

State Responsibility Model Through Foreign Policy in Handling the Impact of Covid-19 in the Globalization Era

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Abstract

In the era of globalization, the movement of people from one country to another is the cause of the spread of Covid-19. The Covid-19 phenomenon demands the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemenlu) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) to determine Indonesia's foreign policy in preventing and overcoming the impact of Covid-19. Based on this, research is needed to reconstruct Indonesia's foreign policy model to prevent and overcome the impact of Covid-19 in the era of globalization as the state's responsibility to society. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive type of research. The study results found that the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reconstructed Indonesia's foreign policy model to deal with the impact of Covid-19, namely in Indonesian foreign policy. During this global pandemic, the role of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is as an actor who formulates and makes policies. This study finds that Indonesia's foreign policy to prevent Covid-19 is to encourage virtual international meetings to unite other countries to resolve the Covid-19 crisis and protect Indonesian citizens (WNI) abroad.

Keywords: State responsibilities, Indonesian diplomacy, Foreign policy, Covid-19, Globalization

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease, or Covid-19, has spread all over the world. Covid-19 became the biggest pandemic that occurred in 2020; the determination of Covid-19 as a pandemic by the world health organization in 2020 is clear evidence that the spread of Covid-19 is vast (Djalante et al., 2020). The COVID-19 outbreak affected the world economy, particularly in the trade and tourism

sectors, which rely on local and foreign travel. However, these sectors could not function as they should have when the pandemic struck. COVID-19 has spread rapidly and caused various issues in every nation, particularly in the economy, which has had a highly negative effect (Woetzel et al., 2019; Moisescu, 2015).

Covid-19 recorded that as of March 11, 2020, the total accumulated 80,955 confirmed positive cases and 3,162 deaths in China. Covid-19 has spread to 113 countries, including several countries in the high category, such as Iran, South Korea, Spain, Italy,

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the United States, and Indonesia (Xie & Chen, 2020).

This infectious disease threatens global health because it can cause extraordinary events. The impact not only caused death but also resulted in considerable economic losses (Pradanti, 2019). This global pandemic has also significantly affected the economy, employment, international trade, and aspects of each country's domestic economy, which has confirmed positive cases. In Indonesia, as many as 5,516 patients were confirmed positive as of April 16, 2020. The government stated that transmission was still happening so that the number of patients in Indonesia would continue to grow (Cipta, 2020).

The primary cause of the Covid-19 issue, health issues, provides a significant challenge to the global society, particularly in international affairs, where such issues run the risk of becoming vast and unmanageable. Since security and contagion are now severe concerns, each nation's foreign policy must be more anticipatory than ever, especially considering the importance of factors like health security. Due to nationalist and populist currents in each nation's society, multilateralism has been long entrenched and has started to deteriorate (Lu, 2020).

In the context of protection for security and health, the Covid-19 phenomenon also requires various actors' participation to prevent and mitigate the effects of Covid-19. Resolving this phenomenon requires cross-sectoral cooperation (Madu, 2020). If it is not handled thoughtfully, the threat from Covid-19 is alleged to be more widespread in the health and

economic, education, and social relations sectors. It has an impact on politics, including foreign policy.

Previous research on policy formulation in tackling Covid-19 in Indonesia can be done by taking examples from South Korea's experiences. The study carried out in 2020 discovered that the Indonesian government had carried out travel checks, looked for additional Indonesian citizens who were in direct touch with Indonesian people, and looked for Japanese citizens to be found and checked to see if they might also be infected with Covid-19. This was done in response to the conditions for the entry of Covid-19 into Indonesia to date.

The spread of covid-19 in Indonesia is swift; in just a few months, the number of people infected has increased significantly in line with the death toll; this is a challenge for the Indonesian government to take fast and consistent action in making policies to tackle the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia. The policies include restrictions on foreign travel and quarantine for Indonesian people who have traveled from other affected countries (Rafikasari, 2020).

The government has issued various policies to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the community. The policy issued by the government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in particular, prohibits Indonesian citizens from traveling to countries with high levels of Covid-19 and countries where the spread of Covid-19 originated, such as China. In addition, if they have traveled, Indonesian citizens will isolate the community for two weeks from arrival

(Rafikasari, 2020; Delanova & Yani, 2021).

