

Mutual Benefit Principle As Bilateral Basis of Indonesia With Thailand And Taiwan

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Abstract

Mutual Benefit Principle in relations between countries requires that the subjects of international law (especially the state) in carrying out international relations be based on good faith so as to benefit all parties. Mutual benefit principle requires equal rights, namely that all parties strive to be mutually beneficial to each other, initially this principle is used to accommodate the nature and purpose of the business. But along with the times and to meet needs that are already cross-country, then this principle can be used as a reference in international relations, especially bilateral relations between the two countries, although this principle is also in accordance with the context of multilateral relations between many countries. This principle is used by Indonesia and Thailand in the cooperation of two countries that have been officially carried out since 1947, as well as Indonesia and Taiwan since 1971, on the basis of this principle, so far, the relationship between Indonesia and Thailand and Taiwan is still well maintained and running, and benefit each country.

Keywords: bilateral relations; Indonesia; mutual benefit principle; Taiwan; Thailand.

Introduction

Cooperation between countries is now unavoidable. Complex forms of life are very vulnerable to disputes. To avoid disputes from happening, the international community must always rely on norms or rules. These rules are not only made to avoid disputes, but also to discipline, regulate and maintain

relations between countries. The embodiment of the cooperation is outlined in the form of an international agreement.¹ Recognition is a statement from a country that recognizes another country as a subject of international law. Recognition means that subsequently between countries that recognize countries there are equal relations and can conduct all kinds of work relations between each other to achieve their respective national goals which are governed by the provisions of International Law. Recognition also means accepting a new country into the international community.² Therefore, recognition is an absolute thing for the conditions for the establishment of a country, besides that countries can also make good relations between each other if they recognize each other.³ This recognition is also the basis for the acceptance of a country in the international community, so that its existence can be guaranteed and facilitated it in conducting international relations.

At the international level it is a common practice if a State that previously existed gives recognition of the existence of a new State or government.⁴ A country cannot be said to be a legal subject without acknowledgment. This recognition allows a new country to establish official relations with other countries, and with the subject of other International Laws. A country uses media diplomacy as a tool to achieve its national interests. Every country has different national interests, in achieving these interests sometimes lead to conflict between two countries. Media diplomacy can be used to relieve conflicts that occur between countries that are at loggerheads, namely by using means of lobbying and bargaining. But if the method is not successful then change management is needed, through other alternatives whose purpose is to achieve national interests.⁵ So recognition is very important to exist before conducting relations between fellow subjects of international law, especially relations between countries.⁶ Relations between countries are currently experiencing very rapid development, the state is the main subject in international law, and the rapid change of era that leads to globalization is the biggest contribution in the development of relations between countries.

This study would like to illustrate how Indonesia's foreign policy applies the principle of mutual benefits to the countries of Thailand and Taiwan. Likewise vice versa. This study is presented descriptively to find out the extent to which the principle of mutual benefit is used in relations between countries and their obstacles.

Indonesia and ASEAN Countries Relationship

Indonesian foreign policy and diplomacy are carried out to ensure the guarantee of Indonesia's national interests, national development goals, economic growth, people's welfare, democratic consolidation and the achievement of social justice for all Indonesian people. In accordance with the development of the dynamics of international relations both at regional and

global levels today, Indonesia's foreign policy and diplomacy policy still refers to the implementation of free and active foreign policy, which is based solely on the present and global, Indonesia's foreign policy and diplomacy remain of interest national Indonesia.

In the past year, at the bilateral level, Indonesia continued to forge friendships with all countries in the world. Through the vision of foreign policy of a million friends without enemies and all-direction foreign policy, Indonesia's foreign policy in 2010 has succeeded in increasing bilateral relations that have been established to a higher level with countries throughout the world (Asia Pacific, Africa, Europe and America) in the national interest. In this regard, efforts to improve bilateral relations continue to be carried out with an emphasis on the establishment or revitalization of the mechanism of bilateral dialogue with various friendly countries. Of course in carrying out bilateral relations with more than 192 member countries of the United Nations (UN), Indonesia has priorities in accordance with Indonesia's national interests.⁷ The vision of Indonesia's foreign policy that upholds the tagline a million friends without enemies and an all-direction foreign policy becomes its own characteristic for Indonesia as a country that has a friendly culture and is very friendly to anyone.

