

MAIN

ALSA LC UNAIR

MAGAZINE



The Shifting Landscape of International
Trade Law: Challenges and
Opportunities in a Global Economy

VOL. 1

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GREETINGS



El Haryo Syarief

Director of ALSA LC UNAIR

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.,
Shalom,
Om Swastiastu,
Namo Buddhaya,
Greetings of virtue to all of us

First of all, let us give praise and thanks to God Almighty because it is for His blessings and grace that we are always given abundant health and blessings by Him. His love and mercy is so great that we are always blessed to be able to gain knowledge in this house that we love, Asian Law Students' Association (ALSA) Local Chapter Universitas Airlangga. ALSA LC Unair has become the best place to improve the skills and quality of self for more than 400 active members and also 1200 alumni spread throughout Indonesia. We are committed to ensuring that every individual in ALSA Indonesia can become an excellent future jurist based on the 4 (four) pillars of ALSA,

namely Academically Committed, Internationally Minded, Socially Responsible, and Legally Skilled.

ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Airlangga or often called ALSA LC Unair has been established for approximately 32 years, this proves that this organization is an organization that has a strong and massive base. Of course ALSA has many work programs that are held to improve the competence, connections, and experience of its members. One of our flagship programs is the ALSA LC Unair Magazine / E-Magazine. ALSA LC Unair Magazine / E-Magazine is a product issued by the ICT Division to introduce our Local Chapter to the wider community and aims to promote ALSA LC Unair internally and externally. In this case, the ICT Division is assisted by several divisions to fill the substance of the Magazine / E-Magazine.

We hope that the ALSA LC Unair Magazine / E-Magazine product can expand the horizons of knowledge and increase the engagement of this organization to provide wider benefits and create a good organizational scope. In addition, we provide some information that can be accessed to get a closer look at how our organization runs.

As the Director of ALSA LC Unair, I warmly welcome you to get to know more about this organization that we are proud of, along with the work programs that we will run. Through ALSA LC Unair Magazine / E-Magazine, we hope to convey comprehensive information about the vision, mission, and strategic steps of ALSA LC Unair. Finally, may every effort and struggle we make always receive the blessing of the entire universe, so that ALSA LC Unair can continue to be a pioneering organization that provides benefits to members, society, and the nation.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.,
Shalom,
Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om,
Namo Buddhaya.

**Leading in Unity, Succeeding as One,
May ALSA Always Be One!**



General Eliminations on Quantitative Restrictions

by: Zakiyya Annisa Hapsari (2023)



Photo by Wikipedia

Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 mengatur mengenai larangan untuk melarang atau membatasi impor selain dalam bentuk tarif yaitu dalam bentuk kuota, izin, maupun tindakan lain. Latar belakang adanya Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 adalah sebagai bentuk penerapan prinsip non diskriminasi dalam WTO dan untuk menghilangkan segala hambatan dalam perdagangan internasional. Anggota WTO dilarang untuk menerapkan "*measures*" yang menghambat impor dan ekspor. Dalam kasus *Japan-Semi Conductors*, Panel menyampaikan bahwa ruang lingkup "*measures*" dalam Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 bukan hanya hukum atau regulasi, tetapi semua tindakan yang dilakukan yang menghambat ekspor atau impor.

Namun, larangan membatasi impor ini tidak sepenuhnya diberlakukan terhadap anggota WTO. Terdapat dua kondisi dimana Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 ini tidak diberlakukan. Pertama, tidak diberlakukan kepada *internal measures*. Sehingga, untuk membuktikan bahwa suatu tindakan melanggar Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994, harus dibuktikan adanya *border effect*. *Border effect* merupakan dampak pembatasan yang dirasakan oleh negara anggota WTO lainnya akibat adanya tindakan oleh suatu anggota WTO. Kedua, pengecualian-pengecualian mengenai larangan pembatasan impor yang diatur dalam Pasal XI:2 GATT 1994.

What are Restrictions and Prohibitions?

Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 menyebutkan mengenai larangan untuk membatasi dan melarang impor. Dalam kasus *China-Raw Materials*, Panel dan Badan Banding menemukan bahwa kata "*restriction*" merupakan segala tindakan yang memiliki "*limiting effect*" atau efek pembatasan. Badan Banding, lebih jauh, menginterpretasikan pembatasan tersebut dalam konteks kuantitas atau jumlah. Sehingga, ruang lingkup pembatasan dalam Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 berarti segala tindakan yang membatasi jumlah produk untuk diimpor atau diekspor. Selanjutnya, "*prohibition*" atau larangan, merujuk pada kasus *China-Raw Materials* didefinisikan sebagai "*legal ban on trade or importation of a specific commodity*" yang dapat diartikan sebagai larangan hukum untuk mengimpor suatu komoditas spesifik. Dapat diinterpretasikan bahwa larangan memiliki dampak yaitu seluruh produk tertentu secara total tidak bisa diimpor. Sehingga dapat dibedakan bahwa "*restriction*" atau pembatasan berarti barang sulit untuk diimpor sedangkan "*prohibition*" berarti barang tidak bisa diimpor sepenuhnya.



Photo by Arno Senoner/Unsplash

The Scope of Quota, License, and Other Measures

Ruang lingkup pembatasan dan larangan impor maupun ekspor dalam Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 dibatasi pada kuota, izin, dan tindakan lain selain tarif. Kuota secara eksplisit merujuk pada sesuatu secara numerik, kuantitas, volume, berat, atau pengukuran lain dari produk. Selanjutnya, izin impor dalam Pasal 1.1 Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, didefinisikan sebagai segala prosedur atau persyaratan yang

ditetapkan oleh suatu negara yang memiliki dampak menghambat impor. Izin oleh beberapa Panel dibedakan menjadi izin impor automatic dan izin impor *non-automatic* yang diatur lebih lanjut dalam *Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures*. Selain kuota dan izin, Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 menyebutkan mengenai “*other measures*”. Panel dalam kasus *Colombia–Ports of Entry* menginterpretasikan istilah “*other measures*” sebagai “*broad residual category*”. Artinya, segala tindakan kecuali tarif yang bukan termasuk kuota dan izin namun memiliki dampak pembatasan impor dapat dikategorikan dalam “*other measures*”.

Tariffication as the Alternative Measures

Meskipun terdapat larangan untuk melarang atau membatasi impor maupun ekspor, dalam Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 anggota WTO mengizinkan pembatasan impor dalam bentuk tarif. Anggota WTO menyadari bahwa perdagangan internasional tidak bisa dibuka terlalu bebas karena kondisi ekonomi, sosial, kesehatan, dan kepentingan masing-masing anggota WTO berbeda. Maka, tetap diperlukan batasan untuk perdagangan internasional dan dari sinilah anggota WTO sepakat untuk menerapkan *tariffication* atau pembatasan dengan tarif. Alasan anggota WTO mengizinkan

pembatasan dalam bentuk tarif karena tarif memiliki lebih banyak keuntungan daripada non-tariff. Tarif lebih transparan karena lebih mudah dinegosiasikan dimana hasil negosiasi tarif akan ditetapkan dalam *Bound Tariff*, meniadakan korupsi atau kepentingan politik dalam distribusi kuota atau ketentuan mengenai izin, dapat diatasi oleh produsen dari anggota WTO lain apabila jumlah produsen anggota WTO lain lebih besar dari produsen dalam negeri, dan adanya tarif menambah penghasilan bagi pemerintah bukan untuk siapa yang memperoleh kuasa atas penentuan kuota atau yang mendapat izin lebih mudah.

