



PLAN OF ACTION
for
**The Indonesia – New Zealand Comprehensive
Partnership for the Period 2025-2029**

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of New Zealand:

ENCOURAGED by the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of formal diplomatic relations in 1958;

REAFFIRMED their mutual respect and support for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and dedication to the maintenance of a peaceful, stable, prosperous and secure Indo- Pacific region;

BUILDING on the Joint Statement on Cooperation between the Republic of Indonesia and New Zealand on 19 March 2018, the Plan of Action for the period 2020-2024, as well as previous agreements and existing cooperation between the two countries;

UNDERLINING the dedication of the two countries to intensify the tempo of political engagement and widen and deepen all spheres of bilateral cooperation in line with the elevation of the relationship to a Comprehensive Partnership in 2018, and with a view to a future elevation to a Strategic Partnership;

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

Hereby jointly decide to a renewed Plan of Action for the Indonesia-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership for the period of 2025-2029.

I. CEMENTING, EXPANDING AND DELIVERING ON OUR “FRIENDS FOR GOOD” TIES

1. Both sides reaffirmed the trust and shared goodwill that has underpinned more than sixty-five years of formal diplomatic relations. As Comprehensive Partners New Zealand and Indonesia are dedicated to future proofing the relationship so that it continues to strengthen and grow in the next sixty-five years. To this end, we will lift our engagement as follows:
 - a. Ensure one formal leader to leader interaction each year at a minimum, including in the sidelines of ASEAN, APEC, or other multilateral meetings;
 - b. Prioritise convening the **annual** Joint Ministerial Commission as a critical enabler of the relationship, allowing an annual stock take of the relationship by Foreign Ministers and reiterating commitments for each year ahead.
 - c. Convene an annual meeting of Trade Ministers, to oversee the Senior Officials’ Meeting on the Trade and Investment Framework (SOMTIF) to drive our economic targets;
 - d. Encourage regular parliamentary exchanges in areas of shared interest;
 - e. Prioritise Ministerial engagement, including in the sidelines of regional and international meetings where both countries are attending, across the spectrum of our bilateral and regional political, trade and economic, international education and training, security and environmental cooperation, as well as other priority areas, to support the achievement of the goals outlined below.
 - f. Increase senior official dialogue on bilateral cooperation and regional and multilateral matters of relevance to both sides, including in the margins of regional and multilateral meetings attended by both countries.
2. Both sides decided to continue to support enhanced engagement between leading Indonesian and New Zealand key influencers, academics and think-tanks as well as education exchanges to enrich understanding and foster innovation and new thinking, including through Track 1.5 and Track 2 dialogues.
3. Both sides decided to enhance stronger people to people connections, including through young professional and business leaders’ exchanges, education professionals and academics’ exchanges, student exchanges and scholarships.
4. Both sides further decided to encourage visits and exchanges among community-based groups to foster inclusiveness, friendship and mutual respect, including but not limited to inter-faith/inter-religious dialogues.
5. Both sides noted their joint commitment to strengthening democracy and the rule of law, including through attendance at the Bali Democracy Forum and encouraging human rights dialogue between relevant stakeholders.

