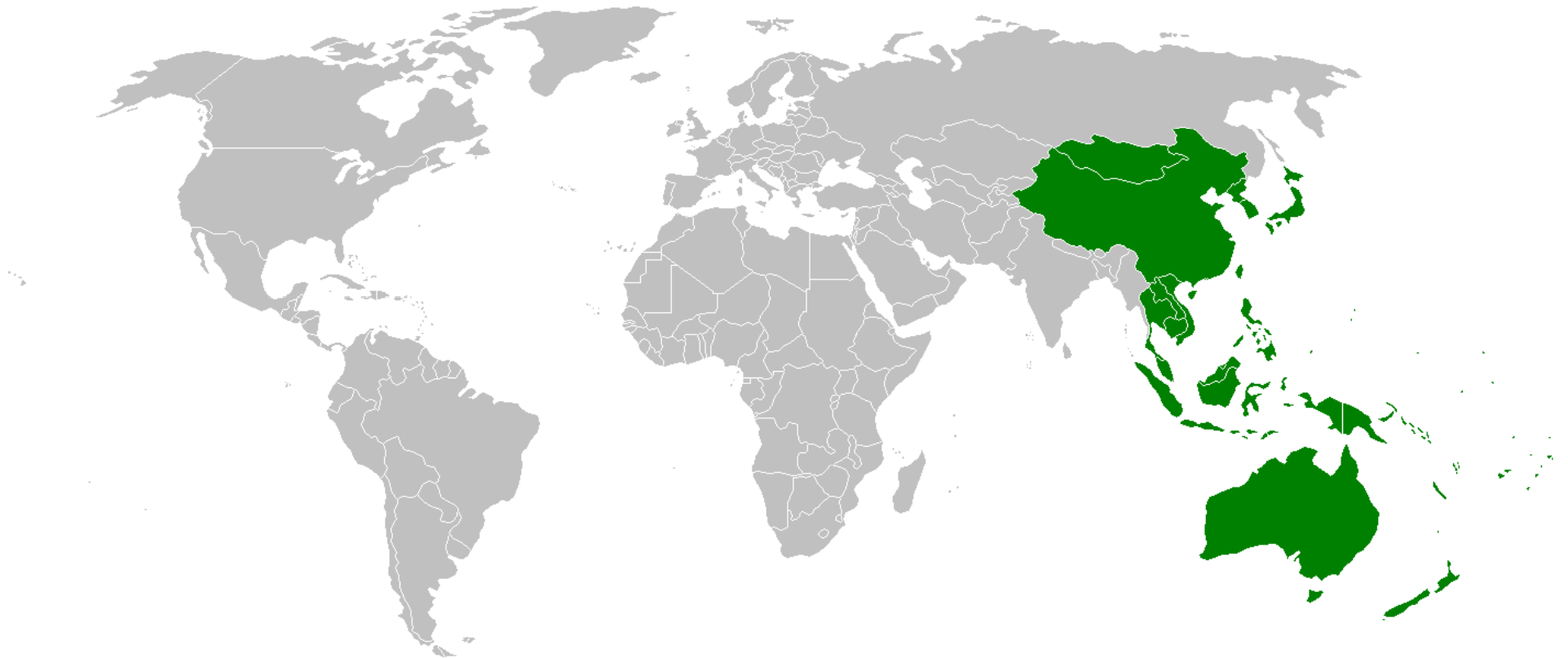


Diplomasi Hubungan Internasional di Kawasan Asia Pasifik



Diplomasi HI di Kawasan Asia Pasifik Sylvia Octa Putri, S.IP

Diplomasi

Diplomasi sebagai aplikasi inteligen dan taktik untuk menjalankan hubungan resmi antara pemerintahan yang berdaulat yang kadang kala diperluas dengan hubungan dengan negara-negara jajahannya.

(Sir Ernest Satow, A Guide to Diplomatic Practice, Longman Green & Co, NY, p. 1)

Diplomasi sebagai manajemen hubungan antar negara atau hubungan antar negara dengan aktor-aktor hubungan internasional lainnya

(R.P Barston, Modern Diplomacy, Longman, N.Y, 1997, p.1)

Diplomasi mewakili tekanan politik, ekonomi dan militer kepada negara-negara yang terlibat dalam aktivitas diplomasi, yang diformulasikan dalam pertukaran permintaan dan konsesi anantara pelaku negosiasi

(Sukawarsini Djelantik, Diplomasi , Antara Teori dan Praktik,2008. Graha Ilmu p.4)

Sebutan kawasan Asia Pasifik mulai sering digunakan didalam berbagai literatur sejak akhir dasawrsa 1960-an. Tadinya yang disebut kawasan Asia Pasifik tidak termasuk (sub-kawasan) Pasifik Selatan yang merupakan gugus kepulauan dibawah penguasaan beberapa negara barat.

