The OECD Jakarta Office serves as a platform for intensified OECD work with Southeast Asia to foster closer collaboration with counterparts across the region. It will facilitate OECD work with Southeast Asian countries, focusing on Indonesia in particular as a Key Partner, and strengthen partnerships with organisations such as ASEAN.

The Jakarta Office was inaugurated at the 2015 OECD Southeast Asia Regional (SEA) Forum in Jakarta by Indonesian Finance Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro and OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría. It is the Organisation’s first office in Southeast Asia.

The inauguration also marks a milestone in the OECD’s co-operation with Indonesia, which is the co-Chair of the OECD Southeast Asia Regional Programme (SEARP) alongside Japan.

**ROLE OF THE OFFICE**

The OECD Jakarta Office will serve as a platform for:

- Supporting the implementation of SEARP, including through
  - Close collaboration with Southeast Asian counterparts, regional organisations and the OECD Member countries’ entities based in the region; and
  - Disseminating OECD research to the Southeast Asian countries and partner organisations.
- Supporting the implementation of the Work Programme with Indonesia.
Indonesia, an OECD’s Key Partner, signed the Framework of Cooperation Agreement in 2012 in the presence of Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo and OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría. The Framework Agreement is focused on three broad reform priorities: inclusive growth, infrastructure and governance. With the subsequent intensification of work with Indonesia and the region as a whole culminating in the launch of the SEARP at the 2014 Ministerial Council Meeting in May 2014 by the OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzō Abe, the opening of an OECD office in the region became essential to help ensure greater efficiency in managing and advancing joint activities.

As a testimony to this intensified engagement, Southeast Asian countries are increasingly participating in OECD committees and working groups, peer reviews and studies, as well as statistical data collection and international benchmarking exercises such as the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). Several Southeast Asian countries have also adhered to international standards and norms developed by the OECD, in areas such as tax transparency, chemicals assessment and development co-operation, in order to advance their own domestic reform agendas. The SEARP brings this relationship to the next level by partnering with Southeast Asian countries in each of the Regional Policy Networks and Initiatives.

Within the overall activities conducted with the region, the OECD also continues to strengthen and deepen its co-operation with Indonesia. A joint work plan has been developed for the coming biennium that supports President Widodo’s Medium-Term Development Plan for 2015-19. An example of how the OECD supports this new Development Plan is the launch of two important studies in March 2015: the 2015 Economic Survey of Indonesia, which focuses on policies to promote inclusive and sustainable growth, and Education in Indonesia – Rising to the Challenge, which examines areas identified as priorities by the government: teacher training, student assessment, senior secondary education, and vocational education.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JAKARTA OFFICE

The Secretary-General Angel Gurría and former Indonesian Finance Minister Muhammad Chatib Basri agreed on the establishment of the Jakarta Office at the G20 Leaders’ Summit in St. Petersburg on 5 September 2013 and it was officially opened on 25 March 2015. New Zealand is kindly hosting the OECD Jakarta office in their Embassy.