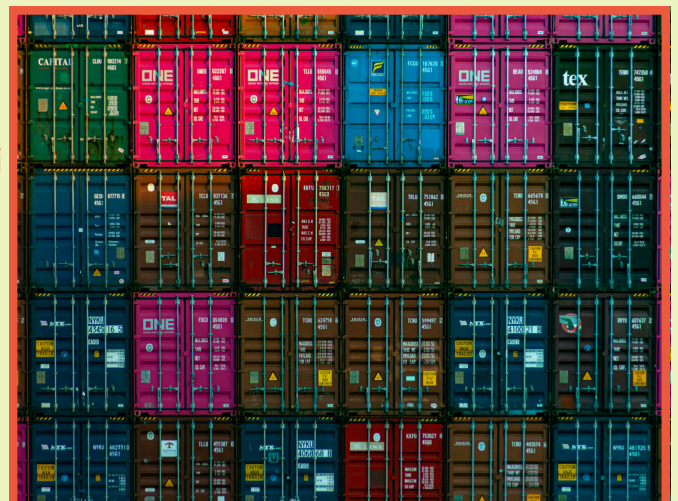


Photo by Teng Yuhong/Unsplash

Justifiable Measures under Article XI:2 GATT 1994

Justifiable measures adalah tindakan yang dapat dibenarkan secara hukum atau etika karena bertujuan melindungi kepentingan tertentu atau mengatasi ketidakadilan. Dalam kasus ini, maka pemberlakuan Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 dikecualikan apabila terdapat hal-hal yang diatur di Pasal XI:2 GATT 1994. Pertama, larangan impor diperbolehkan apabila negara importir memiliki tujuan untuk mencegah atau mengatasi kritis bahan makanan atau produk yang esensial bagi negara importir. Kedua, larangan impor diperbolehkan apabila diperlukan untuk mengaplikasikan standar atau aturan untuk pemasaran komoditas internasional.

Ketiga, larangan impor diperbolehkan untuk segala produk perikanan atau agrikultur yang diperlukan untuk memberlakukan kebijakan pemerintah dalam beberapa hal yang diatur di Pasal XI:2 (c). Pasal XI:2 GATT 1994 membatasi ruang lingkup penerapan Pasal XI:1 dengan menetapkan tindakan yang tidak termasuk dalam larangan Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994. Badan Banding dalam *US—Wool Shirts and Blouses* menyebut Pasal XI:2 GATT 1994 sebagai “*affirmative defense*”. Tindakan-tindakan dalam Pasal XI:2 GATT 1994 merupakan larangan atau pembatasan dalam impor namun tidak dilarang oleh Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994.

Conclusion

Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 mengatur mengenai larangan pembatasan kuota, izin, dan tindakan lain dalam impor. Kuota dan izin dilarang karena tidak dapat dikonversikan ke dalam nominal. Namun, larangan dalam Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994 memiliki pengecualian yaitu *tariffication* dan Pasal XI:2 GATT 1994. *Tariffication* merupakan penerapan hambatan perdagangan internasional dengan cara menerapkan tarif biaya tambahan bagi barang impor. Tarif disepakati anggota WTO karena lebih mudah dinegosiasikan dan memiliki lebih banyak keuntungan daripada non tarif. Selanjutnya, Pasal XI:2 GATT 1994 menjadi pengecualian karena mengatur *measures* yang menjadi hambatan atau larangan impor tetapi tidak melanggar Pasal XI:1 GATT 1994.

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Trump's Tariffs and Their Unequal Impact on Global Trade: What It Means for Indonesia



Photo by Kent Nishimura/Bloomberg

When Donald Trump was President of the United States, he introduced high import tariffs especially on goods from China. His goal was to protect American industries, reduce the U.S. trade deficit, and bring jobs back to the country. However, these actions had effects far beyond the U.S. and China. Many other countries, including Indonesia, were also impacted, even if they were not directly targeted by these tariffs.

These tariffs didn't just hurt global trade they also challenged the international rules that are supposed to make trade fair and predictable. According to international trade law, especially rules under the World Trade Organization (WTO), countries are expected to treat their trading partners equally. One important rule is called the Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) principle. This rule means that if a country gives a special benefit to one trading partner, it must give the same benefit to all others.

