

**TERM OF REFERENCE**

**Internship and Research on**

*Trade Remedies as One of the Tools to Protect the Domestic Industry of Turkey*

**Trade Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Ankara, Turkey**

**16 January – 6 February 2021**



Submitted by:

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**International Program**

**Faculty Of Law**

**Universitas Islam Indonesia**

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HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE INTERNSHIP SUPERVISOR

AT THE DATE OF : 1 OCTOBER 2020

Internship Supervisor

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## *Trade Remedies as One of the Tools to Protect the Domestic Industry of Turkey*

### **I. Background**

The Indonesian Embassy is an overseas mission of the Republic of Indonesia which is headed by an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and domiciled in the capital city of the receiving country.<sup>1</sup> It has various tasks, one of which is carrying out cooperation in the trade sector, through the trade attaché.

The bilateral relations between Indonesia and Turkey date quite a while back since even before Indonesia is recognized as a modern democratic republic, namely during the age of Islamic kingdoms and sultanates found in Sumatera during the 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2</sup> To this day, the bilateral relations between the two countries only get strengthened and further developed in varied sectors: from economic, to political and diplomatic, even to military and defense.<sup>3</sup> The reason being, despite the geographical distance, both nations shared similarities and relevancies not to be casted aside, one of which is the fact that both are known to be Muslim-majority countries.

Indonesia is also considered strategic by Turkey because Indonesia is the largest country in the ASEAN market with a population of close to 650 million

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<sup>1</sup> For better understanding see *Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations* (adopted 18 April 1961, entered into force 24 April 1964); *Vienna Convention on Consular Relations* (opened for signature 8 June 1967, entered into force 19 March 1967)

<sup>2</sup> KJRI Istanbul, 'Bilateral Relations between Indonesia and Turkey' (Kemlu.go.id., 2018) < <https://kemlu.go.id/istanbul/en/read/bilateral-relations-between-indonesia-and-turkey/3231/etc-menu> > accessed 19 January 2021

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*

people. From the above reasons, from that Turkey and Indonesia have great opportunities in the trade sector.

From this large trade potential, it will certainly lead to trade competition between related countries, both Indonesia and Turkey, as well as third party countries. Amongst the existing bilateral relations between the two, it is intriguing to look closer into their trade relations in particular. Recently, government of both countries have expressed their commitment to loosen their respective domestic regulations in regards to international trade (and investment) in order to boost their bilateral economic partnership <sup>4</sup> Presently, the Indonesia-Turkey Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IT-CEPA) is said undergo its 4<sup>th</sup> negotiation round as the realisation of the commitment of both countries.<sup>5</sup> However, indeed the whole scheme is not expected to play-out as smoothly as desired, legal and political restrains are expected to be found in the process. Aside of that, the potentials arising from this trading activity have previously been regulated in the 1964 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).<sup>6</sup> The rules contained in the GATT contain a number of state procedures to take the necessary actions, one of which is Trade Remedies.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Palm Oil Magazine, 'To Boost the Trade To Turkey, Indonesia Commits to Simplify the Regulation' (Palm Oil Magazine, 5 February 2020) < <https://www.palmoilmagazine.com/news/7864/to-boost-the-trade-to-turkey--indonesia-commits-to-simplify-the-regulation>> accessed 3 August 2020

<sup>5</sup> IDN Financials, 'Indonesia-Turkey Negotiates 4<sup>th</sup> Round of IT CEPA' (IDN Financials, 3 February 2020) < <https://www.idnfinancials.com/news/31719/indonesia-turkey-negotiates-th-cepa>> accessed 3 August 2020

<sup>6</sup> See *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization* (opened for signature 15 April 1994, entered into force 1 January 1995)

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*

Trade Remedies are a way for member countries to protect domestic products from possible losses that may arise from unhealthy trading practices.<sup>8</sup> One of the trading practices that can cause losses / injury to domestic products is the application of dumping.<sup>9</sup> From the description above the writer intends to learn about “Trade Remedies as a tool to protect domestic industries”.

