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**Excellencies Ambassadors of Friendly Countries and Heads of International Organizations,
Leaders of Commission I and distinguished members of the People's Representative Council,
My predecessors:Mr. Alwi Shihab and Mr. Hassan Wirajuda,
The elders and all members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, be it in Indonesia or overseas,
Leaders of the mass media, distinguished ladies and gentlemen,**

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Good morning and may peace be upon us all,

On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, allow me to wish everyone a **"Happy New Year 2017"**.

I hope that 2017 will be a better year, not only for Indonesia but also for the world.

We must continue to work hard, international cooperation must be increased to improve stability, peace and welfare of the world.

None of us, I repeat, none of us can afford to have an unstable and unpeaceful world.

Distinguished guests,

2016 had just come to an end.

Threats towards global security and stability have yet to decrease. Conflicts continues to take place in various parts of the world, conflicts which always results in humanitarian tragedies.

Countless lives are lost as a result of the conflicts in Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan, Darfur, Mali and Central African Republic.

Countless numbers of people are forced to leave their countries because of the conflicts, the influx of refugees continues.

Countless numbers of people have lost their future because of the conflicts.

These conflicts have left psychological wounds, including towards children --- children in whom we have placed the future of our world.

Aside from the conflicts, the threat of terrorism still looms. More than 150 terrorist attacks struck various parts of the world in 2016.

Starting from the Thamrin bombing on 13 January 2016 to the attack in Berlin on 19 December 2016 demonstrated that the threats of terrorism and violent extremism/radicalism are in fact on the rise. Even the year of 2017 was kicked off with a terrorist attack in Istanbul on January 1st.

The Indonesian government condemns these attacks and conveys its deepest sympathy to the victims and their families.

Distinguished guests,

Inclination towards the rise of populism and pragmatism also filled 2016.

The global economy has yet to recover. For three consecutive years, the World Bank has corrected its global economic growth rate to be lower than its initial projection.

We should be grateful that Indonesian economy still registers a 5% growth. Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for the Economy stated that Indonesia experienced a quality economic growth, which is reflected in the decline of inequality, poverty and unemployment rate.

Back to the global situation, the price of commodities remains low which poses another challenge for commodity-producing developing countries.

In short, the world continues to be fraught with uncertainties --- uncertainties have become more obvious.

Distinguished guests,

Amid these uncertainties, Indonesian diplomacy continues to work in advancing our national interest and contributing to world peace and stability.

At the end of 2016, Indonesia's diplomacy worked intensively to help resolve the issue in the Rakhine State.

Indonesia conveys its concern on the humanitarian and security situation, particularly with regards to the Moslem minority at the Rakhine State. Indonesia underlines the importance of inclusive development, respect for human rights and protection of all communities. At the same time, we offered suggestions and assistance to resolve this issue and offered cooperation, not only those of an immediate nature, but also medium and long term cooperation.

Several communications and meetings have been carried out by Indonesia, among others with The State Counsellor of Myanmar, Daw Aung San Suu Kyii; The Chairman of the Rakhine Advisory Commission, Kofi Annan; The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh; as well as Numerous stakeholders in Jakarta, Yangon and Dhaka.

As part of the shuttle diplomacy effort, I also directly visited the refugee camps in Kutupalong in Cox Bazar, at the border area between Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Indonesia's support is also demonstrated by the shipment of 10 containers of humanitarian assistance to the Rakhine State on the 29th of December 2016.

Diplomacy for humanity has been continuously undertaken.

All of Indonesia's diplomatic measures were taken in a constructive manner, without noise.

We believe that "Actions Speak Louder Than Words".

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

ASEAN remains the cornerstone of Indonesia's foreign policy.

Unity and Centrality of ASEAN must be upheld by all ASEAN member countries. Indonesian diplomacy continue to ensure the maintenance of ASEAN unity and centrality.

Indonesia's commitment in reinforcing ASEAN unity and centrality can be clearly seen during numerous ASEAN and its related meetings.

In this regard, Indonesia initiated a "Joint Statement of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN Member States on the Maintenance of Peace, Security and Stability in the Region", at the 49th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting, 25 July 2016.