However, the U.S. under Trump made special tariffs for certain countries without using the WTO's normal process. For example, they used national security concerns or claims of unfair trade practices to justify the tariffs. This made many countries feel that the U.S. was breaking trade rules. Since the WTO's dispute system was not working properly at the time, it was difficult for countries to fight back.

How Indonesia Was Affected?

Even though Indonesia wasn't directly hit by Trump's tariffs, it still felt the side effects. First, the tariffs disrupted global trade flows. Companies in the U.S. started looking for new suppliers outside of China. This might have seemed like a good chance for Indonesian businesses, but many small and medium enterprises (called UMKM in Indonesia) didn't have the resources to take advantage of this. They lacked access to global markets, technology, and large-scale production.

Worse, many Indonesian industries rely on imported materials from China to produce goods. When tariffs and trade tensions made those materials more expensive or harder to get, local businesses were forced to pay more. At the same time, they had difficulty exporting their products to the U.S. and other markets, which reduced their income. This caused production slowdowns, job losses, and higher prices in Indonesia.

Another major issue was the weakening of the Indonesian rupiah, which dropped to Rp17,006 per U.S. dollar. This happened partly because global investors were worried about the impact of the trade war and moved their money out of developing countries. A weak rupiah makes imported goods more expensive and adds more financial pressure on Indonesian businesses, especially those that rely on trade.

Why These Tariffs Were Unfair

While the tariffs didn't directly target Indonesia, their effects were still very damaging. Rich countries like the U.S. or European countries have more money and stronger systems to deal with these problems. They can give financial support to their industries or make special deals with other countries. But developing countries like Indonesia don't have the same resources. This means they suffer more, even if they did nothing wrong.



Photo by ukmindonesia.id

This is one reason why some people say these tariffs are indirectly discriminatory. In simple terms, it means that even though the tariffs don't clearly break any law, they still create unfair outcomes. Countries with smaller economies and less power are hurt more, and the current trade rules don't do enough to protect them.

How Tariffs Harm Global Trade

Tariffs also go against some basic ideas in economics. According to David Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage, each country should focus on producing goods it can make efficiently, and trade with others for the rest. This helps all countries grow together. But when countries put up tariffs, this system doesn't work. Countries are forced to produce things they're not good at, which wastes resources and leads to higher prices for everyone.



Photo by Doug Nealy/Unsplash

In the U.S., the tariffs also had negative effects. American farmers and companies had to pay more for imported goods. Other countries put tariffs on U.S. exports in return. Stock markets, such as Wall Street, dropped sharply when Trump announced the tariffs. In fact, the three main stock indexes in the U.S. fell to their lowest points in five years. This shows how uncertain and risky the global economy became because of the trade war.

Long-Term Effects on Indonesia

For Indonesia, the trade war showed that its economy is still very vulnerable to outside shocks. Many Indonesian businesses depend on global markets, and when those markets are disrupted, they suffer. The government tried to respond by encouraging local production, supporting digital skills for small businesses, and joining trade agreements like the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). But these steps take time and aren't always enough.

There's also a bigger problem: if powerful countries like the U.S. continue to make trade decisions on their own, without following global rules, other countries may do the same. This could weaken the international trading system, which is supposed to help all countries grow fairly. In a world where only the strongest economies make the rules, countries like Indonesia could be left behind.

Conclusion

Trump's tariff policies were meant to help the U.S., but they caused problems around the world. Even though Indonesia wasn't directly targeted, it still experienced serious effects such as a weaker currency, higher import costs, lost jobs, and reduced exports. Small businesses, in particular, were hit the hardest. From a legal point of view, these tariffs went against the spirit of international trade law. They ignored the basic principles of fairness

and equal treatment and made the global trading system less stable. From an economic view, they disrupted the natural flow of trade and made everyone worse off.

Moving forward, there needs to be better protection for developing countries in the global trade system. Trade rules should be updated so that powerful countries cannot harm others without consequences. Only then can international trade truly support fair growth for all.

