
STATE POLITICAL BEHAVIOR: (FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY, DIPLOMACY AND COOPERATION, INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL DYNAMICS)

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Abstract: In international relations, the political behavior of a government is needed as a measure of success in establishing political relations both regionally and in international politics. Globalization that continues to revolve requires strategic actions and tactics of relations between countries built through the reliability of political behavior that must continue to be developed through a variety of beneficial diplomacy through the attentions of political behavior. The priorities of diplomacy in pandemic covid, Indonesia formed partnership bilateral, regional and multilateral by facilitating international cooperation framework with UN and WHO. Many countries resorted to isolationism and protectionism. This phenomenon can trigger a tendency to de globalization which impact on Indonesia's domestic politics.

Keyword : political behavior, domestic politic, foreign policy, covid 19 pandemic

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INTRODUCTION

Foreign policy is the strategy and tactics used by a country in its relations with other countries. In a broad sense, foreign policy is a pattern of behavior used by a country in its relations with other countries. Foreign policy is related to the decision making process to follow certain road choices. In a broad sense, foreign policy is defined as "a policy taken by the government in the context of its relations with the international world in an effort to achieve national goals".

Through foreign policy, the government projects its national interests into a society between nations ". From the foregoing it can actually be seen that the purpose of foreign policy is to realize national interests. These objectives contain an overview of the state of the future and

the desired future conditions. The implementation of foreign policy begins with the establishment of policies and decisions by considering matters that are based on national factors as internal factors and international factors as external factors.

Diplomacy has a very diverse role and plays a lot in international relations. The importance of diplomacy as maintaining the balance and peace of the international order has increased in this modern world. Even diplomacy always plays a big role in regulating international policies. Many international problems can be solved by diplomacy

International cooperation is a form of relations carried out by a country with other countries that aims to meet the needs of the people for the interests of the countries of the world. International cooperation, which includes cooperation in the political, social, defense, cultural, and economic fields, is guided by their respective foreign policies.

In order for the cooperation to be successful and profitable, the cooperation between countries is regulated in a form of official organization. Basically, in this world many organizations are known. First, an international organization that is gathering various countries without regard to a country's background. The only such organization is the United Nations (UN). Second, regional organizations, namely organizations that bring together countries in a particular region. Third, multilateral organizations, namely organizations that bring together three or more countries based on certain considerations, such as religious, economic, defense-security interests and others. Fourth, organizations involving two countries, mainly to strengthen friendship between the two countries, such as the Indonesian-American Friendship Institute (LPIA), the Indonesian-Malaysian Friendship, and others.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Foreign Policy and Domestic Politics

Foreign policy

Previously, we need to know the meaning of foreign policy. According to Henry Kissinger who is an academic and practitioner of US foreign policy, "foreign policy begins when domestic policy ends". From this it can be concluded that foreign policy is the result of domestic politics which is then put forward in negotiations on international political issues. In other words, foreign policy was made in accordance with the conditions of international politics at that time and foreign policy became an important existence for each country. Maintain the security of his country and gather strength when other countries have accepted the foreign policy made by that country. It should also be underlined that foreign policy also influences domestic politics and the two cannot be separated.

Foreign policy and diplomacy essentially go hand in hand and have the same goal, which is to achieve interest for their respective countries. This shows the existence of linkages between countries and includes interactions in international relations. With the proposed

foreign policy and the diplomatic process carried out, if both of them run smoothly and are able to be accepted by all parties, then the country's interests can be achieved. So that in the end every country must carry out foreign policy and conduct diplomacy to achieve conflict resolution and mutual prosperity.

In simple terms, foreign policy is defined as a scheme or pattern of ways and objectives openly and hidden in certain state actions dealing with other countries or groups of other countries. Foreign policy is a combination of national goals or interests with power and capability (capability). Foreign politics is the strategy and tactics used by a country in relation to other countries. In a broad sense, foreign policy is a pattern of behavior used by a country in its relations with other countries.

Foreign policy is related to the decision making process to follow certain road choices. According to the book on the Strategy Plan for the Implementation of Foreign Politics of the Republic of Indonesia (1984-1988), foreign policy is defined as "a policy adopted by the government in relation to international relations in an effort to achieve national goals ". Through foreign policy, the government projects its national interests into a society between nations ". Foreign Policy is a policy of manifesting the national interests of one country against another country.

From the description it can be known that the purpose of foreign policy is to realize national interests. These objectives contain an overview of the state of the country in the future as well as the desired future conditions. The implementation of foreign policy begins with the establishment of policies and decisions by considering matters that are based on national factors as internal factors and international factors as external factors.

As we can illustrate, Indonesia is also conducting foreign policy with the characteristics of Free and Active. A free and active foreign policy contains two main elements. First, "free" usually means not being involved in a military alliance or defense pact with outside forces that are characteristic

The cold War. In a broader sense a free Foreign Policy shows a high level of nationalism, which rejects involvement or dependence on outsiders that can reduce sovereignty

Indonesia. Secondly, the word "active" shows that Indonesia's Foreign Policy is not passive and only takes a neutral attitude in dealing with international issues. The Muqadimah of the 1945 Constitution clearly demanding that Indonesia oppose all forms of colonialism and participate advance world peace.

