

**PLAN OF ACTION
FOR THE INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP
(2025-2029)**

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Australia:

ENCOURAGED by the continually growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1949;

BUILDING on the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia on the Framework for Security Cooperation (“the Lombok Treaty”) signed on 13 November 2006, which reaffirms commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of both Parties, and the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

STRESSING the common interest of the two countries to: intensify bilateral cooperation in the fields of economic development, political and security, and maritime cooperation; expand exchanges at all levels of society; and contribute to stability and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific;

PURSUANT to the prevailing domestic laws, regulations and policies of both countries;

DETERMINED to implement the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (hereinafter referred to as the “CSP”), as decided in the Joint Declaration of the CSP on 31 August 2018, with activities under each of the five pillars of the CSP;

COMMITTED to implement an approach that integrates issues of gender equality, disability and social inclusion in cooperation between the two countries, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

HEREBY jointly decide to launch the Plan of Action for the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership for the period of 2025-2029, as follows:

PILLAR ONE: ENHANCING OUR ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

We will forge a stronger economic partnership in pursuit of mutual prosperity. The Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (hereinafter "IA-CEPA") is the centrepiece of our economic relationship. It will drive closer collaboration through the economic powerhouse model and enable greater trade and investment. We will strengthen trade and investment cooperation, including in the agriculture, education, resources, infrastructure, financial and digital economy sectors, as well as government-to-government partnerships that foster economic growth and prosperity. Our development partnership, underpinned by the Australia-Indonesia Development Partnership Plan 2024-2028, which reinforces our commitment to locally led development, will promote equitable and sustainable economic transformation, climate resilient communities and strong institutions in support of prosperity, stability and resilience while strengthening links between our two countries. We will:

1.1. Economic Cooperation

- 1.1.1. Continue to progress the full implementation of IA-CEPA through various initiatives, including delivery of the Economic Cooperation Program, and undertake a review of the Agreement to ensure it maximises our trade and investment interests and bolsters economic resilience;

- 1.1.2. Support the work of the Joint Committee and Sub-Committees under IA-CEPA to progress full implementation and support increased utilisation of the Agreement;
- 1.1.3. Hold annual bilateral meetings between the Australian Trade Ministers and Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs; hold bilateral meetings between the Australian Treasurer and the Indonesian Finance Minister; and regularly conduct Senior Economic Officials Meetings, to enhance dialogue and deepen engagement on bilateral and international trade, investment, and economic policy;
- 1.1.4. Work together to strengthen Indonesia's export portals, including Business-to-Business e-commerce and digital marketplaces, to assist Indonesian small and medium enterprises (SME) exporters;
- 1.1.5. Convene senior business leaders and investors from both countries, including, when possible, in conjunction with the Annual Leaders' Meeting, to deepen trade and investment ties, identify barriers, and provide input to governments;
- 1.1.6. Support each government's events and outreach activities, where possible, which aim to promote greater trade and investment and stimulate Australian business engagement in Indonesia. This includes activities to implement *Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040* and the Indonesia-Australia Business Summit. Both governments should also seek to support bilateral chambers of commerce and their activities, which strengthen bilateral trade and investment ties;
- 1.1.7. Promote trade, investment and general networking opportunities among stakeholders at the sub-national level;

- 1.1.8. Enhance the exchange of information and best practice, and strengthen cooperation on capacity building in the economic sector, including through bilateral visits, conferences, workshops and joint research;
- 1.1.9. Support Indonesia's efforts to achieve membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) by assisting Indonesia to adopt OECD standards and norms;
- 1.1.10. Promote research activities, exchange of information and knowledge, and the development of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries, including collaboration on biosecurity, recognising the link between food security and animal health to productivity.

1.2. Trade Cooperation

- 1.2.1. Commit to sustained interactions among relevant stakeholders to identify and eliminate trade barriers and encourage regulation that is no more trade restrictive than necessary, including by improving the effectiveness of existing trade-related dialogue mechanisms;
- 1.2.2. Enhance cooperation on trade facilitation, including efficient and transparent export and import procedures, in line with commitments made under international trade agreements involving both countries, including IA-CEPA, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA), World Trade Organization (WTO), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC);
- 1.2.3. Continue to look for opportunities to organise trade promotion activities (e.g. business roadshows, MSME forums, export promotions, diaspora business meetings) and encourage the involvement of Indonesian delegations in business events in Australia and vice versa;

- 1.2.4. Strengthen cooperation and information exchanges and networking on trade and industry standards, statistics and regulations;
- 1.2.5. Implement existing active cooperation arrangements, including through the AANZFTA IP Committee and the WIPO Australia Funds-In-Trust, to continue collaboration on intellectual property;
- 1.2.6. Promote regional comprehensive economic cooperation through ASEAN-led initiatives, including by implementation of the AANZFTA Upgrade and RCEP Agreement.

