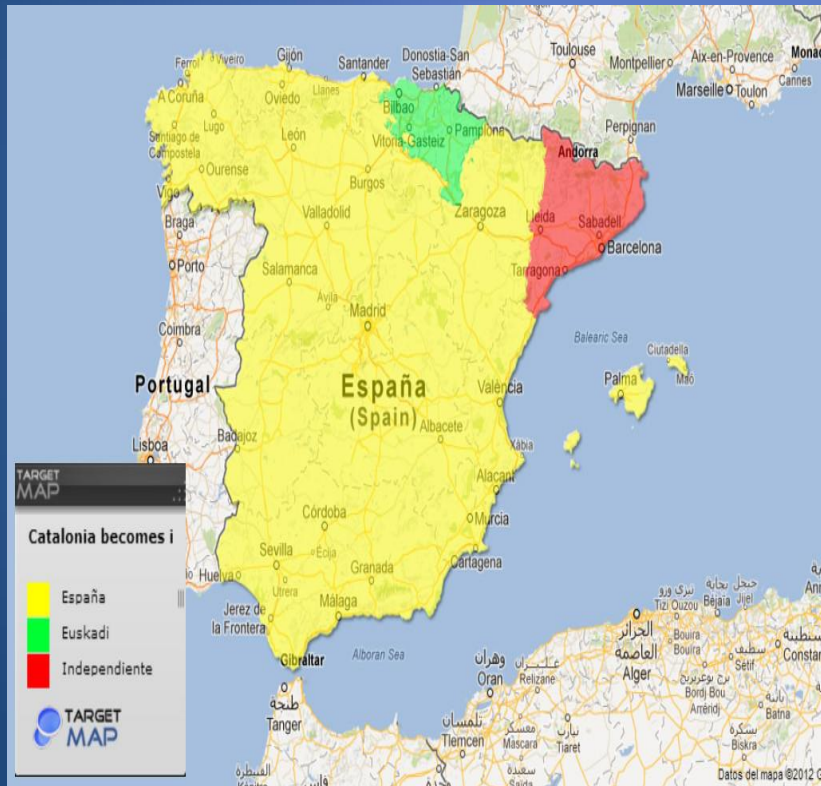


Paradiplomacy Management and Local Political Movement in Aceh-Indonesia and Catalonia-Spain



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Catalonia and Aceh Regions



Comparable Regions: Catalonia and Aceh

- 1- Both regions are recognized by central government **as widely autonomous regions** compared to others, and also obtained the wider autonomy in the same period 2006.
- 2- The two regions have same problems related to **the existance of revolutionary groups** that strongly attempt to withdraw from the central governments. (Free Aceh Movement-GAM and Pro-Catalonia Independence)