The concerns raised by many that ASEAN would not be able to reach a consensus in the meeting were proven otherwise. The meeting endorsed a "Joint Communique".

In December 2016, Indonesia hosted an ASEAN SOM meeting to strengthen ASEAN unity and centrality in facing new regional and global challenges.

To maintain stability and security in the region, particularly the South China Sea, it is essential for all countries to respect international law, including 1982 UNCLOS.

Indonesia's position over the South China Sea has not wavered and instead it became stronger. Indonesia has overlapping maritime border with Malaysia and Vietnam. Continental Shelf delimitation with the two countries has been concluded, while exclusive economic zone is currently being negotiated. Indonesia does not have maritime border with other countries.

Economic activities in the Natuna Archipelago continues to be encouraged.

Maritime areas around the Natuna Archipelago will continue to be safeguarded.

To ensure peace and stability in the South China Sea, Indonesia push for the early conclusion of the Code of Conduct between ASEAN and China.

Indonesia appreciates China's commitment in expediting the CoC discussion, as stated during the ASEAN Summit in Vientiane on September 2016.

As proposed by Indonesia, the ASEAN – China Summit in September 2016 agreed on a “Hotline of Communications” to respond to maritime emergencies in carrying out the Declaration of Conduct.

Distinguished guests,

As the saying goes “good fences make good neighbors”.

In this context, Indonesia continues to carry out consultations and negotiations with its neighboring countries on both maritime and land boundaries.

In 2016, we have carried out 20 meetings/negotiations on maritime border and 16 meetings/negotiations on land border.

One of the major achievements in border issue is the ratification of the Agreement on Maritime Border between Indonesia and Singapore on 15 December 2016. The ratification document will be exchanged in Singapore in January 2017.

Several other accomplishments from the meetings/negotiations, include:

- the agreement on a draft of the 20th MoU on Survey and Demarcation between Indonesia and Malaysia for land boundaries between North Kalimantan and Sabah, and
- the completion of the final stages of the two of land boundaries unresolved segments between Indonesia and Timor Leste.

The safeguarding of Indonesian territorial integrity was also intensified in 2016.

Indonesia appreciates the consistent support of the friendly countries towards the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

For Indonesian diplomats, there is no backing down when it comes to sovereignty.

I repeat, we will not back down even for an inch when it comes to the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Distinguished guests,

The protection of Indonesian citizens overseas will continue to be improved over time.

Indonesia is confronted by great challenges with the upsurge of kidnapping cases of Indonesians in the Sulu Sea and in Malaysian waters.

As initiated by Indonesia, a trilateral meeting between Indonesia-Malaysia-the Philippines was held.

In the meeting, Indonesia emphasized the importance for every country to safeguard its territorial waters.

Indonesia also reaffirmed the importance of establishing a trilateral cooperation to safeguard security in Sulu and Sabah waters.

The trilateral cooperation was successfully established.

Twenty-five Indonesian citizens abducted by the Abu Sayaf Group in the South Philippines have been released.

Four other Indonesian citizens have also been released in Somalia after four-and-a-half years in captivity.

Four of our brothers, however, are yet to be released from the South of Philippines.

The Indonesian Government will not rest until they are safely returned to their families.

We will do whatever we can to release them.

Amid the conflict in Syria, Indonesia is one of the very few countries to maintain its diplomatic missions be it through our Embassy in Damascus, and our consular offices in Aleppo and Lattakia to shelter Indonesian citizens.

Even in 2016, Indonesian diplomats managed to penetrate the city of Raqqah, Syria, to rescue Indonesian citizen.

In addition, the Government of Indonesia also managed to resolve

- 11.065 cases involving Indonesian citizens overseas;
- prevent 71 Indonesian citizens from being executed by death penalty;
- resolve and protect 399 victims of human trafficking;
- facilitate the repatriation of 41.569 Indonesian citizens;
- recover more than Rp 92 billion to Indonesian citizens through the payment of diyat, insurance, wages and other forms of compensations;
- and help 512 Indonesian ship crews deal with numerous issues overseas.