1.3. Investment Cooperation

- 1.3.1. Promote a conducive environment for investment, including sharing investor feedback and simplifying administration procedures;
- 1.3.2. Intensify cooperation on two-way investment, which can promote human capital development and research and development (R&D) for sustainable development;
- 1.3.3. Increase linkages and cooperation on the digital economy, including through the implementation of the AANZFTA and RCEP e-commerce chapters, the joint principles and priorities of the 2018 Indonesia-Australia Digital Forum and the ASEAN-Australia Digital Trade Standards Initiative (and its successor program under Aus4ASEAN Futures), and the Landing Pad program.

1.4. Energy, Climate, and Environment

- 1.4.1. Deepen cooperation and linkages on clean, sustainable and secure energy, including through knowledge sharing activities and exchanges, joint efforts in multilateral fora, and the Australia-Indonesia Energy Dialogue;

- 1.4.2. Cooperate to reduce emissions and accelerate the transition to clean energy systems and industries through technical assistance and financing;
- 1.4.3. Collaborate on the development of electric vehicle (EV) ecosystems, including working together on mapping EV supply chains, improving environmental and social governance, joint scientific and research studies, as well as fostering new business-to-business links;
- 1.4.4. Convene annual bilateral discussions at senior officials' level to discuss progress on EV collaboration;
- 1.4.5. Promote and facilitate collaboration on energy transition, energy infrastructure investment, electricity system integration (including renewables and electric vehicle charging) and diversified supply chains for the energy transition.

1.5. Development Cooperation

- 1.5.1. Promote equitable and sustainable economic transformation, climate resilient communities and strong institutions in support of prosperity, stability and resilience while strengthening links between our two countries, as underpinned by the Australia-Indonesia Development Partnership Plan 2024-2028 and its three objectives;
- 1.5.2. Implement Development Partnership Objective 1: Equitable and Sustainable Economic Transformation. We will work together to support equitable and sustainable economic transformation and to better integrate our two economies for mutual benefit. We will do so through a range of investments in economic governance, trade, infrastructure, research and innovation. Objective 1 focus areas include:
 - a. Economic governance
 - b. Trade and investment
 - c. Education

- d. Research and innovation
- e. Secure jobs
- f. Digital transformation
- g. Health and nutrition
- h. Agriculture and food security
- i. Social protection
- j. Decentralised governance
- k. Infrastructure;

1.5.3. Implement Development Partnership Objective 2: Climate Resilient Communities. We will work together on energy transition, low-emissions and climate resilient infrastructure, and climate-smart urban transportation, including through encouraging greater private sector investment. Objective 2 focus areas include:

- a. Energy transition, climate and infrastructure
- b. Animal/human biosecurity
- c. Climate change adaptation and climate resilient infrastructure
- d. Disaster preparedness and response capacity;

1.5.4. Implement Development Partnership Objective 3: Strong Institutions. We will build strong institutional linkages and capability through bilateral, regional and global engagement. We will work together to maintain transparent and accountable institutions, and we will work with other regional partners, including ASEAN Member States, to counter violent extremism and address transnational crime. Objective 3 focus areas include:

- a. Justice
- b. Transparency
- c. Democratic participation
- d. Religious tolerance
- e. Cyber security
- f. Misinformation and disinformation
- g. Maritime cooperation
- h. Counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism

- i. Regional leadership
- j. Trilateral engagement;

1.5.5. Continue to promote gender equality, disability and social inclusion, government, community and civil society participation; and a focus on joint research and knowledge sharing across the development partnership. Scholarships and short courses will provide opportunities to build capability across the partnership.