At the regional level, especially in the Southeast Asia region, Indonesia always shows leadership. With the approaching target of the realization of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Community in 2015, Indonesia always strives to ensure that ASEAN is "on track" in achieving the ASEAN Community with its three pillars. In order to consolidate ASEAN's position towards various dynamics that are rapidly developing in the region, Indonesia decided to accelerate its tenure originally planned in 2013 to 2011. In anticipation of Indonesia's chairmanship in 2011, Indonesia has rolled out the thoughts of the ASEAN post 2015 vision on enhancing and strengthening the role of ASEAN at the global level, in accordance with the theme of Indonesia's Chairmanship in ASEAN, namely the ASEAN Community in the Global Community of Nations. After the achievement of the ASEAN community in 2015, the idea of the role of ASEAN in the world is a natural continuation of the ASEAN consolidation process.⁸ Political and Security Pillars (Senior Official Meeting/SOM), Economic Pillars (Senior Economic Officials Meeting/SEOM) and Socio-Cultural Pillars (Senior Officials for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community/ASCC) are road maps for achieving the aspirations of the ASEAN community.

The current strength of competition in the Southeast Asia region is not only in the military and defense fields, but also covers the fields of economy, trade and investment. This is reflected in various forms of government policies of each country in the region, in order to improve economic growth, trade performance and the flow of investment into their countries. Competition increasingly felt after the global financial crisis occurred in 2008,⁹ when the growth in trade demand and capital flows from developed countries which have

traditionally been traditional partners are relatively slow. In the field of trade, market diversification is a rational choice. Each country chooses to maintain export growth, including Indonesia and Thailand.¹⁰ Thailand is one of the countries in the Southeast Asia region most affected by the crisis. Dependence on the foreign trade sector makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in the global economy.¹¹ The value of the trade sector for the first time surpassed gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008, mainly due to a relatively significant increase in export contributions from 46.5 percent to 72.9 percent.¹² Consequently, Thailand's GDP contracted around 3 percent due to a significant decline in export performance in 2009.¹³ Southeast Asia is a region that is quite calculated in the politics of the world, this is because ASEAN countries are very active in various world forums, and quite significant development since it was established as a regional organization in 1967.

Indonesia - Thailand Friendship

Thailand is one of the countries in the Southeast Asian region that is interesting to study as a phenomenon of international relations. During the colonization of Europeans, Thailand functioned as a barrier, so that this country had never been colonized even by European colonialists. Culture and progress in the field of tourism make Thailand important as partners in bilateral cooperation with Indonesia. The existence of Indonesia and Thailand as countries located in the same region, namely Southeast Asia then underlies bilateral relations on both sides, both social, economic and cultural, including contributing to ASEAN membership.¹⁴ Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Thailand serve as an example for other ASEAN member countries in promoting harmony and friendship.

Thailand is one of the countries that quickly succeeded in overcoming the economic and monetary crisis that hit most of the countries in Asia, including Indonesia. This success cannot be separated from the role of the Thai government that makes policies in the field of law that can create a conducive climate in an effort to increase foreign investment in the country and policies that encourage the spirit of production for its people. The private world of Thailand also has a very important role in contributing to developing the country's economy by being able to produce export products for both high-value agricultural and non-agricultural commodities so that they can compete with other export products, especially countries in Asia which are the main competitor which also produces the same export products.¹⁵ Thailand as a country that has succeeded in overcoming the economic and monetary crisis that hit most of the countries in Asia can become the main capital for Thailand to attract other countries' investors in investing in their countries.

The Representative Office of the Republic of Indonesia in Bangkok was first established in 1947 with the name Indonesian Office (INDOFF) which at