II. ENHANCING TRADE AND ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AND

DELIVERING FOR BUSINESSES

6. Both sides welcomed the achievements and contribution made by the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) and 2nd Protocol to Amend the Agreement Establishing the AANZFTA in 2023, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) in enhancing the bilateral trade and economic partnership, including in areas such as trade and investment, geothermal and renewable energy, agricultural cooperation, environmental cooperation, health, advanced manufacturing, telecommunication and the e-commerce sector.
7. Both sides renewed their dedication to increase two-way bilateral trade in goods to NZ\$6 billion (IDR 60 trillion) by 2029 and to promote more balanced trade and acknowledged the need to address barriers to trade in order to achieve this target.
8. Both sides affirmed that a commitment to rules based, free, open, complementary, and more balanced trade is critical for the global economy. At a national level, both sides affirmed that transparent and stable regulations, and consistency in their application, is required for business and investment to thrive and two-way trade to grow.
9. Both sides underscored the importance of increasing investment to support mutually beneficial growth, boost productivity, and increase meaningful employment. This acknowledges New Zealand's investment projects in Indonesia, among others, to support the development of renewable energy, medical equipment and diagnostics, and agriculture related investments. Ensuring companies can benefit from their investments and company establishment is key.
10. Both sides underlined the critical importance of further strengthening air connectivity in order to increase the two-way flow of goods and people between the two countries. This includes the implementation of ASEAN-New Zealand Air Services Agreement (ANZ-ASA) between the Governments of the Member States of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Government of New Zealand, to expand and develop the full potential of air services connectivity and regional economic growth.
11. Recognizing the importance of connectivity for trade and tourism, both sides agreed to encourage airlines of both Indonesia and New Zealand to fully utilize the agreed services under the Bilateral Air Services Agreement.
12. Both sides affirmed that as we face a less predictable and more economically volatile international environment due to disruptive global events, we will continue to work together to recognise and reaffirm the critical importance of transparency, regulatory certainty, open markets and connected global supply chains to enhance trade and investment in accordance with World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules.
13. To promote trade and economic cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
 - a. Convene regular consultations and coordination meetings between both countries' Economic, Trade and Investment, Agriculture, Education, Tourism, and Finance Ministers in order to develop mutually beneficial bilateral trade relations as well as to strengthen support for the multilateral trade system.

- b. Convene the annual Senior Officials' Meeting on Trade and Investment Framework (SOMTIF) between Indonesia and New Zealand to further enhance our trade and investment relationship and commit to constructively work through market access challenges or trade barriers.
- c. Work together to support the implementation and utilisation of RCEP and the 2nd Protocol to Amend the Agreement Establishing the AANZFTA, ensuring that the agreements continue to add greater commercial value to businesses.
- d. Use the AANZFTA Implementation Support Programme to enhance parties' capacity to implement the 2nd Protocol to Amend the Agreement Establishing the AANZFTA, and to contribute to economic integration and trade facilitation in the AANZFTA region, including through economic cooperation and capacity building and development by means of sharing expertise, knowledge and best practices.
- e. Use the RCEP Implementation Support Programme to enhance parties' capacity to implement the RCEP agreement, boost trade and economic growth, deepen regional economic integration and trade facilitation.
- f. Work together to develop mechanisms to ensure unnecessary trade restrictive non-tariff barriers are identified, addressed and resolved expeditiously to support two-way trade. Work together to fully implement the WTO dispute settlement body's recommendations and rulings.
- g. Support international economic cooperation, including through supporting Indonesia's interest in acceding to the OECD by provision of experience-sharing, and exploring technical assistance and other consultations in mutually agreed areas.
- h. Strengthen trade facilitation and the participation of Government agencies and enterprises in identifying each country's comparative advantage, including promoting efficient and transparent customs clearance procedures and law enforcement as well as further reducing trade barriers, including non-tariff barriers.
- i. Exchange trade promotion opportunities bilaterally and in third markets.
- j. Build upon the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) and the Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) signed in 2024, and the arrangement on e-certification also signed in 2024, recognizing the benefits of streamlining and digitizing trade processes.
- k. Promote closer cooperation and mutual understanding in the field of the creative economy, digital economy, and green economy through, among others, collaboratively identifying appropriate measures and fostering exchanges of information, professional expertise and related sector activities.
- l. Encourage greater interactions among business communities and education providers in both countries, including facilitation of trade missions between both countries.
- m. Work together to explore ways to maximise utilisation of existing people mobility mechanisms, including existing special quotas for Indonesian workers, to bring

greater benefits to the economies of New Zealand and Indonesia.