1.6. Health Cooperation

- 1.6.1. Enhance cooperation between regulatory institutions in the health sector between Indonesia and Australia, optimising the implementation of the existing Memorandum of Understanding in the Field of Health Cooperation through supporting the strengthening of pharmaceutical supervision, registration of medical devices, and harmonisation of health standards, where appropriate;
- 1.6.2. Strengthen health sector cooperation between Indonesian and Australian public health facilities, academia and private industry to support increased health service capacity, including in health technology development, training of health professionals and the provision of knowledge exchange forums;
- 1.6.3. Enhance collaboration in building regional prevention, preparedness, surveillance and response systems for health threats, including through cross-country knowledge exchange and coordination;
- 1.6.4. Enhance multilateral cooperation involving Indonesia and Australia in global health forums, such as WHO, to help accelerate the achievement of shared health goals at the global level.

1.7. Labour Mobility

- 1.7.1. Work together to continue to facilitate Work and Holiday visas for eligible nationals of both countries, including under IA-CEPA;
- 1.7.2. Enhance consultation on the simplification of visa processes to facilitate the entry of Indonesians to Australia and Australians to Indonesia, increase the exchange of information to prevent abuse of visa regimes in each country, and discuss other immigration matters of mutual interest through the annual Australia-Indonesia Immigration Joint Cooperation Working Group Meeting;
- 1.7.3. Implement the skills package in IA-CEPA to promote workforce education and training and strengthen mutually beneficial business understanding and people-to-people relations, including through the Indonesia-Australia Skills Development Exchange Pilot and the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) on Engineers, as well as exploring MRAs for other professions.

PILLAR TWO: CONNECTING PEOPLE

We will strengthen shared links, with a focus on priority areas including education and research, language skills, cultural exchange, interfaith engagement and tourism. Deeper links and greater understanding between our communities will act as a springboard for an even broader partnership between Indonesia and Australia. We will:

2.1. Inter-Cultural and Inter-Faith Engagement

- 2.1.1. Promote cross-sectoral consultation and coordination as a means to enhance knowledge of Australian and Indonesian cultures through various media;

- 2.1.2. Promote information exchange, capacity building and collaboration in the creative economy sector, including broadcasting, visual arts, creative industries, and cultural heritage;
- 2.1.3. Promote moderate faith and religious understanding, as well as exchanges between faith communities, such as the Australia-Indonesia Muslim Exchange Program under the Australia-Indonesia Institute.

2.2. Education, Research, and Science Cooperation

- 2.2.1. Establish the Indonesia-Australia High-Level Policy Dialogue on Higher Education, Science and Research;
- 2.2.2. Enhance collaboration on science and technology to boost innovation, stimulate commercial relationships and broaden supply chains through expanding research-to-commercialisation pathways, joint research and exchanges, including but not limited to, digital transformation, climate change and energy, biodiversity and digital transformation;
- 2.2.3. Promote human capital development by supporting Indonesia's basic education reforms, and enabling greater private sector collaboration in basic technical and vocational education and higher education, as well as in research and innovation;
- 2.2.4. Promote academic collaboration programs, including between Indonesian and Australian universities in the field of double degrees, joint degrees and credit transfer programs, as well as the convening of networking events, seminars, and conferences;
- 2.2.5. Accelerate joint research programs and engagement in various fields of cooperation, both between government institutions, private sectors and academics;

- 2.2.6. Continue to hold the Indonesia-Australia Dialogue to promote dialogue and exchanges among political leaders, business people, academics, friendship groups, media and tech leaders as well as think-tanks;
- 2.2.7. Continue two-way youth exchange, scholarship and professional development opportunities between our countries and continue to deepen Alumni engagement generally;
- 2.2.8. Continue to provide opportunities for Australian students to visit Indonesia under the New Colombo Plan, Indonesia's Arts and Culture Scholarship and the Darmasiswa Scholarship, and Indonesian students (from both public and private schools, including religious schools) to study in Australia under the Australia Awards program;
- 2.2.9. Promote direct linkages among universities and schools in both countries, including through the sister school program, and the Building Relations through Intercultural Dialogue and Growing Engagement (BRIDGE) program;
- 2.2.10. Promote the teaching of Bahasa Indonesia and understanding of Indonesian culture in Australian schools, at the earliest level of education possible, and provide scholarship and study opportunities to gain unique insights into contemporary Australian and Indonesian society;
- 2.2.11. Continue the program of Indonesian Language for Foreign Speaker (BIPA) Program for individuals and/or groups in Australia interested in learning Bahasa Indonesia and strengthen Indonesian language teaching in Australian schools;
- 2.2.12. Explore opportunities to increase the number of Indonesian language teachers in Australia;
- 2.2.13. Continue cooperation through the Joint Working Group meeting on Education, Training and Research.

