

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Indonesia and Australia have a fluctuating relationship . It means both countries have had a close relationship since 60 years ago. This relationship has happened in many fields such as trade, politics, education, health, economy, tourism, security, and development. Since the independence day of Indonesia, Australia has helped Indonesia in recognition of the independence of Indonesia at the United Nations , and Australia is also as one of the first countries which recognize the sovereignty of Indonesia. The other bilateral relationship between Australia and Indonesia is based on the the agreement on the framework for security cooperation (Lombok Treaty 2006) This agreement is very important for both states owing to the implementation of the bilateral relationship between the two countries. Throwback to the case of tsunami of Aceh, Australia gave aids to help this issue. The cooperation between both countries also includes economic sector namely, Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA), which commenced in Jakarta in September 2012. IA-CEPA aims to strengthen and expand the trade, investment and economic cooperation relationship between Australia and Indonesia. That comprehensive negotiation will bring both countries to a good economy and this cooperation as a key part of Australia's regional economic integration as part of the Asian Century. Indonesia is a significant economic and regional partner for Australia. Two-way trade in goods and services reached \$14.9 billion in the 2013 calendar year,

making Indonesia the 12th largest trading partner and 11th largest export market for their market. Australian investment in Indonesia was worth an estimated \$10.9 billion in 2013. Australia estimates that there are more than 400 Australian companies operating in Indonesia, in many sectors including mining, agriculture, construction, infrastructure, finance, health care, food and beverage and transport.

1

Many people think that the relationship between Australia and Indonesia looks like a roller coaster, because the experiences between two countries are always up and down. Since the case of Timor Leste, Indonesia has considered that Australia has been interfering too much in this case then finally Timor Leste separated from Indonesia. After that there is a case of Papua. Australia allows the member of OPM (Organization the Independece of Papua) to enter to the Australian region, and it made the relationship being strained. The other case happen again, there is Bali bombing. It made the relationship between Indonesia and other countries including Australia worse and the number of tourists who visited Indonesia has decrease. Since the tragedy of Bali bombing, the other case between Indonesia and Australia happened again in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono era. There is a US intelligence Edward Snowden, presented the news that US and Australia did a tapping and spying towards the government of Indonesia, including the president, SBY and his wife. Obviously this case make the relation between Indonesia and Australia back worse. This tapping case is very influential

¹ “ Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive economic partnership agreement”,cited from <http://dfat.gov.au>, 21 june 2015

for two countries. Indonesia felt disappointed for the attitude of Australia at that time. The impact is the government of Indonesia was calling back the ambassador of Indonesia to Australia for a consultation towards this case and firmly showed the attitude of Indonesia.

In the end of April 2015 Indonesia did a death execution towards the drugs dealers from Australia. This execution happened because the drugs dealers tried to smuggle 8.2 kilos of drugs from Indonesia to Australia on 17th April 2005 in Bali. In this case, there are nine people who try to smuggle the drugs, and they are called *Bali Nine*. But only 2 people from *Bali Nine* who got the death penalty, Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran. They got the death penalty because both of them had a big role in the case of drug smuggling. The two of Bali Nine were executed with the eight of convict people, eight of them are : Raheem Agbaje Salami, Sylvester Obiekwe Nwolise Okwudili Oyatanze, Martin Anderson Rodrigo Galarte, and Zainal Abidin. They come from Indonesia, Ghana, Brazil, and Nigeria.²

Before the execution, Prime Minister of Australia Tony Abbott reminded Indonesia about the aid of tsunami in Aceh which Australia already gave to Indonesia. The aim of what Australia did was to make Indonesia reconsider about the death penalty. In Joko Widodo's era, the policy of death penalty happened because it was to give a deterrent effect in order to keep the morality of teenagers

² “ Kata public figure mengenai hukuman mati Indonesia” , cited from <http://www.antaraneews.com> 11 october 2015

in Indonesia. President Joko Widodo stated that Indonesia has entered the dangers of drug addiction .