that time was headed by Izak Mahdi with his staff, among others; Abdullah Kamil and R. Tamtomo. The INDOFF office located on Pyapipat Lane, Jalan Silom, Bangkok, during the revolution was used as a base for the activities of the struggle of the Republic of Indonesia. Adam Malik (former Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia) along with other fighters, had gathered and stayed in the building. Taking place in the INDOFF building, on December 27, 1949, approximately 1,000 Indonesians in Thailand spontaneously welcomed the Indonesian Sovereignty Day from the Netherlands under the name of the United of the Republic of Indonesia (RIS). In that same year, the status of the Indonesian Representative was upgraded to the Embassy. In January 1950, the Embassy Office then moved to Jalan Silom No. 349, while in the same year, the Mahdi Izdi Business Authority was tasked with opening Indonesian Representatives in Peking, China, so that the task in Bangkok was entrusted to the Business Authority of Malikuswari Muchtar Prabunegara until 1952. Since 1952, the Indonesian Embassy has moved to a new place at 600 - 602 Petchburi Road, Bangkok (to date). On February 23, 1952, the Indonesian government officially placed the first Indonesian Ambassador in Bangkok. The Embassy building, along with the residence of the Indonesian Chief of Representative, was purchased by the Indonesian government from Pangeran Chumpot Paribatra in February 1952, costing 7 million baht (around US \$ 350,000), while the land status of 22,724 square meters is "*erfpacht*" land for a period for 75 years.¹⁶ This history reflects the good bilateral relations between Indonesia and Thailand, besides that Thailand which has never had a diplomatic problem with Indonesia so far has become an important point in the course of cooperation between the two countries.

Indonesia and Thailand have enjoyed good relations for almost 72 years. Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Thailand continue to grow and increase in various sectors. Indonesia and Thailand are both founding countries of ASEAN, as are the case with Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. In 2017, bilateral trade between the two countries exceeded 16 billion, with an increase in exports of 11 percent. Indonesia's exports to Thailand grew by almost 20 percent. More than 100 Thai companies invest in Indonesia. Over the past 5 years, he continued, as many as 10 Thai companies invested around 8 billion US dollars in Indonesia and employed more than 16,000 Indonesians. Indonesia is the second largest destination for Thai Muslim students with around 2,000 people studying in various cities in Indonesia. Indonesia and Thailand must work together to push the bilateral agenda to the highest potential, including political exchange at the highest level, investment, fisheries, agro-industry, tourism, education, and the creative economy. Both countries must also fight for sustainable development, including the marine environment, sustainable fisheries, environment and renewable energy. Indonesia and Thailand are the two largest economies in ASEAN and complement each other.¹⁷

Economic diplomacy can be one of the effective instruments to capitalize on diplomatic relations, so that it becomes a driving factor in increasing exports to friendly countries. Thailand is one of many countries, which is seriously intensifying the approach of economic diplomacy, in the current global environment. Thailand consistently uses a bilateral free trade agreement strategy to expand market access to its flagship export products, including to the Middle East market. Collaboration between the government and the private sector was also an important factor in the implementation of Thai economic diplomacy. This was realized, among others, in the activities of trade missions and promotions, carried out continuously to Middle Eastern countries. When compared with Thailand, Indonesia has not been optimal in utilizing economic diplomacy instruments against partner countries, in the interest of the national economy. At first glance, this situation is understandable because of Indonesia's large domestic consumption factors, so that foreign markets are less noticed,¹⁸ but this needs to be addressed immediately by Indonesia, because whatever the progress of a country, one indicator of its measurement is economic problems.

Economic, Trade and Investment Cooperation. The main instrument of bilateral cooperation activities between the two countries is the Joint Commission forum which was formed after the signing of the RI-Thailand Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement in 1992. In the 6th meeting of the Republic of Indonesia Joint Commission which took place on January 16-18 2008 in Petchaburi, Thailand Several bilateral issues that will continue to be developed by the two countries have included issues such as: economy, trade, transportation, education and culture, investment, fisheries, tourism, energy, technical cooperation and IMT-GT cooperation. At a meeting of the previous (5th) RI-Thailand Joint Commission in Yogyakarta in 2003, it was agreed to change the name of the Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Thailand to become the Joint Commission between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Thailand.¹⁹

Indonesia's main export products to Thailand include mineral products, crude oil, iron ore, coal, machinery and equipment, chemical products, vehicle parts and accessories, electrical machinery and equipment, seafood products, pulp and paper, and paper products. While Indonesia's imports from Thailand include automobiles, parts and accessories, machinery and equipment, chemical products, polymers and propylene, iron and steel, tapioca products, machines and spare parts for temperature control, motorcycles and parts and accessories, metal products and steel, rice, sugar, textiles and clothing, and food products.²⁰ The exports and imports of the two countries show the needs of each country for other countries' products, and as a manifestation of the implementation of the mutual benefit principle in bilateral relations between the two countries.

This bilateral relationship was further strengthened by the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Export Development Cooperation between

the Directorate General of National Export Development of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia and the Department of International Trade Promotion of the Ministry of Commerce on September 25, 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. This cooperation is aimed at further enhancing cooperation between the two countries in developing exports to maximize the benefits of the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). In addition to fostering bilateral relations on a government to government basis, Indonesia and Thailand have also established parliament to parliament relations.