2.3. Media, Youth, and Sport Engagement

- 2.3.1. Intensify the exchange of visits by media organisations and individuals, including through government-sponsored exchange programs, with a view to developing joint programs and enhancing capacity building;
- 2.3.2. Facilitate visits and exchanges among youth groups and organisations, such as the Australia-Indonesia Youth Exchange Program under the Australia-Indonesia Institute and the activities of the Indonesia Youth Association;
- 2.3.3. Promote cooperation in the field of digital diplomacy, including through the exchange of information and the development of human capacity and digital infrastructure;
- 2.3.4. Enhance cooperation to boost sporting ties between Australia and Indonesia, including through closer partnerships between national sporting organisations.

2.4. Tourism Cooperation

- 2.4.1. Enhance consultations and coordination among government agencies and businesses in the field of tourism to promote more tourist exchanges between Indonesia and Australia;
- 2.4.2. Explore opportunities to strengthen and broaden the network among tourism actors in both countries with a view to developing tailor-made and quality tourism products;
- 2.4.3. Explore cooperation on sustainable tourism development to empower community-based tourism through technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge in order to promote environmentally friendly tourism and to improve the quality of life of surrounding communities;

- 2.4.4. Enable continued growth in air services, connectivity, tourism and trade between Australia and Indonesia by updating the bilateral air services agreement between Indonesia and Australia.

2.5. People Mobility and Consular Affairs

- 2.5.1. Continue to enhance people-to-people ties by streamlining mobility between Australia and Indonesia to drive business, education and socio-cultural cooperation;
- 2.5.2. Strengthen coordination among relevant stakeholders in Indonesia and Australia, including through regular exchange of information, regarding the provisions for assistance and protection to citizens of both countries;
- 2.5.3. Continue close cooperation and coordination on people mobility and consular affairs through regular bilateral consultation.

PILLAR THREE: SECURING OUR AND THE REGION'S SHARED INTERESTS

Our efforts to combat common defence and security challenges, including terrorism and transnational crime, will involve robust cooperation between Indonesian and Australian law, justice, integrity, security, defence, border, cyber, transport security, financial and intelligence agencies. Australia and Indonesia will remain vigilant to preserve peace and security in our neighbourhood and broader region. We will:

3.1. Political and Strategic Dialogues

- 3.1.1. Encourage the regular organising of strategic dialogue mechanisms, including:
- a. the Annual Leaders' Meeting
 - b. the Indonesia-Australia Foreign and Defence Ministers' 2+2 Meeting (2+2 Meeting)

- c. the Ministerial Council Meeting on Law and Security (MCM).

3.2. Defence Cooperation

- 3.2.1. Continuously improve channels for dialogue between our respective Defence Ministries and militaries to exchange ideas, views and experience on matters of common interest in the defence and military fields in order to enhance mutual understanding and establish mutual trust, including:
 - a. the annual Defence Ministers' Meeting
 - b. the annual Australia-Indonesia High-Level Committee
 - c. the annual Indonesia-Australia Defence Strategic Dialogue
 - d. high-level visits;
- 3.2.2. Enhance practical exchanges at all levels through, among others, delegation visits, training programs, exchanges between military academies, port calls, and joint defence exercises involving the militaries of the two countries;
- 3.2.3. Continue to work together in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus), including its Experts' Working Groups, to foster practical defence cooperation among regional partners;
- 3.2.4. Continue to work together using the platform of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to enhance open dialogue on political and security issues in the Indo-Pacific;
- 3.2.5. Continue our regional engagement and advocacy of Women, Peace and Security issues, including through the ASEAN-Australia Women, Peace and Security Dialogue (first held in 2018), through the ARF and ADMM-Plus, including its Experts' Working Groups;

- 3.2.6. Promote and enhance the role of women in the fields of defence and the military, including through relevant training and capacity-building programs;
- 3.2.7. Encourage entry into force of the Indonesia-Australia Defence Cooperation Agreement, which was signed in August 2024, and optimise its implementation, including through the development of implementing arrangements.