- Asia Barat : Iran, Irak, Turki, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordania, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Yaman
- Asia Tengah : Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirgistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, dan Kazakstan
- Asia Selatan : Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Srilanka, Maladewa, Bangladesh
- Asia Tenggara : Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura, Philipina, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Kamboja, Brunei Darussalam
- Asia Timur : PRC, Republic of China (Taiwan), Korea Utara, Korea Selatan, Mongolia dan Hongkong.
- Pasifik Selatan : Australia, New Zealand, PNG, Timor Leste, Oceania

(T.May Rudi dalam Studi Kawasan , Sejarah Diplomasi dan perkembangan Politik di Asia, Hal.28)

Why do we learn about Asia Pacific?

- Shifting power relativities between the major states
- The gradual rise of multi-polar security environment with the major Asian Power playing a larger role
- The rapid but uneven pace of economic growth, which is itself changing the geo-economic balance of power
- Significant increases in military capabilities and local defense industries
- The possibility and ethnic and national tensions, economic rivalry, disappointed aspirations for prosperity and religious or racial conflict

Change in the Asia Pacific region as well as globally do affect relations among the nations-states in the region. The direction of these changes is very uncertain today. Therefore, all the countries in the region which have a common interest in the maintenance of regional peace and stability should work together and find ways to assure that the changes do not pose a threat to region.

In addition there are also numerous sources of potential conflict in the Asia Pacific Region – unresolved territorial disputes, conflicting ideologies and claims for greater democratization being among them. These constrains will determined the dynamics of the security dimension in the Asia Pacific region in the next millennium.

Dominasi AS ?

HOW AMERICA WANTS TO CHECK CHINA'S EXPANSION



Northeast Asian military forces, 2006

China troops, 2.3 million

Army: 1.6 million

Navy: 255,000



Air Force: 400,000 Marines: 10,000

Japan troops, 240,000

Army: 148,000

Navy: 44,400

Air Force: 48,000

N. Korea troops, 1.1 million

Army: 950,000

Navy: 48,000



Air Force: 110,000

S. Korea troops, 687,700

Army: 568,000

Navy: 83,000



Air Force: 64,000 Marines: 28,000

Military power in Northeast Asia

North Korea's claim to have conducted an underground nuclear test Monday is expected to make it harder for neighbors China and South Korea to pursue their policies of working with the regime.

Hardware

COUNTRY	BATTLE TANKS	COMBAT AIRCRAFT	COMBAT SHIPS	SUBMARINES	MISSILES
China	7,850	3,079	63	68	900
Japan	960	360	54	18	N/A
North Korea	3,800	560	9	88	1,200*
South Korea	2,300	556	43	20	N/A

*Approximately

SOURCES: Center for Strategic and International Studies; Jane's Information Group; AP

SECURING THE OIL SUPPLY CHAIN



ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION



APEC (Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation)

APEC began in 1989 with 12 members and has now grown to 21. APEC members are Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam.

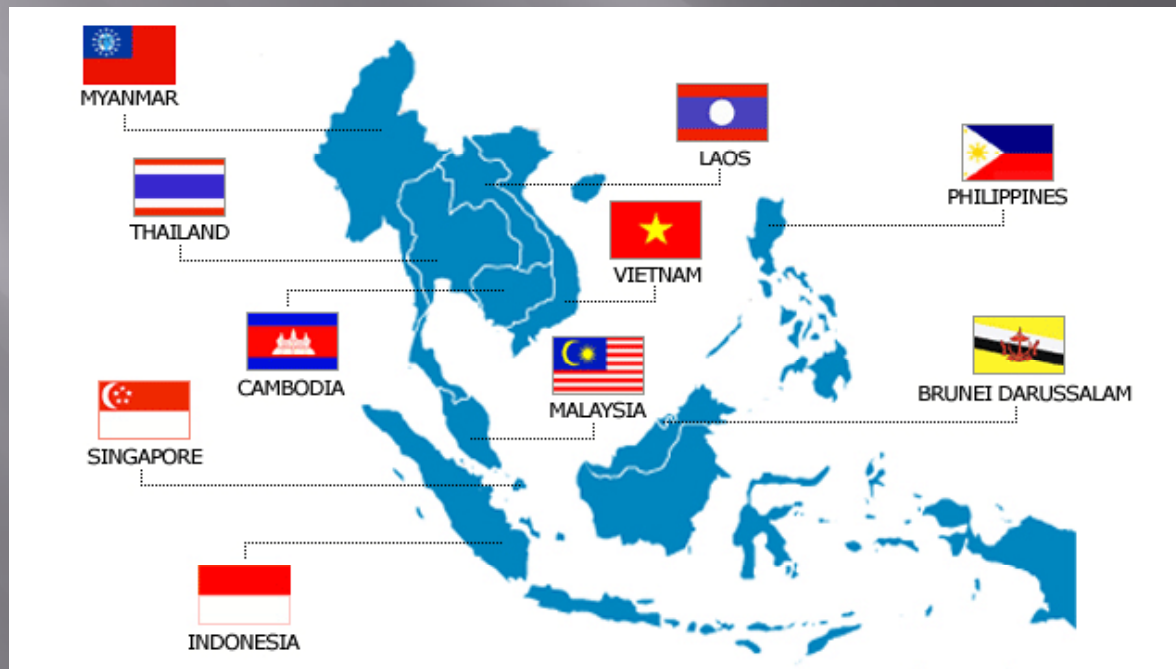
APEC members are referred to as "Member Economies" because not all members are states and the APEC process is predominantly concerned with trade and economic issues. APEC spans four continents and is home to 40 per cent of the world's population. APEC accounts for close to 44 per cent of the world's trade and 54 per cent of global GDP.