Death penalty aroused pro and contra views in the society. There are people who agree with death penalty and think that this penalty is necessary to make drug dealers wary. But in the other hand there are people who are against this penalty because they think death penalty violates human right. The side who pros with this penalty are mostly Indonesian people. There are many statements from public figures in Indonesia. Firstly, The statement came from President of Indonesia, Jokowi. The reason of Jokowi rejected the request for clemency based on the government policy for the firm in the fight against drugs. Indonesia is currently in a condition emergency drugs. Indonesia has become the destination for international syndicate and become the number three which has a population of dependence on drugs in the world.³ Second statement was from the leader of the biggest muslim organisation of Indonesia, Nahdatul Ulama, Aqid Siradj, he said that this is a result of a massive crime. Therefore, Indonesia choose to support death penalty against the drug dealers. He hoping after this penalty it can reduce the number of drug addicts. ⁴ Then the third statement was from musician of Indonesia, Tompi, he said that, “The death penalty was to prevent people dare to smuggle drugs, people who shouting the name of human rights should be fighting for a way not to wear and distribute drugs.” Contrast to other figures, Imam

³ “Abaikan Ancaman Australia”, cited from <http://www.mediaindonesia.com/> , 10 october 2015

⁴ “Masyarakat beda pendapat soal hukuman mati”,cited from <http://indonesia.ucanews.com/>, 10 october 2015

Anshori Saleh ,Commissioner Judicial Commission and Haris Azhar ,Coordinator Contrast, reject the death penalty. Imam Anshori said that if the death penalty is removal of fundamental rights and although the death penalty is justified by religion, but religion also touches aspects of humanity, then the death penalty is not absolute justified. Haris Azhar himself thought that killing drug dealers is not the right way to eradicate drug trafficking. Haris Azhar also said that President Jokowi did not understand human rights. Supposedly if he was to eradicate drug trafficking government should tighten customs into the driveway of drug trafficking in this country.⁵

Based on Australia's side, the government sees the death penalty as cruel and unnecessary because it is violating human rights and this issue is a serious thing and will give a big impact for the relation between Indonesia-Australia as Prime Minister Tony Abbott said "We respect Indonesia's sovereignty but we do deplore what's been done and this cannot be simply business as usual. For that reason, once all the courtesies have been extended to the Chan and Sukumaran families our ambassador will be withdrawn for consultations."⁶ Before the execution was held Tony Abbott also said that he looked for ways to show their displeasure way. Millions of Australians feel nauseated by what might happen in Indonesia and it was explained with campaigns by Australian people to save their

⁵ "Tepatkah hukuman mati untuk pengedar narkoba?", cited from <http://www.kompasiana.com/>, 12 october 2015

⁶ "Australian government under pressure to act after execution of Bali Nine pair by Indonesia",cited from <http://www.news.com.au>, 11 october 2015

citizens.⁷ And there are also public figures in Australia who are against this issue such as foreign minister Julie Bishop she said that “I’m obviously deeply disturbed at some of the aspects of how this has been handled. I don’t intend to focus on consequences, but of course should these executions proceed in the manner that I anticipate, of course there have to be consequences.”⁸ The other figures from federal member for Lindsay, Fiona Scott, and the editor of The New Daily, Bruce Guthrie are also against this issue. They wrote the statement in their twitter account. Fiona Scott said that “The death penalty is barbaric and inhumane torture. Murder is murder.” And Bruce Guthrie said that “Shame on Indonesia and the barbarians who participated in this horrific act. We will never willingly set foot in that country again.”⁹

B. Research Questions

What are the implications of Bali Nine’s death penalty, towards the bilateral relationship of Indonesia-Australia in political and economic sectors ?

C. Theory

1. Complex Interdependence Theory

The term 'complex interdependence' was developed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye and refers to the various, complex transnational connections (interdependencies) between states and societies. Complex Interdependence

⁷ Noor Aspasia Hasibuan “Dampak eksekusi mati, Indonesia abaikan ancaman Australia”, cited from <http://www.cnnindonesia.com>, 11 October 2015

⁸ “How do you feel about Bali Nine execution?”, cited from <http://www.abc.net.au>, 12 October 2015