Other research is related to the Indonesian state's policies on the Covid-Nineteen problems through European countries and South Korean procedures. In this study, it was found that there are three points that the government must deliberately pay attention to to survive disruption due to the Covid-19 outbreak in the short term. First, increasing the Covid-19 test is a must. Second, flattening the Covid-19 case curve through social or physical distancing is crucial, but this policy could harm the economic domain.

Third, the government must protect the most vulnerable groups, such as the poor or unemployed, and vulnerable sectors, such as tourism, small and medium enterprises, or the manufacturing sector during a pandemic (Apresian, 2020; Setiawan, 2020). Since the virus is spread through human contact, prevention and control efforts to reduce direct contact are important policies of Indonesia's foreign relations. Based on this background, this study examines previous studies' novelty to reconstruct Indonesia's foreign policy model to deal with the impact of Covid-19 in the era of globalization.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to clearly describe the object's facts and characteristics under study. The data was collected by studying literature from journal articles, news from the Internet mass media, and books on Indonesian foreign policy, Covid-19, and the era of globalization. Furthermore, the data components were

analyzed using data collection, reduction, presentation, and interactive conclusions drawn during and after data collection. The novelty of this research is that researchers analyzed Indonesia's foreign policy model against Covid-19 in the era of globalization carried out by the state's role, in this case, the MoFA of the RI.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

State Responsibility and Foreign Policy

How a country treats its population is crucial, especially when a pandemic like COVID-19 strikes. A country can advance its interests through its foreign policy, especially the interests of the state community (Grint, 2020). A country needs to be able to think about how its policies, especially those that are foreign, will affect its people and the wider community. Foreign policy is required to strengthen ties between the two countries. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused many countries to collaborate closely, particularly in areas involving human contact, which worsened the situation in every country.

Based on this, several problems arise regarding the state's accountability, which needs to carry out its duties correctly in dealing with COVID-19, particularly in adopting the community's views. Because high-income countries are more robust than low-income ones, the COVID-19 pandemic in international relations has also created a split between these two groups of nations (Beteringhe et al, 2020).

One area that is very important in addressing the Covid-19 epidemic is the economy since it will affect the state's

obligation to address social difficulties brought on by the pandemic. Economists say a significant economic crisis will affect how Covid-19 is handled in every nation (Markwat et al., 2009).

Therefore, tackling the current COVID-19 situation requires solid international ties. In order to ensure the existence of a social protection system and the state's obligation to its residents, especially in developing countries threatened by COVID-19, relationships with other countries are crucial, particularly those better prepared to respond to a pandemic. It is consequently envisaged that the effects of this external policy will support all social assistance programs and other preventative measures for its residents, especially the most vulnerable communities.

With high levels of economic growth, these nations can be seen as experts in managing an economic risk that will have an impact on keeping in mind that the quality of their health sector is better than countries that still have business to maintain their country. Countries with stable economies, like the countries controlling the economy, namely the United States and China, have relatively good resilience in dealing with the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Developing appropriate and suitable health services results from the country's economic stability, which shows that these elements are interrelated and are something that all nations and their citizens must comprehend. Because of this interdependence, stable international relations are now seen as necessary for a country, mainly because developing

country recessions are worsening and will inevitably affect countries with high economic growth and vice versa (Delanova & Yani, 2021).

The spread of Covid-19 and its impact is one of the responsibilities of the state, to protect and provide a sense of security for the people of Indonesia. The responsibilities given can be in the form of prevention and realized actions. Responsibility is a consequence that must be accepted; responsibility is a commitment to provide recovery for the loss or damage that will be caused. There is a distinction between civil and criminal liability in national and international law. There are several national ones, but this needs to be visible (Harris, 1982; Disantara, 2020).

State responsibility in international law is defined as an obligation the state must carry out to other countries based on international law orders (Rebecca, 2002; Kancana et al., 2020).

The ICISS commission also conveyed state responsibility 2001 regarding a vital report entitled *The Responsibility to Protect*. The state must take primary responsibility for protecting its citizens. This involves not only the responsibility to react to humanitarian crises but also the responsibility to prevent such crises.