3.3. Combatting Transnational Crime

- 3.3.1. Enhance dialogue, coordination and capacity building to encourage the implementation of bilateral, regional and international agreements and their effective implementing arrangements to which both countries are parties to in the context of preventing and combating transnational crime;
- 3.3.2. Encourage the organisation of strategic meeting dialogue mechanisms between the two Police Agencies, including:
 - a. Senior Officers Meeting between the Indonesian National Police and the Australian Federal Police
 - b. Senior Officers Meeting Working Group between the Indonesian National Police and the Australian Federal Police;
- 3.3.3. Continue cooperation within the framework of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime plus Australia meeting, the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters plus Australia Consultation, and other related meetings and programs to encourage cooperation in combating transnational crime and increasing capacity in the regional scope;
- 3.3.4. Enhance cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies and other related government agencies of the two countries in preventing and combatting illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and their precursors;

- 3.3.5. Optimise mechanisms for enhancing the sharing of information and best practices among law enforcement agencies and other related government agencies on issues relating to transnational crime;
- 3.3.6. Continue our strong cooperation through mechanisms such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime; and the Bohol Trafficking in Persons Work Plan 2.0 2023-2028; and engage the private sector through the Bali Process Government and Business Forum to combat modern slavery, trafficking in persons and related exploitation in global supply chains;
- 3.3.7. Promote mutual border security by conducting regular coordinated activities, exercises, workshops and education exchanges; and continue participation in ASEAN border-related forums to ensure trade and travel facilitation while strengthening cooperation on border protection;
- 3.3.8. Enhance coordination between the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre and the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, as well as related agencies in Australia, to prevent and combat cross-border money laundering and related crime activities;
- 3.3.9. Continue to strengthen our immigration and border management cooperation through deeper exchange of information, and ongoing technical assistance, training and capacity building programs. This occurs through our Memorandum of Understanding on Arrangement for Cooperation on Migration and Border Management and annual bilateral Immigration Cooperation Working Group meeting;
- 3.3.10. Implement mutual customs assistance, including in trade facilitation, as well as exchange of information and cooperation in identifying and preventing trade in prohibited goods.

3.4. Cyber Issues

- 3.4.1. Strengthen coordination regarding the exchange of information and best practices, especially in the scope of regulations and policies on cyber governance, the digital economy, and handling of cyber incidents and crimes;
- 3.4.2. Promote the continued organising of the Cyber Policy Dialogue between relevant agencies to enhance engagement on, and mutual understanding of, cyber issues;
- 3.4.3. Continue to work together bilaterally and regionally to strengthen cyber resilience, including through capacity building;
- 3.4.4. Continue to work together to uphold the application of international law in cyberspace and continue to implement voluntary and non-binding norms of responsible state behaviour in cyberspace;
- 3.4.5. Strengthen cyber and critical/vital technology cooperation in order to protect the continuity of the implementation of Vital Information Infrastructure (VII) safely and reliably, and prevent disruption, damage, and/or destruction of VII due to cyber attacks, and/or other threats/vulnerabilities, and increase readiness in dealing with cyber incidents and accelerating recovery from the impact of cyber incidents in both countries.

3.5. Counter-Terrorism

- 3.5.1. Continue the Bilateral Counter Terrorism Consultation as an important dialogue mechanism for strengthening counter-terrorism efforts, as stipulated under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism;

- 3.5.2. Develop mechanisms for enhancing the exchange of information among law enforcement agencies and other related government agencies, as well as experiences and best practices on combating terrorism and violent extremism, particularly considering the borderless nature of terrorism;
- 3.5.3. Explore the possibility of conducting joint studies and research, workshops and mutual exchanges, as well as capacity building on preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, including the way to overcome the problems;
- 3.5.4. Expand bilateral and regional counter terrorism financing and anti-money laundering cooperation, including through the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering and the Financial Action Task Force, and with ASEAN Member States and the Financial Intelligence Consultative Group;
- 3.5.5. Cooperate bilaterally and regionally to build capacity on countering terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism, including through strengthening legal frameworks and civil society programs; maintain our close partnership in the Global Counter Terrorism Forum, including through engagement via the countering violent extremism working group; continue close cooperation to follow up on the resolution of the 33rd Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the handling of children associated with terrorist groups; and work with online platforms to step up the ambition and pace of their efforts to prevent terrorist and violent extremist content from being streamed, uploaded or reuploaded;
- 3.5.6. Enhance cooperation in addressing the threats of online and youth radicalisation, including potential misuse of new technologies, and pursue collaborative approaches to enhance community resilience to terrorist and violent extremist propaganda and disinformation; and collaborate to develop enhanced whole-of-government strategic intelligence and terrorism threat assessment capabilities;

- 3.5.7. Continue our shared leadership of the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC); and continue to encourage the participation of Indonesian and Australian officials in JCLEC training programs;
- 3.5.8. Strengthen the leadership of Indonesia and Australia in efforts to enhance sub-regional cooperation in this field through the annual Sub-Regional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Security co-chaired by Australian and Indonesian Ministers.