- n. Continue to promote and develop Indonesian halal slaughterers migrant workers training and certification, as well as their commercial placement and protection in New Zealand meat premises, in line with New Zealand's standards and requirements for the benefit of both countries' halal capacity.
 - o. Provide certainty and recognition that New Zealand products meet the standards required under Indonesia's Halal Law and regulations.
14. To promote agricultural cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
- a. Promote efforts to remove tariffs and non-tariff barriers as well as to progress the ongoing reviews of both countries' biosecurity system and Import Health Standards (IHS) with a view to further strengthening the growth of trade in food and agricultural products.
 - b. Promote closer cooperation in encouraging sustainable agricultural practices with a reduced impact on the environment and climate change. This includes creating an enabling environment for the continued and free flow of food, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production and trade, capacity building, technology transfer, education, research and training, investment and innovation.
 - c. Undertake and promote agricultural research, cooperation, and development activities that build on the complementarities of agricultural sectors, including working with the private sector to increase the incomes of men and women in farming communities.
 - d. Promote cooperation through activities which meet our obligations as members of the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA), which build capacity and focus on improving inventory assessments to address the challenges of climate change.
15. To promote Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
- a. Strengthen capacity building efforts to increase productivity, access to finance, enhanced human resources, market access, participation in regional and global supply chain, engagement in technology and innovation of MSMEs.
 - b. Promote closer cooperation in advancing woman's participation in MSME's through promoting inclusive business.
16. To promote Digital Economic Cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
- a. Strengthen cooperation in the growth of the digital economy in advancing both countries' national economic development.
 - b. Boost cooperation through, among others, exchanges of knowledge and best practices, technical cooperation, capacity building and joint programmes.

III. RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION

17. Both sides acknowledged the key contribution of renewable energy development towards climate change mitigation, and re-affirmed both countries' dedication to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change including efforts to meet our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
18. Both sides reaffirmed the importance of ensuring economic recovery from disruptive global events. Both sides recognised the importance of sustainable development and promoting a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy, through implementation of green policies, technologies and practices in line with the Paris Agreement, such as cooperation on renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, carbon markets, and encouraging fossil fuel subsidy reform throughout the region.
19. Both sides recognised the potential to utilise the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of New Zealand on Environmental Cooperation to advance the two countries' shared interests in environmental protection and climate change including through exchanges of knowledge, experience and expertise.
20. To promote energy cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
 - a. Implement active cooperation arrangements, including the Arrangement between the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand on Cooperation in Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation to be signed at the 10th Indonesian International Geothermal Convention and Exhibition in Jakarta on 18 September 2024; particularly focused on education, technical capacity building, and policy and regulatory reform for renewable energy and energy conservation. Explore cooperation to develop Indonesian and New Zealand expertise in renewable energy for power generation such as geothermal energy as well as promote cooperation in energy efficiency and conservation through exchange of experience and best practices and other clean technologies including green hydrogen, and carbon capture utilization and storage, as well as for geothermal direct use. Encourage the development of a regular bilateral forum for discussing tangible geothermal business and investment opportunities among relevant stakeholders in both countries.
 - b. Encourage more investments in renewable energy sectors to increase the use of renewable energy on their respective energy mix, while ensuring energy accessibility and affordability. This includes through regional mechanisms, such as New Zealand and Indonesia's engagement in the Energy Transition Mechanism, led by the Asia Development Bank.
 - c. Strengthen cooperation in improving energy accessibility and affordability through renewable energy development, particularly in Eastern Indonesia.
 - d. Encourage a regulatory and policy environment at both national and provincial levels to accelerate the development of Indonesia's renewable energy industry and financing.

IV. EDUCATION, TOURISM, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND

INNOVATION, AND PEOPLE- TO-PEOPLE COOPERATION

21. Both sides decided to continue deepening the shared links and connections between the two countries and their people.