The capability to provide immediate response in the protection of Indonesians overseas was tested throughout 2016. With the good cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Indonesian Missions, we managed to pass the test.

Hundreds of Indonesian citizens stranded in Turkish airports on the day of the coup attempt, 15 July 2016 were assisted swiftly. 190 Indonesian students in Turkey whose study was jeopardised following the coup attempt have also been given assistance. 4 Indonesian students detained as a result of political crisis in Turkey have been released. 283 Indonesian hajj pilgrims who attempted to travel with Philippines passports were repatriated and exempted from lawsuit due to their status as victims. 34 Indonesian citizens, victims of the boat carrying Indonesian workers that sank in the Johor waters, were rescued and returned home.

The dynamics and mobility of Indonesian citizens overseas are increasing which means that the use of information technology to serve and protect our citizens becomes a necessity.

We have come up with a number of breakthroughs, such as the full integration of database of Indonesian citizens living abroad (e-protection) with the database of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. The preparation for the next integration with the database of the Home Affairs Ministry is already underway.

Eight Indonesian Missions have proactively applied technology-based service and protection along with mobile application which are our missions in The Hague, Seoul, Bangkok, Brussel, Singapore, Jeddah, Hongkong and Tawau. A number of other Indonesian missions will also follow suit this year.

Today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will launch a beta version of a mobile application called Safe Travel. With this application, the Ministry can figure out the dispersion, location and identity of Indonesian citizens abroad in a rapid manner as well as to deliver quick response in emergency situations.

The trend of Indonesian citizens who fall victim to human trafficking is increasing. In response to that, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken some measures. The signing of MoU on the handling of Indonesian human trafficking victims overseas with 6 Ministries/Institutions. Signing of bilateral MoU on the prevention of human trafficking with United Arab Emirates, as well as exploring the possibility of having similar MoU with all Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) members.

The efforts to protect migrant workers continue to be taken, including in ASEAN. Indonesia has successfully convinced ASEAN to agree on *Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment toward Decent Work Promotions*.

Distinguished guests,

Strengthening Economic Diplomacy continues to be propelled.

The support of economic diplomacy is evident in the 14 economic policy package of the government. The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a part of the Task Force Group I which deals with campaigning and the dissemination of economic policy in the Task Force for the Acceleration and Effectiveness of Economic Policy Implementation.

149 bilateral and multilateral agreements in the field of economy have been agreed to in 2016.

Indonesian diplomats overseas have actively rallied the participation of other countries in the 2016 Trade Expo Indonesia, with the participation of 125 countries and recorded a total transaction of USD 974,76 million. In addition, 31 commercial contracts were signed with a value of USD 200 million.

The Economic Diplomacy Taskforce and Indonesian overseas missions have facilitated more than 35.000 Indonesian businessmen to establish contacts, handle business inquiries, and match-making which resulted in potential USD 30 billion transaction.

Some other notes in the area of economy, are:

- PT INKA has exported 150 train carriages worth USD 72,3 million, further plan to increase export is being discussed;
- The export of CN 235 aircrafts produced by PT Dirgantara Indonesia to Senegal and Thailand;
- The establishment of an Indonesian instant noodle factory in Serbia with investment of € 11 million to cater to the European market.

In 2016 we also witnessed the intensification of CEPA negotiations:

- Indonesia – EU CEPA scoping paper was completed and the agreement to start negotiation in 2017;
- 4 negotiation meetings on Indonesia – Australia CEPA;
- 6 negotiation meetings on RCEP;
- 2 negotiation meetings on Indonesia – EFTA CEPA; and
- 4 negotiation meetings on ASEAN – Hong Kong FTA.

One thing that is worthy of acclaim is that at the end of 2016 the European Union granted the EU FLEGT – VPA License for Indonesian timbers. Indonesia was the first country to obtain such certification. It would also ease Indonesian timber export to other regions.

The same recognition is also evident by the granting of permit which enables three Indonesian airlines to operate flights into the European Union.

Garuda Airline will offer flights to two new destinations, namely London Heathrow and Mumbai.

Distinguished guests,

Indonesia's role in the region and the international community also increased in 2016.

