. China itself shows that humanitarian assistance can be packaged through foreign policy, namely through policy *Belt Road Initiative*. A policy that has also become a policy of controversy in the international environment but on the other hand gives a new color to international dynamics related to humanitarian assistance in the crisis that has occurred.

Keywords: China, Humanitarian Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, *Belt Road Initiative*, Investment

“Kenaikan Harga Komoditas Global di Tengah Konflik Rusia Ukraina sebagai Ancaman Inflasi di tengah Pemulihan Ekonomi Global”

Pada pertemuan G20 tahun ini, Indonesia terpilih menjadi tuan rumah G20 yang dimana Indonesia mengusung tema “Recover Together, Recover Stronger”. Melalui tema ini, Indonesia berusaha untuk menempatkan negara-negara berkembang menjadi prioritas utama dalam pembangunan ekonomi. Hal ini dikarenakan masih banyak negara-negara berkembang yang belum mampu mengatasi situasi pandemi di negara mereka, terutama dalam hal vaksinasi. Oleh karena itu, melalui kerja sama antar negara maju dengan negara berkembang, pemulihan kesehatan serta pemulihan ekonomi dapat tercapai secara bersama-sama yang akan menghasilkan pemulihan global.

“DIPLOMASI LINGKUNGAN: KOMITMEN INDONESIA DALAM TRANSISI ENERGI MELALUI REALISASI COP26”

MATA KULIAH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Disusun Oleh : Marvell Yores Saununu (372020039), Stevanus Briandhanu Elifas (372020052), Eugene Vian Verino (372020089), Emeralda Grace Sulikyoni (372020106)

PENDAHULUAN

Bumi telah lama menjadi tempat tinggal bagi milyaran makhluk hidup dari berbagai spesies. Untuk dapat terus dapat menopang berbagai jenis kehidupan di dalamnya, diperlukan suatu kondisi alam yang seimbang dan stabil walaupun tetap terdapat suatu kedinamisan. Selama beberapa tahun belakangan ini, keseimbangan tersebut terganggu oleh kehadiran isu terkait perubahan iklim. Perubahan iklim sendiri dapat didefinisikan sebagai suatu perubahan total terhadap suhu permukaan Bumi, yang relatif meningkat seiring pertambahan waktu, yang memicu perubahan cepat dan drastis terhadap pola cuaca serta berbagai bencana alam. Perubahan iklim tersebut, dapat dipicu oleh aktivitas manusia sendiri, seperti akumulasi dari penggunaan secara masif terkait beragam energi fosil yang menghasilkan gas buang hasil pembakaran sehingga memicu terjadinya penggandaan efek rumah kaca (pemanasan global) hingga berkali-kali lipat karena Bumi tidak mampu untuk melepaskan seluruh gas hasil pembakaran energi fosil ke luar atmosfer.

“PENANGANAN DAMPAK PERNIKAHAN PADA PEREMPUAN OLEH LRC-KJHAM SEBAGAI LEMBAGA PENJAMIN HAK PEREMPUAN KORBAN KEKERASAN”

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Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

Kekerasan pada perempuan bukanlah hal asing dalam kehidupan sosial masyarakat saat ini. Sering kali kita mendengar perempuan mengalami kekerasan dari orang-orang yang bahkan mereka percaya. Kekerasan-kekerasan tersebut meliputi kekerasan fisik, seksual dan bahkan merusak mental dan kejiwaan. Namun banyak perempuan yang tidak berani mengungkapkan apa yang mereka alami, karena seringkali pelaku mengancam korban sehingga para korban memilih untuk diam.

Maraknya kekerasan pada perempuan membuat banyak pihak akhirnya membuat suatu Lembaga Sosial yang bekerja untuk menjamin hak perempuan korban kekerasan yang salah satunya yaitu Lembaga Non-Pemerintah seperti LRC-KJHAM. LRC-KJHAM merupakan sebuah

PROJECT 03

Basic Editing