22. To promote education cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:

- a. Strengthen and effectively implement the Arrangement on Educational Cooperation from 2011, including by agreeing to a new addendum that refreshes this Arrangement and its focus areas in 2024
- b. Increase two-way education links
- c. Encourage capacity building through scholarships, grants, short courses, trainings, or workshops, on a regular basis. For New Zealand, this includes through the Asia New Zealand Foundation programme and the Prime Minister's Scholarships for Asia.
- d. Explore opportunities for cooperation in the field of Higher Education and Vocational Training.
- e. Enhance cooperation on human resources development of teachers, education personnel, lecturers and students in the two countries through technical and vocational trainings or relevant workshops.
- f. Actively implement the Partnership Arrangement on Scholarships signed between the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia in November 2019.
- g. Encourage joint research programmes in various fields of cooperation among scholars, academics and researchers at universities and research institutes.

23. To promote science, technology, and innovation both sides decided to carry out the following activities:

- a. Encourage collaboration activities between Indonesia and New Zealand institutions in the field of science, technology, and innovation such as joint research, exchange of information and best practices, joint scientific meetings and capacity building programmes.
- b. Seek to convene regular meetings between officials in the field of Science, Technology and Innovation to review the state of existing cooperation and provide guidance on ways forward, with a view to higher level meetings in the future.
- c. Promote cooperation in science, technology and innovation by bringing together relevant stakeholders from academia, business and government.
- d. Support the application of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development.

24. To promote tourism cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:

- a. Work cooperatively in sustainable tourism destination development and management and disaster mitigation.
 - b. Grow tourism by developing greater partnerships between tourism providers, business partners and influencers, where possible with the support of relevant Government agencies.
 - c. Enhance consultations and coordination among government agencies and businesses to overcome unfavourable factors impeding flow of tourists from both countries.
 - d. Exchange policy views on rebuilding post-COVID-19 of the Indonesia and New Zealand tourism industries and broaden cooperation in relevant regional and international fora and organisations with the aim of supporting our mutual objectives.
25. To promote people-to-people connections, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
- a. Continue to lower barriers to travel between both countries, including through streamlined and easier visa processes.
 - b. Work towards conclusion of a Working Holiday Scheme to increase people to people connections between the two countries and, when concluded, work to ensure its full implementation and promotion.
 - c. Progress negotiations on arrangements on Border Control Management and, when concluded, take action to implement the arrangement to the fullest extent possible to enhance people to people connections between both countries.
 - d. Both sides are encouraged to strengthen our people's cultural links and bilateral partnerships through the exchange of knowledge, mutual visits, as well as the sharing of cultural programmes to create awareness and mutual understanding, and to promote further cultural collaboration between the two countries to reach the wider community, taking advantage of traditional and new communication platforms available in both countries.
 - e. Both parties emphasize the importance of strengthening their bilateral relations concerning skilled and professional labor markets and migration policies.

V. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

26. Both sides commended the signing of a five year (2025 to 2029) Statement of Partnership (SoP) in 2024, which replaced the previous Joint Commitment for Development. The new SoP sets out the principles, understanding, and commitment between Indonesia and New Zealand to leverage development cooperation with greater focus and support on strategic policy issues in agreed priority areas.
27. The development cooperation partnership between Indonesia and New Zealand over the period 2024-2029 period will progress future work under two priority areas:
 - a. Climate and Economic Resilience
 - b. Human and Inclusive Development.
28. New Zealand's development cooperation acknowledges Indonesia's national Medium Term Development Plans (RPJMN) 2025-2029. In doing so, New Zealand's International Development Cooperation programme to Indonesia aims to support increasing prosperity for all, with a particular focus on the least-developed provinces in Eastern Indonesia.
29. Indonesia and New Zealand decided to explore the potential for triangular cooperation where Indonesia and New Zealand share common objectives, including beneficiary countries objectives to contribute to global development in the framework of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals.
30. Both sides decided to actively promote the implementation of the Arrangement Amending the Memorandum of Cooperation between the National Disaster Management Authority of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand on Cooperation in the Field of Disaster Risk Management signed in Jakarta on 10 April 2018.
31. Both sides agreed to strengthen our cooperation in the Pacific in a way that advances Pacific priorities, is consistent with established regional practices, and supports Pacific regional institutions – including the Pacific Islands Forum as the region's pre-eminent regional body.
32. This includes through enhanced coordination on development projects in the Pacific, to ensure alignment with the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific as well as collaboration on Pacific issues in the Archipelagic and Island States Forum. In cooperation on Pacific tourism development, both sides will work with the Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO), and recognise the Pacific Sustainable Tourism Policy Framework linked to the Blue Pacific Strategy
33. Indonesia and New Zealand are guided by an overarching Renewable Energy Partnership Arrangement in the delivery of all renewable energy Activity Partnership Arrangements. Indonesia and New Zealand are dedicated to continuing the implementation of the following partnerships in renewable energy Activities:
 - a. Letter of Intent for Indonesia-Aotearoa New Zealand Geothermal Energy Partnership Programme / Panas Bumi Indonesia-Aotearoa New Zealand Kerjasama (PINZ) signed with the Directorate General of New, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, 2023-2028. This Letter of Intent will be followed by a Partnership Arrangement for PINZ that will succeed the Partnership