In his theory of *The Responsibility to Protect (R2P)*, the responsibility of the state in protecting is divided into several stages, namely the responsibility to prevent (prevent), the responsibility to react (react), and the responsibility to rebuild (Bellamy, 2009).

In handling COVID-19, the government carries out two stages in its

first responsibility. Prevention is the most critical aspect of R2P, ICISS (International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty) reflects views on various types of prevention, namely (a) the field of early (c) direct prevention and responsibility with this reaction can be done through the principle of military intervention. The principles in it include the principle of threshold causes, the principle of prudence, the principle of right-wing authority, and the principle of operation (Bellamy, 2009).

Foreign policy is a complex study related to the external and internal interests of the state (Rosenau, 1976). The actor in foreign policy must be the state, although, in its current journey, it is not only the state that can become an actor. In the foreign policy system, the external and internal environment becomes an essential factor in foreign policy that will influence the policymaking of a country (Rosenau, 1980). Foreign policy is the action of a country to establish relations with other countries or international actors to achieve the goals of that country (Plano & Ray, 1969).

Corona Virus as a Global Pandemic in the Era of Globalization

At the beginning of 2020, the world community was surprised by an infectious disease that spread quickly. This began with a report issued by China to the World Health Organization (WHO). With the lack of available information about the virus, it spread rapidly in various countries, including Indonesia.

This virus infects people worldwide, with the highest number in

China as the first country to find the Covid-19 virus, followed by Italy and America on March 28, 2020. The death rate is also relatively high, ranging from 4-5%, with the elderly being the most victims. For Indonesia sender, as per data from March 29, 2020, there are more than 10 cases of death and 1000 people affected by Covid-19 (Haryaningsih and Elyta, 2022).

The worst public health problem now plaguing the world, including Indonesia, is the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) outbreak. Extreme efforts are taken to stop the spread of the disease, such as isolating a region or even an entire nation. The coronavirus was eventually discovered to have a diameter of 125 nanometers, or 0.125 micrometers. According to the World Health Organization, the Covid-19 virus can survive temperatures between 26 and 27 degrees Celsius for several hours or even days. When the coronavirus first made headlines, many nations experienced widespread terror. However, some people react to the virus outbreak nonchalantly. Of course, this man-made calamity is not the first that a nation has had to deal with. History has shown that a number of viruses, including Ebola, SARS, H5N1 or the avian flu, HIV, MERS, and others, can be fatal if not treated right away. One element that contributes to the virus's quick spread to practically every region of the world is the current of globalization. In the age of globalization, the movement of people with very high mobility from the periphery to the center and across regions can endanger the spread of this virus. Although it appears that globalization is viewed as an

economic integration process, more is being discovered. This involves being open to ideas, investment, people, and culture, all of which have an impact on health (Swende et al., 2008).

Globalization creates positive impacts that provide convenience for the community and country and other impacts that can cause harm to the community and other countries, such as the spread of the Covid-19 virus. The responsibility of the state to prevent covid-19 through foreign policy Encouraging Virtual International Meetings to Bring Other Countries Together to Resolve the Global Covid 19 Pandemic Crisis. This global pandemic in more than 216 countries shows a need for breakthroughs in cross-sectoral international cooperation. During the pandemic, international organizations could not play a leading role, and a vaccine had not been found to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 (Elyta et al., 2022). The MoFA of the RI issued a strategic plan by encouraging virtual international meetings to invite other countries to resolve this global crisis jointly. This is an implementation of public diplomacy carried out through the role of the MoFA of the RI. Such public diplomacy has a more significant task than achieving national interests by developing individual perceptions or images, namely maintaining national identity by communicating identity or sharing common identities to foster mutual understanding.

Foreign policy and diplomacy can only run with the support of the domestic community. Foreign policy policies are related to the relationship between foreign policy and locations.

During the massive flow of access to information and communication, anyone can have the opportunity to influence and be influenced. In public diplomacy developed by the state, non-state actors are given an example space to communicate this identity to the governments of other countries and the international public (Rachmawati, 2017).