## **II. Objectives of the Internship**

The objectives of the present internship and research activities are as follows:

1. Understanding the duties and functions of Indonesian Embassies, particularly the one in Ankara, Turkey;
2. Learning and developing the needed skills and professional attitude to be a responsible prospective professional in the student’s chosen field of future career;
3. Familiarizing students with the habits and lifestyle in working world;
4. Creating networks; and
5. Specifically obtaining knowledge, information and insights on the trade relations between Indonesia and Turkey.

## **III. Targets of the Internship**

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<sup>8</sup> WTO, ‘Briefing note: anti-dumping, subsidies and safeguards’ (WTO.org, November 2013) < [https://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/minist\\_e/mc9\\_e/brief\\_adp\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/brief_adp_e.htm) > accessed 1 February 2021

<sup>9</sup> See *Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*

The present internship and research activities is aimed to reach these following targets:

1. Obtaining data for the research to be further used in the student's future thesis on similar topic;
2. Understanding the diplomatic roles and functions of the Indonesian Embassy in Ankara specifically on the matter of trade relations between Indonesia and Turkey; and
3. Getting sense of familiarity on how it is to be a representative of state by observing the daily diplomatic practices, negotiations and other activities.

#### **IV. Internship Position**

The field of internship at the Indonesian Embassy in Ankara is focused on:

1. Trade Attache
2. Diplomatic Functions

#### **V. Details on the Internship Location**

1. Institution : Indonesian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey
2. Head of the institution : Dr. Lalu Muhammad Iqbal
3. Institution Address : Prof. Dr. Aziz Sancar Cd., No. 10, Ankara
4. Phone Number : +90 312 438 21 90 – 92
5. Email : [ankara.kbri@kemlu.go.id](mailto:ankara.kbri@kemlu.go.id)

#### **VI. Internship Schedule**

1. Duration of Internship : 16 January – 6 February 2021
2. Working Hours : Approximately for 20-22 working days with the assumption of 6-8 working hours per day

## **VII. Closure**

This Term of Reference (ToR) is made truthfully with the hope of providing a brief and clear overview of the aims and objectives of holding an internship as well as research at the Indonesian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey. I sincerely hope that the leader and staff at the Indonesian Embassy in Ankara are willing to agree to this proposal and guide me during the implementation of the internship and achieve the objectives and be able to place me in the appropriate field, so that I may carry out activities as well as possible and may achieve the targets that I desire.

I look forward to creating a good relationship and mutually beneficial cooperation. I do realize that my internship and research activities will slightly disrupt the professional affairs at the Indonesian Embassy in Ankara, and for that reason I offer my apology in advance. I thank you sincerely for the opportunity given.

## **VIII. References**

### **1. Laws**

*Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*



*Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization* (opened for signature 15 April 1994, entered into force 1 January 1995)

*Vienna Convention on Consular Relations* (opened for signature 8 June 1967, entered into force 19 March 1967)

*Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations* (adopted 18 April 1961, entered into force 24 April 1964)

## **2. Miscellaneous**

IDN Financials, 'Indonesia-Turkey Negotiates 4<sup>th</sup> Round of IT CEPA' (IDN Financials, 3 February 2020) <  
<https://www.idnfinancials.com/news/31719/indonesia-turkey-negotiates-th-cepa>> accessed 3 August 2020

KJRI Istanbul, 'Bilateral Relations between Indonesia and Turkey' (Kemlu.go.id., 2018) <  
<https://kemlu.go.id/istanbul/en/read/bilateral-relations-between-indonesia-and-turkey/3231/etc-menu>> accessed 19 January 2021

Palm Oil Magazine, 'To Boost the Trade To Turkey, Indonesia Commits to Simplify the Regulation' (Palm Oil Magazine, 5 February 2020) <  
<https://www.palmoilmagazine.com/news/7864/to-boost-the-trade-to-turkey--indonesia-commits-to-simplify-the-regulation>> accessed 3 August 2020

WTO, 'Briefing note: anti-dumping, subsidies and safeguards' (WTO.org, November 2013) <

[https://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/minist\\_e/mc9\\_e/brief\\_adp\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/brief_adp_e.htm) >

accessed 1 February 2021