On September 15, 2015, the Parliamentary Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Agency of the Republic of Indonesia inaugurated the establishment of 49 Bilateral Cooperation Groups, and the Thai Parliament was included. With the presence of the Indonesian Parliament's GKSB - the Thai Parliament, it is hoped that it can further strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries in the framework of implementing the role of Parliamentary Diplomacy. As a form of strengthening bilateral relations between Indonesia and Thailand, the Indonesian House of Representatives GKSB Delegation made a visit to the Thai Parliament on 7-13 February 2016. On this visit, the Indonesian House of Representatives GKSB Delegation - Thai Parliament discussed Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing; Terrorism and Radicalism; Trade and Investment; and preparation of the two countries in the implementation of the AEC.²¹ Aside from being a manifestation of the implementation of the mutual benefit principle in bilateral relations between the two countries, the cooperation between Indonesia and Thailand also strengthens the implementation of the AEC.

On May 21-25, 2014, the Indonesian Ministry of Trade through the Directorate General of National Export Development (Pengembangan Ekspor Nasional/PEN) in collaboration with Trade Attachés in Bangkok successfully promoted Indonesian processed food and beverage products at the 2014 THAIFEX-World of Food Asia Exhibition. From the exhibition, Indonesia obtained prospective orders of US \$ 848,700. In addition, on the same occasion, Indonesia through PT. Indofood Fritolay Makmur has also been awarded as the best distributor in Southeast Asia and Barista Indonesia Roga Rayoga also won three of the four 2014 Roaster's Choice Award for the category of latte, brewer and steampunk. The high value of requests and awards received by Indonesia is proof that the economic cooperation between Indonesia and Thailand is still going well.²² Indonesia and Thailand are the models for the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community in the Southeast Asia Region, besides that the relations between the two countries continue to increase as material for other Southeast Asian countries in preparing the model of economic diplomacy with other countries.

Socio-Cultural, Tourism and Education Cooperation. Even though there is no cultural agreement between Indonesia and Thailand that regulates socio-cultural relations, the desire to improve relations with Thailand in this field is

quite large. The fields that are often worked out in this collaboration include the fields of education, science, student affairs, arts, sports, religion, health, social environment, exchange of visits/invitations of figures and state officials, private sector and scouting.²³ This collaboration is derived from one of the international covenants which mandates respect for economic, social and cultural rights, this respect can be realized in the implementation of the mutual benefit principle in cooperation between Indonesia and Thailand.

Other cooperation. Relations and cooperation between the two countries in the field of defense and security are going well. This is reflected in the high commitment to exchange regular visits between the leaders of the two countries' Armed Forces, joint training, seminars and information exchanges, and student exchanges in the context of the Command Staff School education. In addition, the two countries have agreed to eradicate drug trafficking under the umbrella of the MoU between the Office of the Narcotics and the National Narcotics Board on the Cooperation in Controlling Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, their Precursors and Chemicals, and Drug Abuse, between the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (Badan Narkotika Nasional/BNN) and Thailand's Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB). The coordination and cooperation of the Indonesian State Intelligence Agency (Badan Intelijen Negara/BIN) with Thailand's National Intelligence Agency (NIA) also went well, where both parties maintained and sought to improve closer relations.²⁴ Various collaborations in all these sectors show that Indonesia and Thailand are friends who need each other and complement each other. In addition, the increasing cooperation between the two countries has made bilateral relations between the two countries continue to run well and is projected to continue for a very long time.

Indonesia – Taiwan Relationship

In the past 2016, the new Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen was appointed. In the speech he delivered at the inauguration, one of the policies taken by the Tsai Ing-wen government was the Southbond Policy. With the good relations that have been established so far, especially in the fields of economy, social and culture, President Tsai's policies which go south including the ASEAN are expected to increase cooperation in various sectors except the political sector between Indonesia and Taiwan. Indonesia and Taiwan do not have diplomatic relations, because Indonesia adheres to the One China Policy. But the cooperation of the two parties went well, even showing a lot of progress in the fields of economics, trade, education and employment. On the other hand, Taiwan itself respects the principle and direction of Indonesia's free and active foreign policy and adheres to the One China Policy.²⁵ This did not diminish the desire of the two countries to continue to engage in economic, social and cultural