3.6. Legal and Intelligence Cooperation

- 3.6.1. Host regular information exchanges between law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies on a range of transnational issues and threats to sovereignty;
- 3.6.2. Strengthen legal cooperation on criminal matters, including in relation to investigations and law enforcement cooperation, as well as regular consultations and coordination among relevant agencies in both countries;
- 3.6.3. Continue to support the development of the capacity of Indonesia's legal and law enforcement officials through capacity-building programs.

3.7. Cooperation on Nuclear Material Safety, Security, and Safeguards

- 3.7.1. Enhance capacity development related to the peaceful use of nuclear science and technologies, including in the aspects of regulations, research, technology development, innovation, facilities and personnel capabilities;

- 3.7.2. Carry out the exchange of unclassified information, knowledge and best practices related to aspects of safety, security and prevention of misuse of nuclear materials.

3.8. Transport Safety and Security

- 3.8.1. Enhance the development of infrastructure and human resource capacity to support transportation safety and security, including through education, training and human resource exchange programs;
- 3.8.2. Strengthen consultation and cooperation mechanisms related to transportation safety and security issues, including through the Indonesia-Australia Transportation Safety Forum and the Indonesia-Australia Transport Security Forum.

PILLAR FOUR: MARITIME COOPERATION

Maritime cooperation will be critical to our shared strategic, security, safety, environmental and economic interests. Priority areas include: supporting a rules based maritime order, underpinned by international law; maritime security architecture and border protection; information sharing to combat transnational organised crime at sea; regional and coastal interconnectivity; reliability, safety and efficiency of shipping in the region; protection of the marine environment; and sustainable management of marine resources including efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Building on our 2017 Joint Declaration on Maritime Cooperation, we will work together to achieve mutual economic and security benefits in the maritime domain. We will:

4.1. Regional Engagement and Upholding International Law

- 4.1.1. Strengthen maritime cooperation, in line with the Joint Declaration on Maritime Cooperation, signed in February 2017, to achieve mutual economic and security benefits in the maritime domain, in the areas of

maritime security and safety, connectivity and the sustainable management of marine resources;

- 4.1.2. Promote maritime security and safety, freedom of navigation, unimpeded commerce, the exercise of self-restraint, the non-use of force or threat to use force, and the resolution of disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with international law, particularly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the relevant standards and instruments of the International Maritime Organisation;
- 4.1.3. Progress opportunities for further bilateral and regional engagement with key regional partners on maritime cooperation, including through the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum, the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the Indonesia-Australia-India trilateral engagement.

4.2. Maritime Security Cooperation

- 4.2.1. Promote regional maritime cooperation through existing regional architecture such as the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices, including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU), signed in 2007;
- 4.2.2. Enhance information-sharing to understand the full range of maritime security challenges in our immediate region and beyond;
- 4.2.3. Strengthen maritime security cooperation through extensive collaboration and cooperation between respective maritime law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crime committed at sea, and explore opportunities for strengthened engagement mechanisms;
- 4.2.4. Fulfil the commitments made by the IORA members in the Jakarta Concord in 2017, to promote maritime safety and security in the region by strengthening regional cooperation to address transboundary challenges;

- 4.2.5. Strengthen bilateral cooperation to combat IUU fishing, including through the Indonesia-Australia Fisheries Surveillance Forum;
- 4.2.6. Improve capacity building on maritime domain awareness, particularly in regard to maritime security, through information sharing, technical training and exchange;
- 4.2.7. Conduct coordinated patrols and maritime security desktop exercises, and exchange maritime domain awareness information between Badan Keamanan Laut Republik Indonesia (BAKLAMA) and the Australian Border Force, as well as between Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) and the Australian Defence Force (ADF);
- 4.2.8. Enhance and promote maritime cooperation through various regional and multilateral fora, such as the Heads of Asian Coast Guards Agencies Meeting and the ARF Maritime Security work-stream.