Indonesia established diplomatic relations with three countries, namely Chad, Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea. Hence, Indonesia now has diplomatic ties with 190 countries out of 193 UN members.

Indonesia has actively contributed in various meetings. It is noted that the President conducted 55 bilateral and international meetings; the Vice President conducted 13 meetings; the Minister for Foreign Affairs conducted 302 meetings; and the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs conducted 35 meetings.

Indonesian diplomacy has always been directed at promoting world peace and stability. Indonesian diplomacy continues to work and convey the message of peace to Iran and Saudi Arabia. As initiated by Indonesia, an agreement was reached to form a Contact Group on Peace and Reconciliation in the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). Indonesia is one of the biggest contributors to the UN Peace Keeping Operations. Until now, Indonesia has deployed 2.731 personnels in 9 UN missions.

In various forums in the UN, OIC, ASEAN, G20 as well as MIKTA and BDF, Indonesia has always underlined the importance of advancing cooperation and dialogue as well as minimizing confrontation and politization; combating terrorism through promoting a balanced law enforcement based on cultural and religious approach; promoting Islam as a blessing for the universe as well as respect towards diversity; encouraging the role of women in a decision-making mechanism; as well as policy coherence and a fair global economic order.

Particularly on MIKTA, based on Indonesia's initiative, an interfaith dialogue was held in Yogyakarta last October 2016.

Indonesia together with other partner countries, including Norway, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan and Mexico have delivered a recommendation to the new UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, in the form of UN 70: A New Agenda for the Next Secretary-General.

Particularly on Palestine, we have two choices, whether we will be passive or active --- do nothing or do something. Indonesia chooses to do something.

Indonesia will not waver in its commitment to support the Palestinian struggle for independence.

Indonesia has convened the Extraordinary Summit on Palestine, Al Quds Al Sharif in Jakarta, March 2016. The Summit endorsed a Jakarta Declaration which supports Palestinian independence through various concrete measures and breakthroughs.

Indonesia will garner as much support as possible to materialize the "Two States Solution". However, we are aware that there is a steep road ahead of us.

In this context, Indonesia supports the International Conference initiated by France. Indonesia attended the Paris meeting in June 2016 and will attend the January meeting in Paris.

As a diplomatic breakthrough, Indonesia has opened an Honorary Consulate in Ramallah and is planning to open a House of Indonesia in Palestine.

Aside from that, amid the global concern on the refugees crisis, Indonesia stepped forward with concrete initiatives.

Through the Bali Process, Indonesia brought together the countries of origin, transit and destination to agree on a consultation mechanism as an emergency response pertaining to irregular migrants in the region.

Distinguished guests,

As a maritime country, it is only fitting for Indonesia to continue to bolster maritime cooperation, among others through IORA.

Indonesia is determined to make the Indian Ocean as the bond between Africa and the Pacific, strengthening IORA as the regional architecture that fills the “hollowness” in the Indian Ocean in order to preserve the backbone of global economy, security and stability.

As the Chair of IORA, Indonesia has undertaken various activities, among others IORA Ministerial Meeting in October 2016; 2 IORA Committee of Senior Officials Meetings; 3 Ad Hoc Committee Meetings on the IORA Concord; and 3rd Indian Ocean Dialogue in Padang, April 2016.

This year, Indonesia will host the IORA Summit. Allow me to take this opportunity to extend the invitation from the President of Indonesia to all Heads of States/Governments of IORA member states to attend the Summit on 7 March 2016.

Still on maritime cooperation, 13 maritime cooperation agreements have been signed, namely with India, 4 with the Netherlands, the United States, Palau, New Zealand, Russia, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, Hungary and Timor Leste. Indonesia was appointed as the coordinator of APEC Maritime Cooperation Steering Council including to push for the eradication of IUU Fishing. Indonesia is pushing for the incorporation of fisheries crimes as transnational organised crimes. Indonesia and Norway passed a resolution on “Marine plastic litter and microplastics”, to address plastic and microplastic waste at sea.