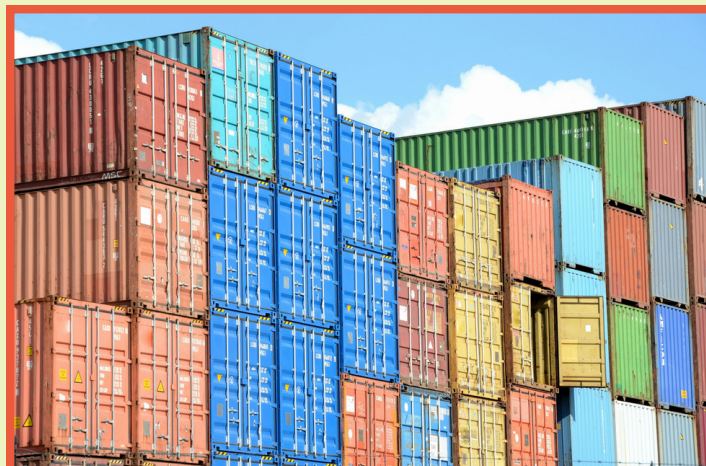


Photo by Paul Teyesen/Unsplash

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ALUMNI PROFILE

AHMAD FATHI



Answer

Pernahkah Anda merasa ingin menyerah saat berproses di ALSA? Apa yang membuat Anda tetap bertahan saat itu?

Mengikuti berbagai proses di ALSA memang bukanlah hal yang mudah. Bagi saya pribadi, menjalani peran di organisasi ini menjadi salah satu tantangan tersendiri, terutama karena harus diimbangi dengan tanggung jawab utama sebagai mahasiswa. Sejak awal bergabung sebagai member, saya merasakan betul sulitnya membagi waktu antara kegiatan organisasi dan kewajiban akademik. Ada banyak momen di mana saya merasa sangat kewalahan karena berbagai hal yang datang bersamaan.

Namun demikian, di tengah segala tantangan tersebut, saya tidak pernah benar-benar memiliki keinginan untuk berhenti atau menyerah. Justru sebaliknya, pengalaman itu menguatkan tekad saya untuk terus menggali potensi apa yang bisa saya dapatkan apabila berproses di ALSA. Salah satu alasan terbesar yang membuat saya mampu melewati semua itu adalah karena dukungan dan semangat dari teman-teman di ALSA. Lingkungan yang suportif dan rasa kebersamaan yang kuat menjadi energi positif yang selalu mengingatkan saya bahwa saya tidak sendiri dalam proses ini. Saya menyadari bahwa ALSA bukan hanya tempat belajar organisasi, tapi juga tempat tumbuh bersama dengan orang-orang hebat dengan kemauan dan empati yang tinggi.

Answer

Bayangkan Anda kembali ke kampus untuk sehari sebagai mentor ALSA LC Unair. Apa tiga hal yang akan Anda ajarkan pertama kali kepada member ALSA LC Unair?

Jika saya diberi kesempatan untuk kembali ke kampus dan berperan sebagai mentor bagi member ALSA LC Unair, ada tiga hal penting yang ingin saya sampaikan di awal.

- Pertama, saya ingin mengajak mereka untuk selalu menyelesaikan apa pun yang telah mereka mulai. Konsistensi dan komitmen adalah kunci dalam berorganisasi, dan menyelesaikan tanggung jawab hingga tuntas merupakan bentuk pertanggungjawaban yang harus dibiasakan.
- Kedua, saya ingin menekankan pentingnya menikmati setiap proses yang dijalani. Terlepas dari tantangan dan tekanan, masa-masa di ALSA adalah pengalaman yang sangat berharga yang tidak akan terulang kembali. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk tetap menikmati perjalanan tersebut dengan hati yang terbuka dan sikap yang positif.
- Dan ketiga, saya ingin mengajarkan bahwa keterlibatan di ALSA bukan hanya tentang menambah pengalaman organisasi, tetapi juga tentang membentuk karakter, memperluas wawasan, dan membangun relasi yang bisa bertahan lama. Saya percaya bahwa dengan memahami tiga hal tersebut sejak awal, para member akan mampu menjalani perjalanannya di ALSA dengan semangat dan kesadaran yang lebih dalam.