Local Political Movements



Puigdemont

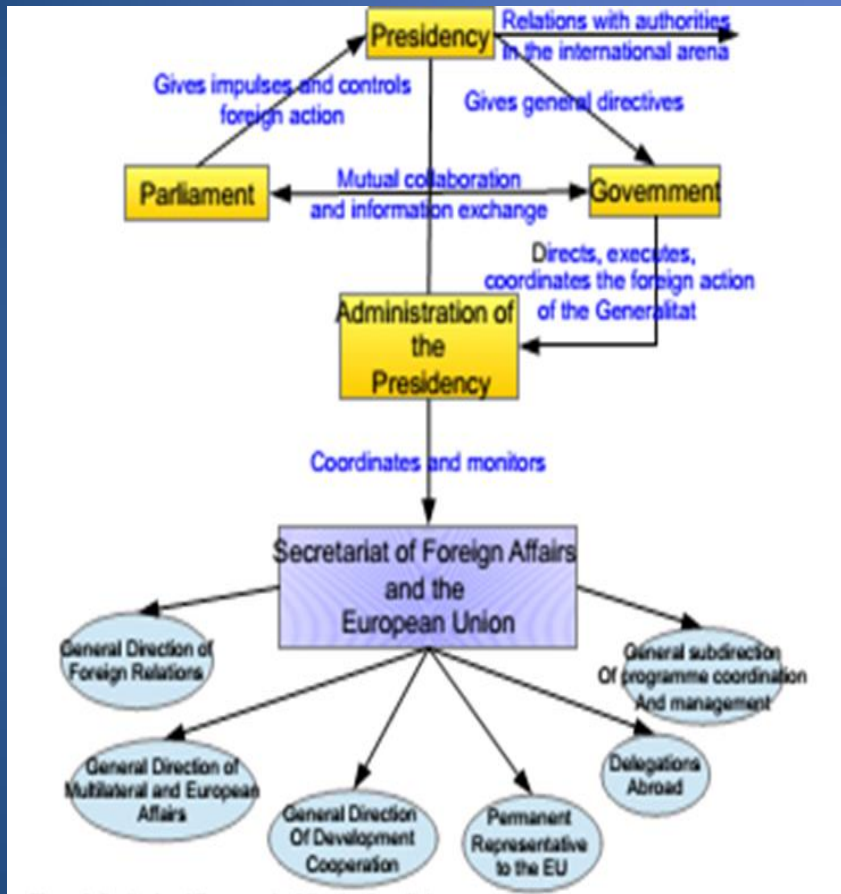


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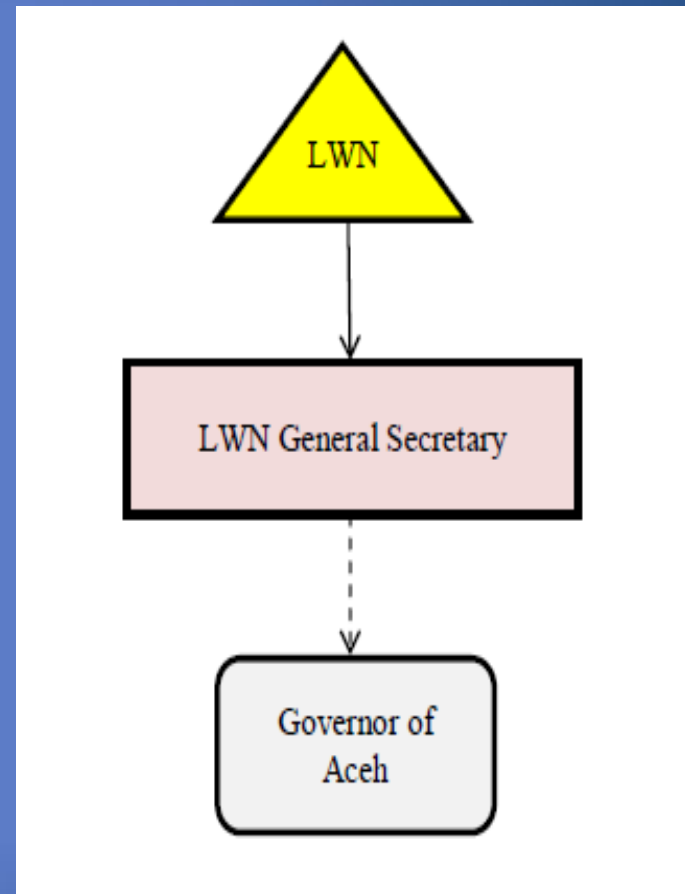
Comparing Paradiplomacy Management and Local Political Movement (Frameworks)

	Aceh, Indonesia	Catalonia, Spain
Paradiplomacy Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing Process <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Paradiplomatic Institutionalization: Board of Int'l Cooperation b. Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qonun 12/2013 - National Law/Constitution: Number 11/2006 - Helsinki Agreement 2005 2. Controlling political work and results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International networks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing Process <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Paradiplomatic Institutionalization: Board of Int'l Affairs b. Law/Regulation: Spain Constitution Amandement 2006 2. Controlling political works and results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International networks, EU, and others
Local Political Movement	Free Aceh Movement and Supporting elements (Partai Aceh/Aceh Party established by GAM activists)	Pro-Catalonia Independence (Junts Per Catalunya/Together For Catalonia formed and led by Puigdemont)

1.a. Paradiplomacy Organizations: Local Top Leaders on Top Structures



Catalonia (Lohmar)



Aceh

1.b. Regulatory Developments: Strengthening Authority by Local Regulations

No.	Aceh	Catalonia	Stage
1	MOU Helsinki 2005	Spain Constitution 1978	Basic Principles on Autonomy
2	Constitution Number 11 of 2006	Spain Constitution 2006 (Amendment)	Authority on Paradiplomacy
3	Local Regulation (Qonun) No. 9 of 2013	Presidential Decree 195 of 2013	Strengthening/Enlarging Paradiplomatic Authority by local regulation
4	Still conceptual in legal framework, not fully practiced yet	Practiced in actual paradiplomacy affairs	Implementation

1-c. Controlling Paradiplomatic Affairs: Changed From Central Gov to Local leaders

Catalonia:

- The decree of the President of the Generalitat of 2013 and 2014 has obviously transferred paradiplomatic control of the central government into its own powers as President.
- The maximal constitutional control was once carried out by Prime Minister Rajoy who suspended all the representatives of Catalonia abroad, except his representation for the EU in Brussels following the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Catalonia President Charles Puigdemont as a follow-up to a referendum of October 1, 2017 (Thespanisreport, 2017).

Cont....

- **Aceh:**
- With the enactment of local regulation number 9/2013, the fundamental shift has occurred in 'de jure', which is not only taking the executive portion of the Governor of Aceh as responsible for the authority of paradiplomacy, but **Wali Nanggroe** has also transferred the control of Aceh's paradiplomatic activism from the President of RI in Jakarta to his power in Banda Aceh.

2. Local Political Movements

Catalonia	Aceh
<p>Paradiplomatic Activism as a part of 'Catalonian Public Diplomacy' to socialize its national identity that is different from Spain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Based on Criekemans criteria, Paradiplomatic Activism in Aceh meets all conditions to form a conflictual relation with central government.b. Local Political Party instrumentalized several crucial issues in general election campaign that maintained the spirit of self government/self determination.

Conclusion

1. Both local governments have the same pattern in managing their paradiplomacy ;

A. First, they extend their authority through local regulations exceeding the limit of national constitution so they can freely legalize the desired authority without central government approval.

B. Second, both local governments transferred paradiplomatic affairs control from the central government to top political leaders in local government by local regulations, ie from Prime Minister in Madrid, transferred to President Generalitet in Barcelona, and from President Indonesia in Jakarta to Wali Nanggroe Aceh in Banda Aceh.

2.

2. The difference between Aceh and Catalonia lies in the institutionalization of its paradiplomacy. The Paradiplomacy of Catalonia has reached a relatively strong institutional level, while the institutionalization of the Aceh paradiplomacy remains at a still weak embryonic stage.

- By reflecting with the pattern of Paradiplomacy management in Catalonia, to predict to what direction of Aceh local political movement in the future, whether Aceh will modelize Catalonia ways, it needs further facts to be verified.