Arrangements for New Zealand Support for Accelerating Geothermal Energy Development in Indonesia (Geo-INZ) and the Partnership Arrangement for New Zealand Support for Training in the Indonesia Geothermal Sector (NZSTIGS).

- b. Partnership Arrangement for New Zealand-Maluku Access to Energy Support (NZMATES) signed with Directorate of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and Perusahaan Listrik Negara, 2018-2025. It is intended that this Partnership Arrangement will be succeeded by a new phase known as NZMATES 2.0 for 2025-2030.
- c. Partnership Arrangement signed between Education New Zealand and the Human Resources Development Agency of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Indonesia in 2022, to support their scholarship study programme to New Zealand in the energy sector.
- d. All partnerships for the Renewable Energy: Accelerated Transition in Indonesia (RE-ACT) Activity, held between the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Global Green Growth Institute, and Indonesia's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and Ministry of Development and Planning, for 2021-2026.

VI. DEFENCE, SECURITY, CYBER AND MARITIME COOPERATION

34. To promote defence cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
- a. Implement the Joint Statement between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Defence of New Zealand on Defence Relations, signed on 31 May 2017 and commit to a Five Year Plan for Defence Cooperation.
 - b. The potential areas of cooperation to strengthen the defence relationship between Indonesia and New Zealand comprise:
 - i. Regular bilateral visits, Defence Ministers' meetings, military exchanges, and military ship visits between the Indonesia National Armed Forces and New Zealand Defence force.
 - ii. Bilateral visits and military exchanges between the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the New Zealand Defence Force;
 - iii. Exchange of intelligence information in the field of defence;
 - iv. Provision of training and education of military personnel;
 - v. Regular bilateral defence talks;
 - vi. Exchange of lessons learned and best practices on peacekeeping operations;
 - vii. Conduct of logistical support in support of mutually decided bilateral activities;
 - viii. Promotion of cooperation between defence technology and industry institutions of Indonesian and New Zealand;
 - ix. Activities to enhance and broaden cultural interaction between militaries;
 - x. Provision of emergency assistance and any other defence cooperation activities;
 - xi. Enhance cooperation between Defence education institutions;
 - xii. Any other defence related cooperation activities that may be mutually decided.
35. To promote security cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
- a. Renew and then actively implement the Arrangement between Indonesian National Police and the New Zealand Police on Preventing and Combating Transnational Crime and Capacity Building originally signed in Jakarta on 7 January 2011.
 - b. Enhance the Bilateral Working Group between Indonesian National Police and New Zealand Police to nurture and foster cooperation particularly on Preventing and Combating Transnational Crime and Capacity Building, including through any available information that may be relevant to investigations into transnational organised crime.
 - c. Actively implement the Arrangement between the National Counter Terrorism Agency of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand on Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism refreshed in December 2023, including through the regular hosting of a Working Group meeting.
 - d. Work together to support and implement initiatives stated on the Joint Statements of the Sub Regional Meetings on Counter Terrorism.
 - e. In line with the Statement of the Civil Society Forum of the Sub Regional Meeting, encourage cooperation between Indonesia and New Zealand civil society

organisations to prevent and counter violent extremism in all its forms; including by working to build inclusive, resilient communities able to resist violent extremist ideologies (and with particular reference to issues relating to gender and youth, in support of UNSCR 2242 and 2250).