Indonesia has also demonstrated its leadership on the issue of environment and climate change by ratifying the Paris Agreement in November 2016. Indonesia was elected as member of Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) --- the framework of cooperation on capacity building from climate change mitigation and adaptation. We hosted the Habitat III Conference Preparatory Committee (PrepCom), in Surabaya, July 2016. In addition, Indonesia’s initiative on global cooperation in managing coral reefs has been accepted through the UN “Sustainable Coral Reefs Management” resolution.

On democracy, Indonesia convened the 9th Bali Democracy Forum (BDF), in Bali, December 2016. The theme was very relevant with our current condition, namely “Religion, Democracy, and Tolerance”. The 9th BDF was attended by 237 delegates from 95 countries and 6 international organizations and recorded the highest BDF participation ever.

The cooperation between Indonesia and the Arab League, was strengthened by the signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation in September 2016 to promote cooperation on economy, democracy, good governance and inter-faith dialogue.

On technical cooperation and South-South cooperation, Indonesia has provided training in agriculture, marine, public administration as well as tourism and media to 35 friendly countries granted by the Indonesia Arts and Cultural Scholarship (BSBI) to 60 participants from 43 countries, with 3 new participating countries namely Moldova, Romania, and Slovenia; and diplomatic training cooperation for 30 diplomats from 21 countries.

Distinguished guests,

It is predicted that the challenges of 2017 will not be less daunting as those of 2016.

The international community is anticipating the development of strategic relations among major powers as well as its effects to global order.

All countries await the policies that the new US administration will take.

The world also awaits the election results in several European countries which can affect global order.

Will the conflict in the Middle East de-escalate?

In the meantime, the flow of information through social media is becoming uncontrollable.

The spread of fake news and misinformation leads to divisive opinions, and could even yield to disunity.

Although we expect many challenges in 2017, diplomacy will continue to work even harder to contribute in making a peaceful and more prosperous world, whose benefits will be shared by every human being.

“Challenges and opportunities are two sides of the same coin.”

In 2017, Indonesia’s diplomacy will focus on, among others:

1. The strengthening of Indonesia’s contribution to ASEAN. This year, we will commemorate ASEAN’s 50th Anniversary by pursuing the implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the concrete contribution of ASEAN in the region; encouraging a more constructive role for the EAS as an ASEAN-led mechanism in safeguarding the security and stability of the region; and reinforcing ASEAN unity and centrality.
2. Indonesia will ensure that peace and stability in the region must be maintained. Once again, the CoC negotiation will be very important.
3. IORA is a regional architecture that is much needed by the countries in the Indian Ocean Rim. Indonesia is determined to successfully host the IORA Summit in Jakarta in March 2017 in commemoration of IORA’s 20-year anniversary, along with the signing of the IORA Concord to transform IORA into a regional organization that is responsive to new challenges.
4. Optimizing the support for Indonesia’s candidature as a non-permanent member of the UNSC, in order to deliver concrete contribution for global peace, in accordance with our constitutional mandate. Indonesia will appreciate the support extended by

friendly countries for its candidature as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council 2019 – 2020.