⁹ “How do you feel about Bali Nine execution?”, cited from <http://www.abc.net.au>, 12 October 2015

theorists noted that such relations, particularly economic ones, and other sectors such as politic and culture were increasing; while the use of military force and power balancing were decreasing. Reflecting on these developments is to increase in economic and other forms of interdependence should increase the probability of cooperation among states. The complex interdependence framework can be seen as an attempt to synthesise elements of realist and liberal thought. Finally, anticipating problems of cheating and relative gains raised by realists, interdependence theorists introduced the concept of 'regimes' to mitigate anarchy and facilitate cooperation.¹⁰ Keohane and Nye stressed multiple channels of communication (interstate, transgovernmental, and transnational) and they also argued that hierarchy of issues among states and distinction between the 'High Politics' of security and the 'low politics' of trade was obsolete.¹¹ Complex interdependence also try to explain how the cooperation between countries can be influence for all sectors. If in the cooperation between two countries have some problem it will give an impact to the all sectors. This theory explains how the bilateral relation between Indonesia-Australia was disrupted by the death penalty towards two citizen of Australia. The decreasing relationship Indonesia-Australia influence many sectors but in other hand both countries are need each other to increase their economy and politic. Indonesia need Australia to export their products and import the meet stock to fulfil the needs of Indonesia people and

¹⁰ Keohane, R. and J. Nye. 1977. "Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition." Little-Brown, Boston. (2nd edition,1989),cited from International Relations Theory <http://www.irtheory.com/>,21 june 2015

¹¹ Martin Griffiths and Terry O'Callaghan, " International Relations Key Concept",US and Canada,2002,p158

Australia itself needs Indonesia to expand their market in Indonesia where Indonesia is a country which means a big number of population.

2. Sovereignty theory

State sovereignty can be invoked to defend a people's right to establish an identity and to protect autonomy and self-determination against external interference. On the other hand, state sovereignty can equally be responsible for enabling bad governments to commit domestic atrocities, and even genocide, with impunity.¹² This theory explaining how Indonesia defense the law without any distractions from other countries and also other countries should respect with the sovereignty for other countries because every country has a different background and interest because of that every country has a different law.

D. Methods

Qualitative and Quantitative

A. Qualitative

Analyze the relation between Indonesia-Australia in the sector of economy and politics and also analyze the implication of death penalty towards the relation for both countries.

B. Quantitative

¹² Slomp Gabriella, edited by Salmon Trevor C, and Imber Markk F "Issues In International Relations 2nd Edition: On sovereignty", (Abindon, Oxon: Taylor & Francis Group, 2008), p 33

Explain the data to show the economic implication in trade, investment, and aid sector

E. Hypothesis

The relation between Indonesia and Australia after the death penalty will be worse. This issue makes both countries get an implication in the political and economics sector. Firstly, in political sector, Indonesia feels the impact of this issue and it gives a bad impact for the relation between Indonesia-Australia. Australia withdraws their ambassador for consultation and also Tony Abbott reminded Indonesia about the assistance of Australia to Indonesia in tsunami tragedy 2004.

Secondly, in economic aspect, both countries could not export their products because each government suspends their economic relation. Australia will lose their market in Indonesia, whereas Indonesia is a big market for Australia itself.

F. Range of research

In order to focus on this research the writer tries to limit this research from the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Era until to Joko Widodo era (2014-2015)

G. System of Writing

The outline of this research paper is described as follows:

CHAPTER 1 is going to discuss about the problem background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, methods of research, and system of writing.

Chapter 2 is going to explain about historical background the fluctuative relation between Indonesia-Australia. This chapter would give further explanation related to cooperation among countries and the impact of death penalty towards the bilateral relation Indonesia-Australia.

Chapter 3 is going to explain the dynamic of political side towards the death penalty

Chapter 4 is going to explain the impacts of death penalty towards the economic aspect for Indonesia-Australia

Chapter 5 is going to explain the conclusion from the previous chapters

H. Purposes of Research

This research has aims to reach some purposes as follows

1. To fulfill the requirement of an undergraduate degree in International Relations major faculty of social political science of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
2. To identify the implication of death penalty towards the relation between Indonesia and Australia
3. To apply the theory and concept of International Relations directly to explain the case study that happens in the world.