Since Indonesia is the chairman of Foreign Policy and Global Health until 2022, Indonesia then initiated and collaborated with countries to produce medicines and medical devices that can be used and distributed to the public. On April 14, 2020, Indonesia attended a virtual ASEAN Summit, which discussed the plan for dealing with the impact of COVID-19 in Indonesia and ASEAN. The meeting results mentioned four main things related to crisis management in Indonesia and ASEAN.

First, Indonesia proposed that ASEAN be able to formulate a joint contact tracing and outbreak investigation protocol. Second, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of preventing traffic barriers to goods, especially food, medical equipment, and medicines, and seeks to regulate cross-border trade flows collectively. Third, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of cooperation in protecting ASEAN member countries who have made a real contribution to ASEAN's economy. Fourth, with ASEAN members, Indonesia considers the importance of collaboration with ASEAN partners, especially APT, the Chiang Mai Multilateralization. On the same date, Indonesia and ASEAN and the Director-General of the World Health Organization also organized the ASEAN

Summit Plus Three.

Through the meeting, the President conveyed two main things. First, strengthening cooperation to create resilience in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic by assigning the Minister of Health to enhance coordination. Including collaboration in procuring medical devices and medicines, joint production, increasing medical personnel's capacity through strengthening the Field Epidemiology Training Network, and strengthening research collaboration to make antivirals and vaccines. At this meeting, it was also proposed to form a Special Task Force for ASEAN Plus Three Countries to handle the pandemic. Second, cooperation to strengthen economic resilience in anticipating an economic recession in the region could affect individual member countries.

There are three unique points as a follow-up to the ASEAN Summit results. The ASEAN Summit Plus Three In handling Covid-19 can be done through preventive steps: (1) Developing joint contact tracing and outbreak investigation protocols.

This aims to create cooperation to break the chain of virus spread. In this regard, the MoFA of the RI has prepared an initial draft of the protocol and has provided input on the draft concept note on joint contact tracing and outbreak investigation; (2) Establishment of the Covid-19 ASEAN Response Fund. This is done by reallocating the ASEAN trust fund and response fund, which is intended as an emergency step to prepare medical equipment for ASEAN member countries in need. Thailand has circulated the draft ASEAN response

fund concept note to AMS. Meanwhile, Indonesia has provided input to the Thai side; (3) Establishment of the APT Country Special Task Force. The establishment of this task force is a form of strengthening coordination. Pandemics in the future. The ASEAN concept note plus the Three Task Forces on Pandemic has been prepared by the RI's MoFA (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020c).

President Joko Widodo then amplified Indonesia's position in responding to Covid-19 in his statement at the Special ASEAN Summit. Indonesia's active role in handling global COVID-19 is continued by participating in the International Coordination Group on Covid-19 (ICGC) forum. The Foreign Minister emphasized the need for close and concrete cooperation from each country to tackle the impact of Covid-19 on society jointly. Indonesia stated that collective efforts in manufacturing and distributing vaccines must be accompanied by further coordination in post-pandemic global economic recovery (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020c).

The MoFA of the RI plays an active role in handling the impact of Covid-19 in Indonesia. Foreign policy priorities indicate this for 2020-2024. Six priorities start from economic diplomacy, diplomacy to protect citizens, the diplomacy of sovereignty and nationality, contribution and leadership, and diplomacy infrastructure.

This strategic step is carried out by mapping Indonesia's supply chain and opportunities. This is followed by mapping producers of raw materials and medical device products that can be

used and exported. Promoting export and investment products was also carried out, followed by mapping logistics channels for cooperation in the trade sector.

Indonesia and five UN member countries, namely Ghana, Liechtenstein, Norway, Singapore, and Switzerland, have successfully passed the UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolution entitled 'global solidarity to Fight Covid-19' in April 2020. Together with 188 countries, this resolution was virtually adopted with a joint determination to fight the Covid-19 virus. This is the first document adopted by the United Nations since the WHO announced Covid-19 as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020.

This resolution emphasizes the vital role of the WHO at the forefront in mitigating and defeating a pandemic by compelling the world. On the other hand, Indonesia must also remember its strategic position in the UN Security Council since 2019. One consensus that must be fought for is Resolution 2518 concerning UN peacekeeping missions' safety and security, with several consensus points. First, increasing medical support and facilities for evacuating and caring for patients in critical condition. Second, training and capacity building to improve security, including cooperation with the United Nations and regional organizations. Two critical events in the international cooperation framework mark Indonesia and ASEAN's role in fighting Covid-19.