5. Attaining the 4000 Peacekeepers Vision by 2019, including through the deployment of one composite battalion of 800 personnels; 100 Individual Police Officers (IPOs), including 40 female police officers, and one Formed Police Unit (FPU) task force that consists of 140 police officers.
6. Indonesia's commitment towards the struggle for Palestinian independence will be sustained. Indonesia fully supports the UN Security Council Resolution 2334 which calls for Israel to immediately cease the development of illegal settlements. including by becoming the Deputy Chairman of the Bureau and member of the CEIRPP Palestine Committee of the UN. Indonesia will garner international pressure for the Two State Solution.
7. This year, Bali Democracy Forum will commemorate its 10th anniversary. In order to further reinforce BDF as a forum to learn about democracy from one another, we have discussed the plan to open the BDF Tunisia Chapter. As well as BDF chapters in other countries.
8. Indonesia also believes that the settlement of our boundaries with neighboring countries will provide an example that overlapping claims can be resolved peacefully, without the threat of the use of force, and with full respect for international law. Therefore, Indonesia shall expedite the settlement of boundary negotiations, especially:
 - land boundaries with Timor Leste;
 - territorial sea boundaries and land boundaries between Indonesia-Malaysia;
 - In addition, through the Special Envoy mechanism we will prioritize formalization of a temporary territorial sea boundaries in the Sulawesi Sea;
 - continental shelf boundaries with the Philippines;
 - EEZ delimitations with Vietnam, Thailand, India and Palau; and
 - the ratification of the agreement on the Delimitation of Economic Zone between Indonesia and the Philippines.
9. Intensifying development, trade and investment cooperation with potential markets, especially with countries in Africa and Latin America. African and Latin American tours will be carried out this year.
10. Encouraging the acceleration of ongoing economic partnership negotiations and seeking other forms of economic cooperation.
11. Launching a digital command center to support and to facilitate the use of Indonesia's digital diplomacy, including by launching e-newsletters, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' video blog, as well as 'Kemlu TV.'
12. On citizen protection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will always ensure the presence of the state for Indonesian citizens including by continuing efforts for a preventive approach for the protection of Indonesian citizens, including by strengthening databases and the creation of mobile applications; encouraging the improvement of

governance and protection of Indonesian workers in vulnerable sectors, particularly those working in foreign fishing vessels; reinforcing legal instruments relating to the protection of Indonesian citizens, including the expansion of bilateral cooperation with respect to victims of human trafficking; and empowering Indonesian citizens overseas, including through providing access to education for childrens of Indonesian workers.

13. Counter-Terrorism will remain the priority of Indonesia's diplomatic priority in 2017. Indonesia will strengthen the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) as a centre of excellence counter-terrorism training. Indonesia's leadership at the global level will be continued among others by co-chairing the the Task Force on Detention and Reintegration in the framework of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF)
14. Our diplomacy will not abandon Indonesian global commitments in various fields. Our commitment in protecting and promoting human rights will be asserted through the third cycle report of the Universal Periodic Review in the UN Human Rights Council. We will bolster efforts in disarmament by hosting the regional consultation of the NPT Prepcom in Jakarta in early March of this year. Our support for sustainable development will be realized by the participation of the voluntary national review (VNR) of the SDGs implementation in July 2017. Indonesia will also encourage the reinforcement of global partnerships as an implementation of the Paris Agreement. Indonesia will maintain its active role in the South Pacific, be it through MSG, PIF and PIDF.

Distinguished guests,

At the start of this year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have also gone through organizational changes to display a new face in the form of an organization with less structure and more function; to form a leaner organization, less bureaucratic and flexible; to be more focused and agile in managing priority issues of Indonesia's diplomacy.

This reorganization is part of the Ministry's commitment to undergo bureaucratic reform.

In 2016, an independent assessment of our bureaucratic reform have reached a score of 81.4, substantially higher than our 2015 score of 68.75.

We shall continue this process to shape Indonesian diplomats who are professional, full of integrity, effective, and efficient as well as having a *esprit de corps* and we-feeling.

Members of the Press and Distinguished Guests,

What I have conveyed today is only a fraction of Indonesia's larger diplomatic outlook. This year's agenda will be dynamic and will rise to the challenges ahead.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to implement a down-to-earth diplomacy to advance the interests of the people, a principled diplomacy, which will contribute to peace, security, and prosperity.

In this opportunity, we would like to express our appreciation to all our partners for the cooperation, especially to Commission I of the House of Representatives.

The mass media also plays a very influential role in supporting the success of our diplomacy. We highly appreciate the close cooperation that we have so far.

To all our other partners, we always look forward to your support and cooperation in the future.

In particular, I would like to thank all the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' staff who have devoted their time and energy for Indonesia's diplomacy.

I would also like to pay tribute to the service of our colleagues who have passed away this year –senior and junior diplomats who have given their highest dedication to Indonesia.

In the midst of uncertainties,
We must not lose hope,
Let us guard the spirit of cooperation,
For every day is an opportunity.

In the end, may *Allah Subhanahuwata a'la*, God the Almighty, bless our service to our motherland, Indonesia.

Wassalammu'alaikum Warrahmatulahi Wabarakatuh