Domestic Politics

The understanding of domestic politics is interpreted by Fearon (1998) as an analysis that explains how the interaction of domestic politics encourages countries to take foreign policy. Therefore, this domestic political interaction also ultimately influences the final outcome of a country's foreign policy. Although domestic politics is not the only source of foreign policy chosen by a country, according to Rosenau (1987) its role is quite significant and in some respects it can be said to be quite dominant. From the explanation above, it can be seen that the main assumption of domestic politics is that the dynamics and circumstances of domestic

politics, can influence the direction of a country's foreign policy. This can be seen from the fact that shows that foreign policy taken by the domestic government, can not be separated from the political power system or political parties, which can be seen through coalition and opposition forms that occur in government. This explanation is reinforced by the statement of Fearon (1998) which says that the state is not a unitary actor, which means that in running a state government it does not work alone, but consists of representative actors who interact with each other and then create domestic political dynamics. In achieving national interest in foreign policy making, the state must be able to accommodate domestic and international politics.

To find out the relationship between domestic politics and international politics, one must first know that domestic politics is influenced by various actors, both from elite institutions such as the executive, legislative, judiciary, political parties and their opposition and coalition or even the media, community organizations, coalition businesses, to terrorist groups (Hudson, 2014).

The conditions of domestic society also influence domestic political conditions. This is because the main purpose of foreign policy is to meet the interests of the country, which aims to accommodate the needs and desires of the people, which are adjusted to the situation and conditions at the domestic level. Not only that, international actors can also influence domestic politics, both from the attitudes of other countries, MNC, IGO, NCO and others. This indicates that domestic politics and international politics are reciprocal and mutually influential, which in the formulation of foreign policy Putnam (1998 in Hudson, 2014) sees this as a two-level game that represents both. Thus, this also reinforces the assumptions of domestic politics that explain the link between domestic politics and foreign policy.

Diplomacy and Cooperation

Diplomacy

The word diplomacy contains two different meanings. First, the word diplomacy is understood as another word for foreign policy. Secondly, the word diplomacy is understood as negotiation. This understanding refers to the events of negotiations between countries both in two directions between two countries (bilateral) and many directions (multilateral) involving many countries.

We often hear the term diplomacy in the realm of international relations. As we know, diplomacy is used as a tool or media to resolve conflicts without violence or even war. According to Sir Peter Marshall, there are six related meanings regarding 'diplomacy'. Some of them are diplomacy which has connotation as the implementation of foreign policy (Marshall, 1990), and diplomacy that focuses on the management of international relations through negotiations. Even that was explained by Adam Watson that diplomacy is the implementation of international relations through negotiations (Watson, 1982). Thus, it is quite clear that diplomacy is a way to establish cooperation in international relations in order to achieve common interests, which can be done by negotiating.

Diplomacy has been carried out since the days of ancient civilization, namely Mesopotamian civilization which was realized by various inter-tribal agreements, as well as the use of the language of the two tribes which became the first diplomatic language in the Middle East, namely Babylon and Akkadian. Based on history, the first civilization that gave birth to the concept of sending ambassadors was the Roman empire. They call them envoys with the term legati and representative offices or embassies abroad are called legatio. In ancient India there were also references to various types of messengers and these have been there starting from the Regweda, Yajurweda, and so on. Then diplomacy continues to be carried out from time to time and in various regions. Even in the Middle Ages, modern diplomacy began to develop in Italy and was used as a method by the authorities to achieve their interests and protect them. It was written in Machiavelli's book, 'The Prince'. Diplomacy continues to be used until now, there are even various forms of diplomacy implemented by each country to achieve its interests.

Based on history and facts, diplomacy is an important component in international relations. In the book "International Relations: The Key Concept", explained that diplomacy is a tool for the state to carry out its mission and interests without creating hostility towards other countries, and is used to construct a positive image of the country. When there is an interstate conflict, diplomacy will be an effective tool to keep relations between the two parties good, and of course to avoid prolonged conflict and refers to war or military threats. Because it has been a part of interactions between countries for a long time, it can be said that diplomacy has also been a study of HI since long ago. Because almost all countries are inseparable from the diplomacy and negotiation processes to get their interest in international cooperation. Diplomacy is good open communication and is able to facilitate the resolution of a conflict. Tran believes that the communication contained in diplomacy becomes blood for the human body. When the communication stops, then of course the international political body and the diplomatic process will die, so that it will create conflicts that refer to violence or atrocity (Tran, 1987).

Cooperation

International cooperation is a form of relations carried out by a country with other countries that aims to meet the needs of the people and the interests of countries in the world. International cooperation, including cooperation in the political, social, defense, cultural and economic fields, is guided by the respective foreign policy.