- f. Develop and promote cooperation in financial services, and work together through regional and global mechanisms (including the Financial Action Task Force and the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering) to prevent illegal money laundering, terrorist financing activities and proliferation financing of weapons of mass destruction.
 - g. Enhance and continue cooperation under the 2007 Memorandum of Understanding between Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK) and New Zealand Police Financial Intelligence Unit (NZ-Police FIU), in the Counter Terrorism Financing Summit (CTF), and as active members of the Financial Intelligence Consultative Group in promoting the cooperation framework to fight against money laundering and terrorism financing in Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Continue this cooperation through the Financial Action Taskforce and Asia Pacific Anti-Money Laundering Group and the Egmont Group.
 - h. Encourage the ongoing cooperation between Indonesian National Narcotics Boards and New Zealand Law Enforcement Agencies (New Zealand Police, New Zealand Customs Service, and National Organised Crime Group) in combatting the illicit trafficking of drugs, its precursors, and controlled substances.
 - i. Actively promote capacity building through the exchange of personnel, experiences and knowledge, education and training programmes, as well as attending seminars and activities deemed necessary delivered through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation.
 - j. Recognising Indonesia's leadership in the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime and the mechanism's 20th anniversary in 2022, both sides decided to strengthen cooperation within the Bali Process to address people smuggling, trafficking in persons, and related transnational crime.
 - k. To promote cooperation on combating the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea, both sides decided to exchange information on risks and trends of relevance and concern to both sides. Both sides decided to work toward an arrangement to facilitate further cooperation.
 - l. Work together to raise awareness of migrant smuggling as a criminal activity to prevent potential migrants from falling victim to organised criminal groups; and actively develop and promote capacity building programmes to exchange skills and expertise in border management and investigations.
36. To promote cyber security cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:
- a. Promote stability for cyberspace, based on existing international law, voluntary and non-binding norms of responsible state behaviour, practical confidence building measures and capacity building, including through bilateral or regional mechanisms

such as the ARF, the ADMM-Plus and SOMTC + New Zealand Consultations.

- b. Promote cooperation on combatting cyber threats including cybercrime, through awareness raising, information sharing, and experience sharing in cyber incident management.

37. To promote maritime security cooperation, both sides decided to carry out the following activities:

- a. Strengthen collaboration and cooperation between respective maritime law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crime committed at sea, including through regional and multilateral fora such as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).
- b. As co-Chairs of a resolution on labour standards on fishing vessels at the WCPFC, both countries affirmed their support for agreement to a binding resolution on labour standards on fishing vessels by WCPFC members by December 2024.
- c. Promote the implementation of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) and Port State Control (PSC) in order to support the effort to combat crimes in the fisheries sector through the sharing of knowledge between respective agencies.
- d. Implement existing, active cooperation arrangements including Joint Communiqué to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and to Promote Sustainable Fisheries Governance between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of New Zealand signed in Jakarta, 18 July 2016.
- e. Continue to partner on work to improve tuna catch monitoring and data management to support sustainable fisheries management and reduced IUU fishing.

