

Editorial: Migration, Mobility and Diaspora in Asia

Greetings from the Journal of ASEAN Studies. In this issue, JAS offers a broader range of discussion on the migration and mobility. Some of the articles published in this issue were previously presented at the 4th International Conference on Business, International Relations, and Diplomacy at Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta. However, JAS also includes several other articles that update our intellectual underpinnings on both Indonesian role in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Australian foreign policy.

The first article in this issue highlights the migration flow between Taiwan and Southeast Asia. Ching-lung Tsay, in his article entitled *Migration between Southeast Asia and Taiwan: Trends, Characteristics, and Implications*, identifies that the trend of Taiwanese migration to Southeast Asia is more homogenous in comparison to the Southeast Asian migration to Taiwan. Taiwan migration to Southeast Asia is actively triggered by the flow of investment to the region while the inflow migration to Taiwan from Southeast Asia involves the movement of contract workers, immigrant spouses, professionals and the skilled, as well as students. Tsay also suggests that this trend could be seen as a potential for both countries to build a better migration management.

Indonesian Diaspora in this issue also receives considerable attention from Salut Muhidin and Ariane Utomo through their article entitled *The Global of Indonesian Diaspora: How Many are There and Where are They?* This article attempts to provide an analysis of the patterns and demographic feature of Indonesian diaspora as a part of the largest global community. This article also explores the potential that Indonesian diaspora can contribute to Indonesian development.

On the protection of Indonesian women migrant workers, Sylvia Yazid and Elisabeth Dewi contend that women play a significant role. Their involvement in influencing the policy making is evident in the Indonesian context. Yazid and Dewi intensely interviewed six prominent woman figures who, through their efforts, promote the protection of women migrant workers. Furthermore, this article gives a broad insight as the discussion covers the role that a diverse group of professionals plays in empowering women as a migrant worker.

Another two titles in this volume deal with Indonesia and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); and the impact of the growing PRC's role in Southeast Asia to the Australian foreign policy. Badaruddin in his article discusses the reactivation of Indonesia as a member of OPEC and its trajectory. In the latter title, Lidya Sinaga highlights how the Australian authority reacts to the increasingly assertive Chinese foreign policy in Southeast Asia.

By the publication of this issue, JAS is also glad to announce that to improve performance as a growing international scholarly journal on Southeast Asian affairs, we are now in full operation of Open Journal System. JAS would like to express its gratitude to Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education from whom the JAS receives a grant to improve our professionalism and commitment to be an internationally reputable journal.

In addition, we would like to express our deepest condolences on the loss of Bantarto Bandoro, our advisory board member, in the end of last year. He has shown his dedication and instrumental contributions in the making of JAS since the early development of this journal. We also would like to welcome Tamas Novak of Budapest Business School Hungary as our newest international advisory board member. This shows our commitment to continuously broaden our networks of readership and to engage intellectuals whose area of interest is Southeast Asia from all around the world including countries in the Central and Eastern Europe.

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