cooperation, and Taiwan respected the political direction of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan, Leo Chen-jan Lee, said that the Tsai Ing-wen government will continue to improve relations with Indonesia in an effort to realize the Policy Towards the South, we will continue to improve relations with Indonesia in various sectors including employment, around 270,000 Indonesians work in Taiwan and approximately 238,000 are migrant workers who work well. The people of Indonesia and Taiwan like yourself are migrant workers. We are very concerned about those who are mostly Muslim and therefore we build mosques to worship so they feel happy in Taiwan. The Head of Labor, the Indonesian Economic and Trade Office (*Kantor Dagang dan Ekonomi Indonesia/KDEI*) in Taiwan, Devriel Sogia, said the salary of Indonesian workers (*Tenaga Kerja Indonesia/TKI*) in Taiwan is the highest in the world with a minimum wage of 17,000 Taiwan dollars / month.

Director of Information and Press Division of the Taiwan Economic and Trade Office (TETO) in Indonesia, Ismail Mae, said that Indonesia was the third largest country to accommodate ethnic Chinese in the world after China and Taiwan. This is a very special uniqueness for Taiwan. Such uniqueness is not shared by Taiwan and other countries, even with Japan. According to Ismail Mae, the large number of Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent affected the relations between Indonesia and Taiwan with a population of 23 million. The increasingly close social relations between the people of Indonesia and Taiwan, facilitate the strengthening and development of bilateral cooperation in various sectors including the fields of economy, trade, investment, education and culture.²⁶ Until the latest, the Taiwan Government handed over a donation of 500,000 US dollars to the Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) for victims of the Sunda Strait Tsunami disaster.

According to Ismail Mae, all that is needed for investment is available in Indonesia, including raw materials, competent workforce, and friendly communities. Moreover, the Indonesian government continues to strive to improve the ease of doing business with bureaucratic reform. Data from the KDEI in Taipei shows the value of Indonesian exports to Taiwan in January 2016 reached 403.18 million US dollars, up 25.94 percent compared to December 2015. The value of Indonesian imports from Taiwan in January 2016 reached 237.93 million US dollars, up 10.39 percent compared to the value in December 2015. The number of Taiwanese tourists visiting Indonesia in February 2016 reached 16,789 people, up 34.98 percent compared to January 2016. However, the number of Indonesian tourists to Taiwan in February 2016 reached 13,766 people, down 3.00 percent compared to January 2016.²⁷ Indonesia and Taiwan are two friendly countries that respect each other even though internationally they have different directions and views. However, this did not become an obstacle for the two countries in cooperating in important sectors such as the economy and labor issues.

The economic cooperation between Indonesia and Taiwan in 2017 has strengthened after falling in the past four years. Trade transactions increased by 14.8 percent, while Taiwan's investment in Indonesia rose by 400 percent. KDEI's head of Taipei Robert James Bintaryo said the value of trade cooperation between Indonesia and Taiwan increased to 14.84 percent, and Indonesia was ranked 14th as one of Taiwan's biggest trading partners. On the other hand, the value of Taiwan's investment in Indonesia in 2017 increased by more than 400 percent compared to the previous year, thus placing Taiwan as one of the 10 largest investors in Indonesia. This positive development can also be seen from several aspects such as the labor and tourism sectors. This condition can be interpreted as a good thing in the economic relations between Indonesia and Taiwan. It hopes to maintain positive growth, and even be able to develop until the following years.

One of Indonesia's ways to improve economic cooperation relations with Taiwan is through the Indonesia Week 2018 exhibition in Taipei, Taiwan. The event was organized by the KDEI in Taipei in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia. In the exhibition, the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia invited 79 Indonesian business people as participants from various sectors. Some of them, fashion and accessories, footwear, food and beverage, paper, property industry, textiles, coffee, tea, palm oil products, biodiesel, travel agents, and skilled workers.²⁸ These products are Indonesia's leading sectors at the Indonesia Week 2018 exhibition in Taipei, Taiwan. In addition, the value of Taiwan's investment in Indonesia in 2017 which has increased by more than 400 percent has become an important note for Indonesia in strengthening economic diplomacy with Taiwan.