The focal point of APEC is its Annual Economic Leaders' Meeting, the largest gathering of its kind in the region. The APEC process involves ministerial and officials' forums covering a wide range of issues, including trade and investment, economic cooperation and counter-terrorism

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Brunei Darussalam then joined on 8 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.

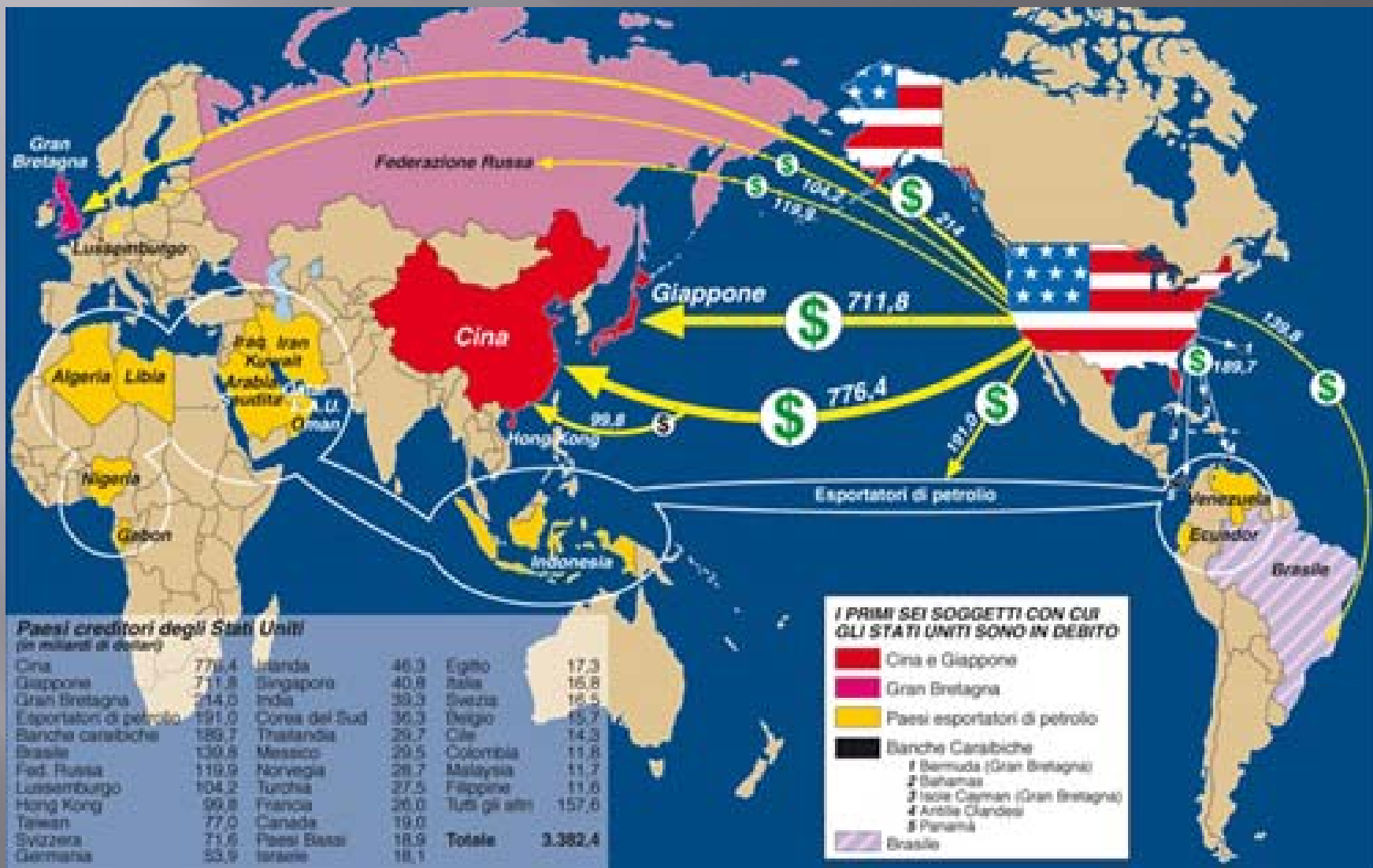


ASEAN : AIMS AND PURPOSES

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter
3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields
4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres

5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote Southeast Asian studies; and
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.



Asia Pacific Security

- South China Sea
- Korean Peninsula
- Water and Energy
- Counter Terrorism
- Maritime Security

Implikasi Terhadap Peran Major Powers di Asia Pasifik?

1. Siapakah major powers di Kawasan ini?
2. Bagaimana hubungan diantara mereka? Tingkat rivalitas? Persepsi diri dan persepsi terhadap rival?
3. Dimana posisi Indonesia diantara struktur hubungan antara major powers?
4. Agenda Indonesia menyiasati perubahan struktur hubungan major powers?