4.3. Maritime Safety Cooperation

- 4.3.1. Collaborate to boost maritime economic growth through improved maritime connectivity and the facilitation of safe and reliable maritime trade, investment, services and tourism;
- 4.3.2. Collaborate to improve the safety, reliability, and efficiency of shipping that will contribute to the advancement of maritime trade;
- 4.3.3. Promote training of safety inspectors in port state control to support compliance with international conventions;
- 4.3.4. Promote cooperation and collaboration in resource capacity building on search and rescue coordination and operations;

- 4.3.5. Promote cooperation on maritime meteorology through information sharing and capacity building, including cooperation as Regional Tsunami Service Providers under the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System on providing tsunami threat information to Member States;
- 4.3.6. Enhance maritime cooperation in disaster risk management, human resource development, and information exchange between relevant agencies of the two countries;
- 4.3.7. Improve capacity building, communication and coordination in maritime safety awareness;
- 4.3.8. Continue to engage through the Asia Pacific Heads of Maritime Safety Agencies meetings;
- 4.3.9. Strengthen various cooperation frameworks in the field of maritime safety, including through discussions related to the recognition of training and certification for seafarers.

4.4. Sustainable Management of Marine Resources and Blue Carbon

- 4.4.1. Support cooperative and coordinated activities, capacity building and information sharing to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing based on the existing and effective national, regional and international regulations, and enhance efforts to promote responsible fishing practices;
- 4.4.2. Explore every possible joint initiative and strengthen cooperation with other Governments and international organisations to combat IUU fishing and promote the governance of sustainable fisheries;
- 4.4.3. Strengthen mechanisms to support the sustainable management of marine resources and fisheries in Indonesia and Australia;

- 4.4.4. Intensify cooperation to promote fishery and aquaculture industry development on outer Indonesian islands;
- 4.4.5. Strengthen cooperation in the area of maritime cultural heritage, with a focus on capacity building;
- 4.4.6. Promote cooperation on the implementation of the Agreement under UNCLOS on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction;
- 4.4.7. Promote cooperation on coral reef condition monitoring, research and development and management to support increasing the resilience or, where natural recovery is eroded, the restoration of coral reefs, including through, but not limited to, the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI);
- 4.4.8. Promote joint efforts to improve marine environment protection, including preparedness on and response to transboundary maritime pollution such as from oil, chemicals, hazardous waste and noxious substances;
- 4.4.9. Continue active cooperation by implementing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Transboundary Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response, renewed in August 2024;
- 4.4.10. Strengthen cooperation on blue carbon initiatives;
- 4.4.11. Strengthen cooperation in managing solid waste and marine plastic debris, including through the Australia-Indonesia Systemic Innovation Lab on Marine Plastic Waste and Plastics Innovation Hub Indonesia;
- 4.4.12. Strengthen education and research cooperation in the sustainable development of the blue economy and addressing marine pollution through cooperation between universities or institutes and collaborative research activities, as well as marine scientific research and capacity

building, taking into account the protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations of both countries.

PILLAR FIVE: CONTRIBUTING TO INDO-PACIFIC STABILITY AND PROSPERITY

We are both active supporters of an open, inclusive and rules-based region, including through regional institutions such as ASEAN and the East Asia Summit (EAS), which sit at the centre of the Indo-Pacific. As two of the largest and most vibrant democracies in the region, Indonesia and Australia have common interests and responsibilities to ensure stability as well as to manage uncertainty and change in the Indo-Pacific region. We will:

5.1. Regional and Multilateral Cooperation

- 5.1.1. Seek opportunities to strengthen our bilateral exchanges on important strategic issues facing our region;
- 5.1.2. Work together to support inclusive regional economic integration, and cooperate in key global economic forums;
- 5.1.3. Strengthen coordination and cooperation in such multilateral forums with a view to maintaining a stable, resilient and prosperous region, including the United Nations, G20, WTO, APEC, and IORA, and ASEAN-led regional architecture such as EAS, ARF and ADMM-Plus;
- 5.1.4. Continue to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the area of peacekeeping operations and post-conflict peace-building under the auspices of the United Nations;
- 5.1.5. Maintain close cooperation on international candidacies;