VII. REGIONAL AND MULTILATERAL AGENDA

38. Both countries noted challenges and opportunities shared in the Indo-Pacific and reaffirmed their dedication to:
- a. Upholding a stable, rules-based international order and regional architecture;
 - b. Maintaining an open, transparent and inclusive Indo-Pacific region with open markets and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - c. Maintaining freedom of navigation and overflight;
 - d. Reinforcing the multilateral trading system through deeper and more ambitious economic integration;
 - e. Building on the region's sustainable development agenda with an emphasis on environmental resilience and collective action which addresses climate change.
39. Both sides also reaffirmed the importance of peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
40. Both sides noted with concern the high and rapidly increasing levels of marine plastic litter and determined to take concrete actions in combating marine plastic pollution, namely to:
- a. Promote policies for environmentally sound management of plastics to prevent and reduce marine plastic pollution including the development of a circular economy to reduce, reuse and recycle plastics.
 - b. Improve and promote environmentally sound and effective management of plastics.
 - c. Promote awareness, education, and research in creation of technology and innovation to mitigate marine plastic pollution
 - d. Share knowledge in the management of plastic waste in order to create circular economies, especially in coastal communities.
 - e. Enhance cooperation in policy reform and law enforcement where appropriate, including by stepping-up capacity building to prevent and reduce marine plastic pollution.
 - f. Implement policies that incentivize the private sector and end-user in reducing and combating marine plastic debris.
 - g. Strengthen regional and international cooperation.
41. Both sides have common interests and responsibilities to ensure stability as well as to build resilience and maintain peace, freedom and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region in line with the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific and New Zealand's Indo-Pacific policy priorities.
42. Both sides underscored the importance of the ASEAN-New Zealand strategic partnership and the principles of genuine, mutually-beneficial cooperation that have underpinned the dialogue relations for the past 50 years.
- a. Both countries underlined the value of ongoing dialogue and cooperation in ASEAN- led mechanisms, including the East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus.

- b. They will work together to further support ASEAN mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism such as the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Counter-Terrorism (EWG on CT), ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC), SOMTC + New Zealand Consultations and continue the implementation of, among others, the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism and ASEAN-New Zealand Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism (2018-2025), and also the Work Plan of the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism (Bali PCRVE Work Plan 2019-2025).
43. Both sides recognised the potential for increased cooperation in the Pacific region through bilateral as well as regional mechanisms, such as Pacific Islands Forum. In this regard, both sides acknowledged the lift in regional engagement represented by Indonesia's Pacific Elevation and New Zealand's Pacific Reset.
44. Embracing the shared challenges and opportunities of archipelagic and small island states, both sides undertook to explore areas where they could collaborate with Pacific partners to address threats from climate change and to develop common understandings of how to secure a sustainable future from marine environments.
45. Both sides decided to strengthen coordination and cooperation in such multilateral fora with a view to maintaining a stable, resilient and prosperous region as well as to continue close cooperation on international candidacies. Both sides decided to host a dedicated legal and multilateral dialogue between respective Foreign Affairs officials.
46. Both sides further decided to explore opportunities to strengthen cooperation on the prevention, response and management of communicable diseases including sharing information to enable collective, coordinated and comprehensive responses to public health events such as pandemics, and promoting the importance of a whole-of-government approach.

VIII. FUNDING

47. Funding arrangements for any activity under this Plan of Action for the implementation of the Indonesia-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership will be defined and decided upon by sides of the said activity.

IX. REVIEW MECHANISM

48. Leaders have determined that Foreign Ministers will report annually on progress on the implementation and concrete outcomes of the Plan of Action of the Indonesia - New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership.
49. This report will be compiled through senior officials, drawing on relevant Ministerial meetings and relationship architecture, and will be agreed at the Senior Officials' Meeting prior to the holding of a Joint Ministerial Commission.
50. Progress will be monitored through a scorecard mechanism. Foreign Ministers can then make recommendations to adjust joint activities in response to changing circumstances and priorities.

Signed in duplicate in English, in Auckland, New Zealand, on the thirtieth of July, two thousand and twenty four.

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

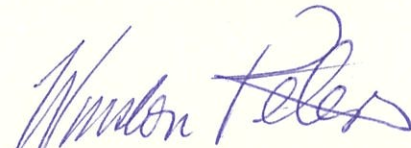


Retno L. P. Marsudi Minister for
Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
Indonesia

30 July 2024

Auckland, New Zealand

**For and on behalf of the Government of
New Zealand**



Rt Hon Winston Peters Minister of
Foreign Affairs of New Zealand and
Deputy Prime Minister of New
Zealand

30 July 2024

Auckland, New Zealand