First, initiating a special High-Level Conference on handling Covid-19 on April 14, 2020, resulted in closer cooperation among ASEAN member countries. Second, the ASEAN Summit

Plus Three was virtually attended by ten heads of ASEAN countries plus South Korea, China, and Japan. The meeting agreed to prevent traffic barriers to medicines, and staple foods, establish a platform for private-sector engagement, strengthen medical professionals, and circulate medical equipment. The Republic of Indonesia is trying to strengthen its cooperation with several countries to fight and mitigate the Covid-19 pandemic jointly.

Japan promised to send the Avigan recipe to Indonesia as a form of cooperation between Indonesia and Japan to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020a). Apart from Japan, India has also assisted Indonesia in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic in the form of pharmaceutical products in Indonesia because India believes that its relationship with Indonesia will reinforce the cooperation to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Furthermore, Indonesia collaborated with South Korea and invited Japan to produce medical equipment needed in response to Covid-19.

Indonesia also invited Turkey to import raw materials to make medical equipment (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Not only undergoing production cooperation with Japan and South Korea, Indonesia, and Singapore are also cooperating in meeting the non-medical needs used for constructing quarantine facilities by Singapore to provide 25 thousand sets of cots and mattresses.

That cooperation is expected to fulfill the need for medical equipment and non-medical requirements in

Singapore and Indonesia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020c). In fighting Covid-19, the United Arab Emirates provided 20 tons of medical equipment assistance to Indonesia by dispatching an airplane to transport the aid. This assistance is expected to help around 20 thousand medical personnel who treat positive Covid-19 patients in Indonesia. This is a form of concern for the United Arab Emirates to its friendly country, Indonesia. Indonesia highly appreciates this assistance and continues to hope that Indonesia's cooperation with the United Arab Emirates will run well and experience improvement (Kurnia, 2020).

On the other hand, China's cooperative relationship also contributes to Indonesia in tackling the global Covid-19 pandemic. Even though at the time of the emergence of this pandemic, the Indonesian government had closed some accesses to physical mobility to and from China (Widyastuti, 2020), which incidentally was the source country of the virus; this did not reduce the intensity of cooperation between the two countries that had recently been established for 70 years (Firmansyah, 2020).

In response to the intensity of cooperation between the two countries, the Chinese government sent aid on March 20, 2020. Besides, they also collaborated scientifically through coordination between PT. Bio Farma and Sinovac to produce the Covid-19 vaccine on a large scale to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia (CNN Indonesia, 2020).

Escalation of the impact of the global pandemic in ASEAN, specifically,

the Indonesian government received a commitment to cooperate in the form of US \$ 3 million in economic assistance. These funds were noted to have contributed significantly to reducing the number of Covid-19 spread in Indonesia. This means that the role of the MoFA of RI during this global pandemic is as an actor who formulates and makes policies.

The resulting policies are then implemented in cross-sectoral cooperation so that policymaking objectives can be maximally achieved. The approaches made by the MoFA of the RI as an official actor on the multi-track diplomacy line must be pro towards the development and handling process of Covid-19 so that the formulated policy can help other actors who are in the multi-lane diplomacy circle to carry out their duties and functions by the objectives of handling the impact of Covid-19.

The policies made are not only focused on solving in the domestic realm but also regionally. This is because the MoFA of the RI cannot act as an independent actor in handling the impact of Covid-19 in Indonesia. So, to be able to carry out the role optimally. As a government representative, the MoFA of RI Indonesia needs other parties to handle the global pandemic in Indonesia. One example is holding the ASEAN Summit and APT to support other governments, helping Indonesia solve this global crisis.

Providing Protection for Indonesian Citizens (WNI) Abroad

Every government organization is formed to provide priority services to the public or citizens. This is

also done by world organizations for the world community today in the face of Covid-19. One of the priorities of Indonesia's foreign policy is the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad. For Indonesian citizens from Saudi Arabia, on April 10, 2020, 336 Indonesians were discharged. There are 55 Umrah pilgrims, 34 Hajj officials, and 247 Indonesian citizens Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2020a). The total number of Indonesian citizens who have confirmed COVID-19 abroad is 1774: 1278 recovered, 155 died, and 341 are in treatment (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020b).