There are several important agreements that have been signed between Indonesia and Taiwan related to their bilateral relations:²⁹

1. Signed an investment protection agreement in 1990;
2. Signed the double tax evasion and income tax in 1995;
3. Signed a memorandum of understanding on agricultural cooperation in 1995;
4. Signed a memorandum of understanding on a fisheries agreement in April 2004;
5. Signed a memorandum of understanding between Taiwan and Indonesia in the field of labor in December 2004;
6. Signed a technical cooperation agreement in agriculture in 2006;
7. Signed a memorandum of cooperation agreement "one city one characteristic/One Village One Product (OVOP)" in January 2010;
8. Signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of higher education in May 2011; and
9. In 2016 Taiwan and Indonesia signed a cooperation agreement in agriculture.

Taiwan's national policy in the fight against narcotics has made Pre-emptive, Preven-tive, and Repressive efforts through the following policies: drug monitoring: deny entry and strengthen inspections; drug prevention: zero tolerance for drugs in schools; drug sweeps: no place for drug dealers to hide; drug rehabilitation treatment: provide comprehensive, empirical and continuous treatment services. More specifically, the Taiwanese Government's efforts are meant to achieve the following: an increase in criminal sentences and fines for manufacturing, transporting and trafficking in illegal drugs; an increase in punishments by half for the sale of illegal drugs to minors or pregnant women and for the manufacture, transport and sale of hybrid drugs; the introduction of an expanded confiscation system to cut off money flows generated by drug trafficking; the amendment of current laws to bring emerging illegal drugs and similar substances and precursors under legal supervision all at once; the closing of loopholes that allow these harmful substances that are not yet under legal supervision to be circulated; the amendment of regulations regarding rewards and punishments in anti-drug efforts; giving equal weight to the number of suspects investigated and the amount of drugs confiscated to incentivize drug enforcement efforts and trace upstream drug sources; the establishment of a reporting and tracing mechanism for military cases involving drugs; the promotion of legislation that holds venues of special businesses responsible for drug control to foster a safe and clean entertainment environment free of drug parties and gatherings,³⁰ similar actions have also been taken by Indonesia in its national policy through BNN institutions.³¹ This is a concrete manifestation of the two countries in combating narcotics crimes that damage the next generation of the nation.

In addition to the strategies for preventing drug abuse in Taiwan, the three major United Nations international drug control conventions set a supportive and comple-mentary system to effectively control the production (manufacture), trafficking and abuse of drugs. In response to the spirit of the United Nations drug control treaties, Taiwan has instituted a framework of classification, administration and license issu-ance. There is also circulation control for managing the diversion of controlled drugs from pharmaceutical plants and medical institutions as well as the use of controlled drugs among pharmaceutical and medical professionals under the Controlled Drugs Act. Most of the controlled drug registration and prescription licenses issued by the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) by the end of 2011 were for clinics (7186) and physicians (39,329).³² Indonesia and Taiwan are countries that are equally committed to preventing the occurrence of obstacles in bilateral relations between the two countries, besides that even though Indonesia adheres to the One China Policy, this is not a barrier for Taiwan to continue to increase its cooperation with Indonesia. Indonesia also needs Taiwan very much, especially

in absorbing Indonesian workers, Taiwan is the most country that receives TKI with high salaries.

The Importance of Bilateral Cooperation

One of the countries in making relations between each other (countries and countries) can be done by exchanging diplomatic representatives from each country, the relationship by exchanging diplomatic representatives is called diplomatic relations. The state representatives in carrying out their duties carry out diplomatic missions from the country they represent. Therefore, representatives of a country in the country in which they are sent get special rights because they are not ordinary people, but as representations of the country where they represent.³³ A state representative whether carrying out diplomatic missions, or who is carrying out consular functions, or who is on special mission from the sending country needs a guarantee that the diplomatic missions, consular functions and special missions that are being carried out can be carried out. smooth and in accordance with the expectations of the sending country. This guarantee must be ensured so that someone assigned to it can carry out their duties to the maximum.³⁴ Diplomatic immunity for state representatives as a guarantee that diplomatic missions can be carried out has also been regulated in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

The most important thing in the relations of a country with another country depends on an ever-changing world order. Therefore, the means of diplomacy used by the state have also undergone a transformation to realize national interests. Based on real conditions and globalization, the implementation of diplomacy adapted to international demands is a necessity in an effort to adapt to all changes in both political changes and international issues. With the expertise of a diplomat in managing and understanding the changing global situation in the present, it will facilitate the achievement of the national goals and interests of his country.³⁵ The increasingly complex implementation of diplomacy has made the state demanded to send its best people as representatives of their countries in other countries, because without the best person or representative being made as the country's diplomat in another country, the diplomatic missions are difficult to achieve according to the objectives of the country.³⁶ Thus, state representatives are a necessity when a country engages in cooperation or international relations with other countries.