5.1.6. Continue to work together in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure sustained growth and sustainable development in the region;

5.1.7. Promote cooperation on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

5.2. Cooperation through ASEAN-led Mechanisms

5.2.1. Acknowledge the centrality of ASEAN in underpinning regional security and stability, strengthen cooperation efforts through the ASEAN-led regional architecture, particularly the EAS, ARF and ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus);

5.2.2. Work together to implement the ASEAN-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Plan of Action (2025-2029), noting Indonesia's role as Australia's ASEAN Country Coordinator (2024-2027);

5.2.3. Acknowledge Australia's active, deep and longstanding partnership with ASEAN since becoming its first Dialogue Partner in 1974 and support Australia's enhanced engagements with ASEAN at the Leaders' level, including regular ASEAN-Australia Summits;

5.2.4. Support the implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2045 and its Strategic Plans.

5.3. Indo-Pacific Cooperation

5.3.1. Support implementation of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, as a reflection of the shared commitment to work together towards a stronger and more resilient regional architecture in the Indo-Pacific and contribute to resolving our shared regional and global challenges;

- 5.3.2. Strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation on conflict prevention to advance our shared interest in a peaceful, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific;
- 5.3.3. Continue to strengthen trilateral and multilateral meetings between Indonesia, Australia, and other countries that contribute to a stable, prosperous and resilient Indo-Pacific, including the ongoing trilateral cooperation with India and Timor Leste;
- 5.3.4. Share and exchange relevant information on strategic developments and the outlook for the Indo-Pacific region that will assist both countries in policy-making and implementation;
- 5.3.5. Host regular senior officials' meetings on bilateral, regional and global issues of shared interest, which could be expanded to a 1.5-track dialogue in the future;
- 5.3.6. Strongly support IORA as the Indian Ocean region's premier forum for addressing the region's challenges, and remain committed to executing initiatives first highlighted in the Jakarta Concord and reinforced in the IORA Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, focussing on six priority areas of Maritime Safety and Security; Trade and Investment Facilitation; Fisheries Management; Disaster Risk Management; Tourism and Cultural Exchanges; Academic, Science, and Technology cooperation; the Blue Economy; and Women's Economic Empowerment;
- 5.3.7. Enhance collaboration in responding to regional humanitarian crises, including through the new disaster response partnership framework;
- 5.3.8. Build regional preparedness and capacity to respond to emerging health threats, including strengthening our ability to mitigate, detect and respond to health emergencies and infectious disease outbreaks in order to increase national, regional and global health security.

5.4. Cooperation in the Pacific

- 5.4.1. Recognise the importance of deep, broad and constructive engagement with Pacific Island countries and Pacific-led regional institutions, including the Pacific Islands Forum;
- 5.4.2. Commit to further exploring options for complementary development cooperation in the Pacific in areas such as climate change, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, women and children's rights, health, disaster management, fisheries, agriculture and SMEs, including through the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Trilateral Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries (2021).

5.5. Democracy and Human Rights

- 5.5.1. Promote dialogues and exchanges involving government officials and non-government actors, as a means to share experiences and best practices in promoting democracy and human rights;
- 5.5.2. Jointly promote the value of the Bali Democracy Forum as the premier forum for promoting home-grown democracy in the Indo-Pacific region;
- 5.5.3. Strengthen consultations and coordination in further promoting cooperation in the fields of democracy and human rights in multilateral forums, such as ASEAN and the United Nations, including in the Human Rights Council.

FUNDING

Funding arrangement for any activity under this Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Australia-Indonesia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership will be defined and decided by both participants of the said activity.

REVIEW MECHANISM

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and Australia will report annually to Leaders on the progress of the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Australia-Indonesia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership;
2. Such a report will be prepared and compiled jointly through senior officials and ministerial meetings. Through such reports, Foreign Ministers can make recommendations to adjust joint activities in response to changing circumstances and priorities.
3. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of both countries will coordinate regularly to monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Signed at Jakarta on this fifteenth day of May in the year 2025, in duplicate, each in the Indonesian and English languages, all texts being equally valid. In case of difference in interpretation, the English text will prevail. The Plan of Action represents the understanding reached between participants and does not create any legally binding rights or obligations.

For and on behalf of the Government
of the Republic of Indonesia

For and on behalf of the Government
of Australia

Sugiono
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Indonesia

Senator the Hon. Penny Wong
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Australia