ALUMNI PROFILE

ELVIRA ADRISTI



Answer

Menurut Anda, skill apa yang paling penting dikembangkan selama di ALSA untuk persiapan dunia professional?

Selain hardskills terkait akademik, penting juga untuk mengembangkan softskills melalui ALSA. Karena ketika sudah terjun ke dunia kerja, bukan hanya butuh pemahaman hukum yang bagus tapi juga butuh kepintaran dalam hal leadership, team work, work ethic, dan problem solving. Dunia profesional itu sangat beragam dan dinamis. Kita perlu belajar bagaimana menjadi pemimpin yang adaptif dan komunikatif sejak di bangku kuliah. Menurutku, ALSA adalah tempat yang tepat untuk mulai membangun itu semua. Banyak kesempatan untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan yang mendorong kita untuk tumbuh secara personal dan profesional.

Answer

Apa nilai atau pelajaran paling berharga yang Anda bawa dari ALSA hingga sekarang?

Pembelajaran paling berharga yang aku dapat selama di ALSA itu yang pasti: pentingnya persistensi dan kerja tim dalam mencapai tujuan bersama. Pembelajaran itu aku dapat ketika mengikuti NMCC MA 25. Kita melalui proses panjang mulai dari persiapan, simulasi sidang, dan kerja kolektif dengan tim, aku belajar bagaimana mengelola tekanan, berpikir kritis dalam waktu terbatas, dan mendukung rekan satu tim. Nilai-nilai ini selalu aku bawa sampai sekarang, khususnya dalam lingkungan kerja ku sekarang yang juga sangat kolaboratif.

Answer

Apa satu pesan yang ingin Anda sampaikan kepada anggota ALSA LC UNAIR saat ini?

Semangat untuk terus kolaborasi. Setiap kegiatan di ALSA baik itu lomba, intern, gathering, dan lainnya, masing masing punya potensi besar buat bentuk versi terbaik dari diri kalian. Selama di ALSA, jangan takut buat mencoba karena justru di situ kalian akan tumbuh paling pesat.

MUST LISTEN

curated by: Nur Adillah Rahma Celestial and Muhammad Hafizh Ahnaf



As It Was Harry Styles

- A synth-pop anthem from Harry's House (2022), "As It Was" blends nostalgic instrumentals with introspective lyrics about change, distance, and identity.
- It's catchy, emotionally resonant, and easy to keep on repeat. A perfect mix of vulnerability and groove.

- The latest album from Turnstile is a must-listen, one of the songs that has been released is never enough.
- hardcore with touching lyrics that relate to some people, nice to listen to when you are sad or feeling crashout. The intensity hits hard, but there's comfort in how real it feels.



Never Enough Turnstile



Iceblink Luck Cocteau Twins

- "Iceblink Luck" is a dream pop gem that feels like stepping into a shimmering, otherworldly soundscape. With Elizabeth Fraser's ethereal vocals and the lush, textured production, the song captures a sense of emotion without needing to make literal sense, it's pure feeling in sonic form.
- If you're looking for music that transports you, this track is an unforgettable escape.

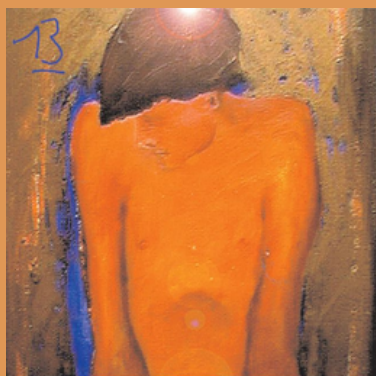
MUST LISTEN

curated by: **Nur Adillah Rahma Celestial** and **Muhammad Hafizh Ahnaf**

- “Watch Me!” by YOASOBI is a vibrant and energetic track that perfectly captures the playful spirit of the anime it was made for “Witch Watch”.
- As the original soundtrack, the song blends YOASOBI’s signature storytelling style with upbeat production, making it an instant mood-booster. It’s catchy, colorful, and full of personality.



