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## Indonesia

Indonesia as a country that adheres to the principle of being free and active in international politics is nothing new. Is a Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) consisting of almost 2/3 of the United Nations Member States which was formed in 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia. NAM was initiated by five world leaders, Josip Broz Tito (President of Yugoslavia), Seokarno (President of Indonesia), Gamal Abdul Nasser (President of Egypt), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister of India), and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. Although in the process of implementation, when Indonesia initiated the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which according to the two blocks was a form of resistance to the two major blocks. In fact, if viewed objectively, NAM is a form of implementation of the free and active attitude itself. Regrettably, the Movement lost its credibility in the late 1960s when its members began to split and merge with other blocs, until the peak of the Movement's split occurred in December 1979 when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. Although this movement continues to be eroded by various interests, Indonesia is still loyal to the Ten Principles of Bandung, also to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia which regulates Foreign Relations, and the United Nations Charter which has the Spirit for World Peace.

The Free-Active attitude tends to be interpreted as a neutral attitude, but it is very irrelevant if it is interpreted as an Indonesian attitude. Mohammad Hatta, the First Vice President of Indonesia, emphasized that The Policy of The Republic of Indonesia is Not One Neutrality. Rather, it is free to be active in the conflict of the two blocks. Free-active foreign policy contains two fundamental elements, namely free and active. Free politics means that Indonesia is not in both blocs and has its own way of dealing with international problems. While active is that Indonesia is not neutral, but is active towards peace and easing tensions between the two blocs. This is also regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations Article 3 which reads "Free-active is foreign policy which in essence is not a neutral policy, but a foreign policy that is free to determine attitudes and policies towards problems. and not binding themselves a priori to one world power and actively contributing, both in the form of thoughts and active participation in resolving conflicts, disputes and other world problems, for the realization of a world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. "

In terms of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Indonesia firmly, through a spokesperson for the foreign ministry, Teuku Fauzasyah, conveyed its position as follows:

1. Indonesia is concerned about the escalation of the armed conflict in the territory of Ukraine which seriously endangers the safety of the people and has an impact on peace in the region.
2. Indonesia affirms the observance of international law and the United Nations charter regarding the territorial integrity of a country and condemns every action that clearly constitutes a violation of the territorial territory and sovereignty of a country.
3. Indonesia reiterates that all parties must continue to prioritize negotiations and diplomacy to stop conflicts and prioritize peaceful settlements.

Therefore, as a representative of Indonesia, following up on the points conveyed by the Spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, and in order to fulfill the mandate of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations, and with full enthusiasm to comply with the United Nations Charter, hereby convey : First, if we all want a better and more peaceful world, then Indonesia hereby asks all countries to comply with the UN charter and other agreements that have been made (that's our common ground). Without disciplined adherence to the agreement, peace throughout the world, especially in Ukraine, will forever be difficult to achieve. Peace will be a meaningless empty slogan. Second, Indonesia believes that negotiations will be difficult if we do not respect the national interests, especially the National Security of all countries. There must be intentions and gestures of mutual respect so that negotiations can take place. Indonesia encourages all countries under the auspices of the United Nations and NATO, all of which are members of the United Nations, to exercise restraint and open the way for negotiations. Third, Indonesia invites all countries and alliances to appreciate the uniqueness of each country, including its culture and form of government.

Indonesia has on various occasions emphasized respect for the integral territory of a country and the application of international law. Indonesia defines a region as the principle of respect for the sovereignty of a region. Indonesia again asks Russia and Ukraine to avoid escalation and resolve this conflict at the negotiating table. Indonesia considers the mandate of the UN Charter, in which the state must have international solidarity towards an event and this has become an international commitment. Despite the fact that international solidarity shifts in the context of the war between the western and eastern blocks. Therefore, Indonesia expressly conveys its position to the two warring countries and to the allied countries of the warring countries to immediately stop all forms of dishonorable actions that threaten democratic freedoms, threaten human rights and harm civilians. Indonesia calls on the warring countries to stop the dispute and resume negotiations to reach a mutual agreement. And Indonesia calls on the allies of the warring countries to be able to become bridges of peace, and together again refer to the United Nations Charter for the realization of peace and a conducive situation, not only for the leaders of the warring countries but also for the people in conflict.

Finally, Indonesia invites all of us to think about the true meaning of democracy. Not in double standard meaning but the true meaning of democracy. We must again reflect on the meaning of the word leader who is not actually a leader who maintains conflict by ignoring the fallen civilian victims. The government does not have sufficient resources to solve its problems and the people do not have sufficient resources to recover, as we, Indonesia feel when recovering from natural disasters that continue to haunt us because the place where we stand is a ring of fire. The world must still remember the most phenomenal natural disaster of this century, the Petobo Liquefaction. How can we in Indonesia not be able to avoid and stop natural disasters that occur. Ukraine should see that. Russia should also be aware of that. Because what happens to warring countries is a social disaster that we can actually prevent and avoid. We must recognize that Returning to the UN Charter is the way to bring peace to all of us.

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