In protecting Indonesian Citizens Abroad, the MoFA and all Indonesian representatives abroad continue to do their best to safeguard Indonesian citizens' duty as well as possible. Retno realizes this is a more significant challenge, especially in the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. As for the challenges faced by the Government of Indonesia, in this case, the MoFA, the return of Indonesian citizens to Indonesia in large numbers during the pandemic. The Indonesian Foreign Minister stated that the large number of Indonesian citizens returning home was influenced by several factors, including; many Indonesian citizens who have lost their jobs or temporarily lost their jobs due to the pandemic, the work contract period expires and is not extended. Some students have completed their agreement, and Indonesians have passed their stay period and are not advanced anymore. In anticipation of Providing Protection for Indonesian Citizens Abroad, President Joko Widodo has given directions for strict health

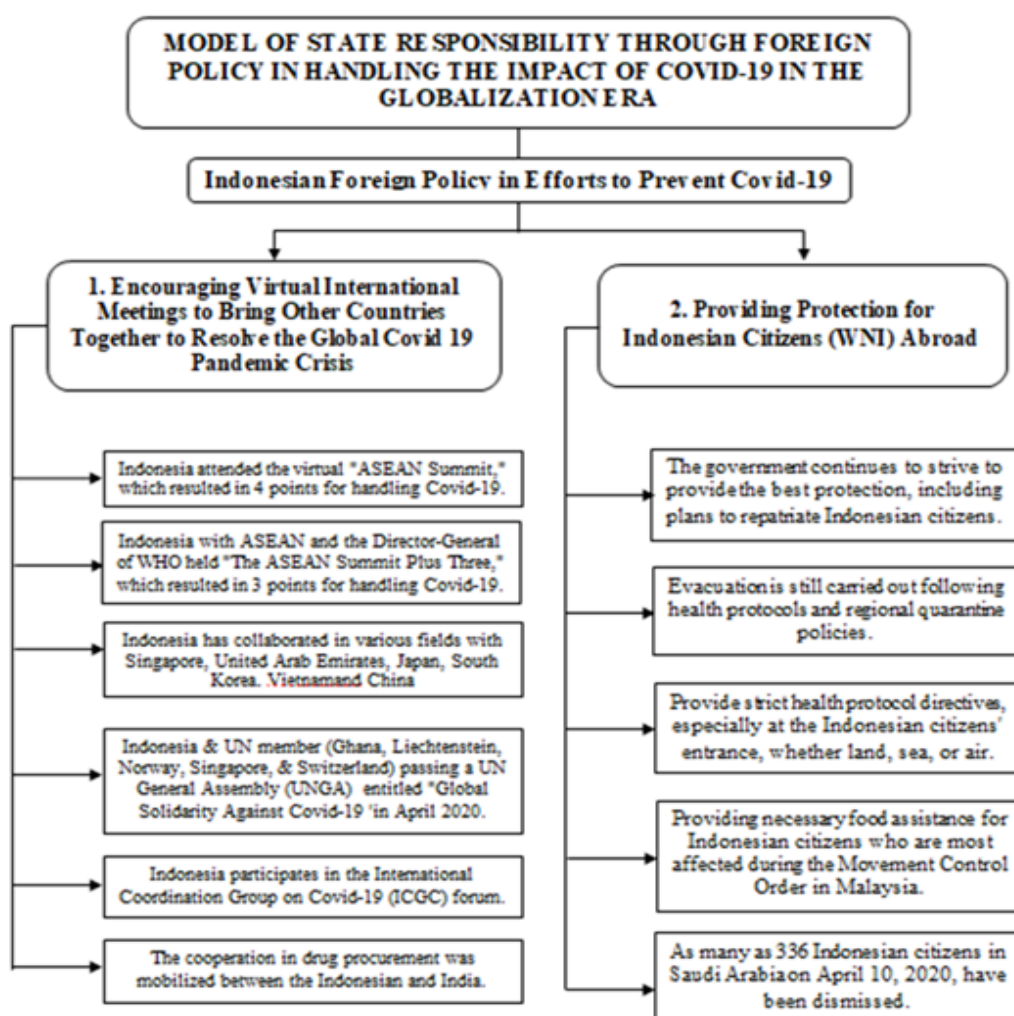
protocols, especially at the entrance to Indonesian citizens' return, whether land, sea, or air. This directive was emphasized several times (by the President) to protect returning Indonesian citizens and their families, and surrounding communities and Indonesia (Edon, 2020).