Watch Me!
YOASOBI



No Distance left to run
Blur

- “No Distance Left to Run” is one of Blur’s most emotionally raw and honest songs. It captures the quiet devastation of a breakup with haunting lyrics and a stripped-down sound that makes every word hit harder.
- Damon Albarn’s vocal delivery is vulnerable and sincere, perfect for late-night listening when you’re in your feelings or reflecting on past love. Such an underrated song from blur

- “For Once in My Life” by Stevie Wonder is a timeless celebration of love at its purest. With joyful melodies and Stevie’s soulful voice, the song radiates the feeling of finally finding someone who truly sees you and makes life feel complete.
- If you're in love or even just daydreaming about it, this song captures that rush of gratitude and happiness so perfectly. It's a musical reminder of how beautiful it is to have someone to hold on to.



For Once In My Life
Stevie Wonder

MUST VISIT

curated by: M. Ibra Afsar Abdalia Sutriono



Photo by @idacreative

De Javasche Bank Museum Jalan Garuda No.1, Krembangan

De Javasche Bank is a beautifully preserved colonial-era bank building turned into a museum. Its classic white façade, grand wooden doors, vintage vaults, and marble floors make it a perfect backdrop for classic, elegant, or vintage-themed magazine shoots. It blends history with high aesthetics — great for content that aims to be timeless and cultured.

Tunjungan Street is a famous heritage street in Surabaya, lined with colonial buildings, trendy murals, local cafes, and even some artistic installations. This place feels like a blend of old and modern Surabaya, perfect for capturing the city vibe. It gives a dynamic urban setting for street-style magazine content or a story about Surabaya's transformation.



Photo by PEMKOT SURABAYA

Jalan Tunjungan Central Surabaya



Photo by lapispahlawan.co.id

Hutan Bambu Keputih Jalan Raya Marina Asri, Keputih

Hutan Bambu Keputih is often compared to the bamboo forest in Kyoto, Japan. It's peaceful, minimalist, and natural — creating a calm, almost otherworldly atmosphere for photos. The vertical bamboo stalks provide a stunning natural frame for any subject, ideal for artistic, serene, or nature-themed spreads in a magazine.

Dzakirah Hardiyani Ardhiyuta



PROJECT OFFICER OF ALSA ENGLISH FAIR

What is the biggest challenge personally for you while running the event you are holding?

One of the biggest challenges definitely came from the outside. Finding a way to keep all 120+ staff members engaged, committed, and working in alignment with their respective divisions. It's not just about assigning tasks; it's about building ownership and sustaining motivation across the board, especially over a long timeline.

Another significant challenge was figuring out how to make the event appealing enough to attract participants, not just for the competitions, but also for the workshops and other programs. No matter how well we prepare internally, it wouldn't mean much if the external impact was minimal. So we had to be strategic in creating that relevance and excitement among our target audience.

But challenges are part of the journey, and thankfully, this year, we broke through our expectations. We surpassed our participant targets, bringing in over 50 delegations and teams across all three competition branches. That in itself was a rewarding confirmation that the hard work paid off.

What preparations are needed to organize the event you are holding?

Organizing ALSA English Fair requires a multifaceted preparation process. It begins with building a solid grand design, this means I need to deeply understand the technical and procedural aspects of all three competition branches. From there, I designed a sequence of programs aimed not only at providing a competitive platform for students but also at maximizing the educational value they gain from the experience. We also incorporated public-oriented events like webinars to ensure the event's benefits extend beyond the participants and into society.

What advice would you give to someone who wants to take on a similar role like you in the future?

My biggest advice for future Project Officers, whether in ALSA English Fair or any other event, is to be intentional about your team. Surround yourself with people you genuinely trust, people whose work ethic you admire, and most importantly, people you enjoy working with. Because this isn't just about getting the job done; it's also about growing and evolving together as a team. You'll go through stressful moments, but with the right people by your side, even the toughest days will feel purposeful.