From the statement illustrates that diplomacy media can experience changes that are adjusted to the needs of a country, that is, from diplomacy in a peaceful manner can change using violence, such as threats and decisive actions to pressure other countries. There is a change in diplomacy facilities because between two disputing countries do not have trust, respect, and harmony, so that the means of diplomacy through alternative decisive actions and threats can be used to make a common understanding.³⁷ It is this feeling of non-trust and

mutual respect that later became the forerunner of the conflict, whether it was a small conflict or a major conflict that could damage the harmony of diplomatic relations between countries in the world.³⁸ Conflict should be avoided by each country which temporarily cooperates and diplomatic relations, because conflicts can damage cooperation, apart from breaking diplomatic relations between the two countries by withdrawing their ambassadors and closing their embassies in the country.

The constellation of international relations has changed dramatically (post-Cold War) the world is colored by polarization which has pushed the developing world and advanced world to reaffirm its existence. This tendency when faced with a variety of problems, such as security, politics and the world economy, justice is still not found. Various attempts were made by countries to accommodate differences in interests between countries in a region.³⁹ These inter-state interests include cooperation in the economic, social, political, defense and security fields.⁴⁰ Each country has its own interests, therefore the interests of a country must be different from the interests of other countries, when there are interests that are jointly realized by several countries, that is where the similarity of goals is realized in the form of cooperation and cooperation manifested in the form of an agreement international treaty contract.⁴¹ The agreement made must be based on good faith and should properly prioritize the mutual benefit principle.

The implementation of bilateral cooperation between two countries is felt to be very important, because a country cannot fulfill all its needs without cooperation with other countries. The use of basic capital in the form of natural resources in achieving national goals and interests is absolutely necessary, but the limitations due to differences in geographical location, climate conditions and the area of the country can not be avoided. This is what is referred to as "endowment factor" which is more a gift from God to that country. A country in its interaction with another country will refer to its capabilities and shortcomings. There are countries that are rich in natural resources but do not have the ability to process them, while on the other hand there are countries that are poor in natural resources but have the technological ability to process them, with these differences the possibility of interacting in a framework of cooperation is very large where collaboration results it will have a broad impact on the life of the nation's country.

The pattern of reciprocal interaction between two countries in international relations is defined by bilateral relations. Bilateral relations as a concept in the science of international relations, have more complex and more diverse meanings and contain a number of meanings related to the dynamics of international relations themselves. In the dictionary of international politics, bilateral relations are simply explained as circumstances that describe the existence of a relationship of mutual influence or reciprocal relations between two parties (the state).⁴² As an implementation of a form of bilateral relations

that is good and can be run in a long time is to prioritize the mutual benefit principle in every collaboration and as much as possible avoid conflicts that can potentially occur due to the dynamic dynamics of international politics, because all countries understand that their country needs cooperation with other countries both bilaterally and multilaterally.

Conclusion

Indonesia and Thailand have enjoyed good relations for almost 72 years. Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Thailand continue to grow and increase in various sectors. Indonesia and Thailand both became founding countries of ASEAN, bilateral trade between the two countries exceeded 16 billion, with an increase in exports of 11 percent. Indonesia's exports to Thailand grew by almost 20 percent. The good relations that have been established by Indonesia and Taiwan, especially in the economic, social and cultural fields, the policies of President Tsai leading south including the ASEAN are expected to increase cooperation in various sectors except the political sector between Indonesia and Taiwan. Indonesia and Taiwan do not have diplomatic relations, because Indonesia adheres to the One China Policy. But the cooperation of the two parties went well, even showing a lot of progress in the fields of economics, trade, education and employment. The value of Taiwan's investment in Indonesia in 2017 has increased by more than 400 percent compared to the previous year, thus placing Taiwan as one of the 10 largest investors in Indonesia. The Mutual Benefit Principle is used by Indonesia and Thailand in collaborating two countries that have been officially carried out since 1947, as well as Indonesia and Taiwan since 1971, on the basis of this principle, so far the relationship between Indonesia and Thailand and Taiwan is still maintained good, and benefit each country.***

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