Foreign Minister Retno stated that all Indonesian citizens must undergo a health protocol, including quarantine upon arrival. The Foreign Ministry has communicated with the principal to help with the quarantine process in Bali. For the return of Indonesian citizens from Malaysia as of April 16, 2020, it was recorded that 61,743 Indonesians have returned to Indonesia since the Malaysian government first implemented MCO. 45,165 Indonesians were repatriated by sea, land, as many as 9,181, and By air, as many as 7,397. The Indonesian Foreign Minister has In addition, Indonesia is also cooperating with the United States. On the occasion of a global meeting attended by the US and ASEAN countries on April 23, 2020, it was noted that the United States had contributed US \$35.3. Discuss necessary food assistance for the most affected Indonesian citizens while implementing Malaysia's (Movement Control Order) MCO (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020a).

The number of staple foods RI Representatives have distributed is 80,776 packages/person. Besides, there were also donations from community organizations, namely 40,447 packages. So that a total of 121,223 Indonesian citizens who need assistance the most in Malaysia have been helped. Representatives in Malaysia continue to

distribute aid. The number of staple foods RI Representatives have distributed is 80,776 packages/person. Besides, there were also donations from community organizations, namely 40,447 packages. So that a total of 121,223 Indonesian citizens who need assistance the most in Malaysia have been helped. Representatives in Malaysia continue to distribute aid for these groceries in 2020 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020a).

The repatriation of Indonesian citizens is carried out by implementing strict standard health protocols, including health testing for Indonesian citizens before leaving. From the examination of health workers at the airport, no Indonesian showed symptoms of COVID-19. Indonesia is still in communication with the Indian government regarding its handling. The Foreign Affairs Minister has handled Indonesian citizens affected by Covid 19:



Picture 1. Indonesia's Foreign Policy Model to Tackle the Impact of Covid-19 by The MoFA of the RI

Source: Processed by researchers, 2023

The government strives to provide the best protection, including

plans to repatriate Indonesian citizens; (2) The evacuation plan already exists. However, this plan must be postponed because all Indonesian citizens in India are currently in quarantine (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020a).

Based on this, a health protocol has been implemented for each debarkation by the Circular of the Minister of Health No.313/2020 so that all Indonesian citizens who have just arrived from abroad have followed the health protocol rules according to the government's recommendations so that efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 can be stopped and Based on the results of this study, the following forms the reconstruction of Indonesia's foreign policy model to tackle the impact of Covid-19 carried out by the MoFA of the RI.

CONCLUSION

When COVID-19 struck every nation, there was unrest in many areas, including health security and the economy. Fear of a crisis in healthcare facilities and the economy casts a pall over every planet and civilization. The COVID-19 pandemic is having an impact everywhere, including Indonesia. Because the Indonesian government must safeguard the community from the spread and effects of COVID-19, demands for government accountability have persisted from the start of the pandemic to the present. As a form of state responsibility, the Indonesian government has ordered various government sectors to cooperate in dealing with the current global Covid-19

pandemic, the authority to act as a state actor. Several international meetings that have been held in this effort include the ASEAN Special Summit and the ASEAN Plus Three Special Summit. This conference aims to support governments of other countries, helping Indonesia solve this global pandemic problem. Based on this study, it is known that the handling efforts carried out by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in dealing with Covid-19 are by formulating and making prevention policies and establishing cooperation abroad to overcome it. The resulting policies are then implemented through cross-sectoral cooperation so that the goals of policymaking can be optimized.

Furthermore, other actions are increasing communication and coordination with other countries where many Indonesian citizens have been confirmed to have COVID-19 and carrying out joint initiatives within a bilateral and multilateral framework.

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