Another piece of advice is don't feel pressured to reinvent everything. You don't always need to overhaul what has already worked in the past. Innovation is important, but it should be meaningful, not just change for the sake of change. Focus on refining and perfecting the existing elements: elevate the quality of your speakers, improve your panel of judges, enhance the venue experience. Sometimes, excellence lies in polishing the details, not in forcing novelty.

Putu Dian Kirana Resya



PROJECT OFFICER OF ALSA ANNIVERSARY

What is the biggest challenge personally for you while running the event you are holding?

Honestly, the biggest challenge was during the grand final, especially the Q&A session in both Bahasa Indonesia and English. It made me realize how important it is to be prepared and confident, but more than that, seeing the camaraderie among finalists really pushed me to give my best. Also, gathering likes was a bit nerve-wracking because there were moments when I was just a few votes behind, and I had to stay motivated. Thanks to everyone's help—family, friends, even acquaintances—the support kept me going. Overcoming those hurdles taught me resilience and the importance of teamwork. It was tough at times, but totally worth it!

What preparations are needed to organize the event you are holding?

Organizing ALSA English Fair requires a multifaceted preparation process. It begins with building a solid grand design, this means I need to deeply understand the technical and procedural aspects of all three competition branches. From there, I designed a sequence of programs aimed not only at providing a competitive platform for students but also at maximizing the educational value they gain from the experience. We also incorporated public-oriented events like webinars to ensure the event's benefits extend beyond the participants and into society.

What advice would you give to someone who wants to take on a similar role like you in the future?

My biggest advice is: don't be afraid to try! Sometimes our fears hold us back, but opportunities won't always come again. If something excites or scares you, that's probably a sign you should go for it. Remember, success comes from a balance of effort and faith—try hard, pray harder. Surround yourself with people who support and believe in you, because their encouragement makes a huge difference. And most importantly, enjoy the journey—every challenge is a chance to learn and grow. If I can do it, anyone can, as long as they're willing to give it a shot!

Pricha Sela Hidayati



PROJECT OFFICER OF ICT CLASS

What preparations are needed to organize the event you are holding?

To organize the ICT Class with the theme “Content Making,” several key preparations are needed. First, we must align the concept and objectives of the event with the division’s goals, which in this case is to educate and inspire participants about content creation. Then, we move to the technical preparation such as selecting the right speaker—in this case, an influencer with strong experience in TikTok content—because their relevance and relatability are crucial.

After that, we prepare the promotional materials, the registration process, technical coordination for the platform, rundown creation, and also internal coordination within the team to make sure each person understands their role. We also need to prepare a moderator, backup plans for technical issues, and follow up with the speaker continuously. Lastly, it’s important to maintain communication with participants to build engagement even before the event starts.

What is the biggest challenge personally for you while running the event you are holding?

The biggest challenge for me personally was managing time and energy while handling multiple responsibilities. As a PO, I needed to balance between being a leader and also being hands-on in many technical and creative parts of the event. Communicating consistently with the invited influencer was also challenging because influencers often have tight schedules and unpredictable availability, so flexibility and persistence were really needed.

Another challenge was to keep the team motivated and aligned throughout the preparation. Ensuring that everyone works in sync and feels responsible for the event’s success was something I learned how to handle better over time.

What advice would you give to someone who wants to take on a similar role like you in the future?

My advice would be: always start with clarity. Know the “why” of your event, because that will guide every decision you make—from speaker selection to promotional content. Second, communication is everything. Be transparent and proactive with your team, and make sure everyone feels heard and involved.

Also, don’t be afraid to ask for help or delegate. Being a good PO doesn’t mean doing everything by yourself, but knowing how to make the best use of your team’s strengths. Lastly, stay flexible. Not everything will go as planned, and that’s okay. What matters is how you adapt and keep the event moving forward.



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