Cooperation is usually carried out by two or more countries. The aim of the cooperation is to meet the needs of the people of each country, to prevent or avoid conflicts that might occur, to gain recognition as an independent state, to strengthen relations between countries in various fields. liberating the nations of the world from poverty, hunger and underdevelopment in the economic field, promoting trade, accelerating economic growth, increasing stability in the economic, political, social, cultural and defense and security fields, maintaining world order and peace, increasing and strengthening the ties of international

friendship in this world. In order for the cooperation to be successful and profitable, the cooperation between countries is regulated in a form of official organization.

In international cooperation there are four forms of international cooperation, namely:

Bilateral

Bilateral cooperation is cooperation between two countries. For example, economic cooperation exists between Indonesia and Singapore or the United States and Saudi Arabia. Bilateral cooperation aims to foster existing relationships and establish trade cooperation relations with partner countries. Bilateral cooperation is decided unilaterally, the termination is called unilateral.

Multilateral

Multilateral organizations, namely organizations that bring together three or more countries based on certain considerations, where countries that work together help each other, such as ASEAN.

Regional

Regional cooperation is cooperation between countries in a region or region. The aim is nothing but to create free trade between countries in a certain region. The form of regional cooperation has been explored by the United Nations through the establishment of regional commissions starting from Europe, East Asia and Latin America. This commission develops a joint policy for development issues, especially in the economic field. Regional cooperation is usually more related to the location of the country and based on historical, geographical, technical, natural resource and marketing reasons.

International

International cooperation is a form of cooperation that covers many countries and is under the auspices of the United Nations. This collaboration aims to help each other in the economic field to improve mutual prosperity. For example, the IMF, WTO, and others.

The Dynamics of International Politics

International politics can be seen as a special game because the actors can number only a few, but on certain issues it is possible for all people to be involved in it. International politics is something that goes beyond the analogy of chess (Anderson, 1996). Such is the picture of international politics drawn by Anderson. Anderson described international politics by using a change map to illustrate its complexity. This description provides a more comprehensive understanding for researchers about international politics, especially me. International politics basically consists of a composition of competition between actors with different interests to achieve their goals. Speaking of competition, these actors clash with one another by using the power they have while fighting for influence.

This competition takes place continuously and is very dynamic. This causes changes always occur in the structure of international politics. The structure of international politics in one period can be different from the structure in other periods. The meaning of power as a capability also varies. In the period before World War erupted, international politics was described as a conflictual structure. Each country selfishly pursues its interests by force to other countries, such as through war. For this reason, each country needs to increase its power. This is done by increasing its capabilities by increasing military weaponry to the most destructive level (Morgan, 2003).

Since the end of the World War, increasing economic capabilities to increase power began to emerge. In this context, power capability is seen as something that is clearly seen and can be calculated. The use of economic and military capabilities is commonly referred to as Hard Power, namely the ability to influence what other parties do through coercive carrot and stick strategies (Heywood, 2011).

METHOD

The research on Foreign Policy Indonesia in era pandemic Covid 19 was conducted in February to May 2020. The research method was done through a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. Data collection methods, includes first, Documentary Studies. This technique was carried out to obtain secondary data by collecting data sourced from archives and relevant documents such as books, journal and magazine articles, encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, periodical indexes, and reviews. Second, FGD (Focus Group Discussion). FGD is a process of gathering information about a particular problem that is very specific to the interview of a small group of people. The purpose of the FGD itself is to obtain input or information about specific and local issues. Resolution of this problem is determined by other parties after the information has been successfully collected and analyzed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Foreign Policy Indonesia in Covid 19 pandemic

Since the Second World War ended, the world has again faced very serious problems due to the emergence of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus.(WHO) The virus was first discovered in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The virus spread very quickly throughout the world, until now Covid-19 has become the most socially and economically influential humanitarian disaster so that WHO declared it a global pandemic.

At present, the Covid-19 case has been confirmed to reach 4,347,935 with the number of deaths reaching 297,241 worldwide. Countries in the world with the highest Covid-19 cases include the United States with a total of 1.3 million cases, Russia with a total of 262 thousand cases, Britain with a total of 233 thousand cases, Spain with a total of 229 thousand cases,

Italy with a total of 223 thousand cases, Brazil with a total of 188 thousand cases, Germany with a total of 173 thousand cases, Turkey with a total of 155 thousand cases, France with a total of 139 thousand cases, Iran with a total of 116 thousand cases, China with a total of 84 thousand cases, and India with a total of 81 thousand cases. (Covid-19. WHO) While in Indonesia alone the Covid-19 case was confirmed to have reached 16,496 with a total number of deaths reaching 1076.












The handling of COVID-19 pushed the government to aggressively carry out international cooperation in order to overcome this global COVID-19 pandemic. International cooperation is carried out as an effort to ensure access and availability of medical supplies such as medicines and medical devices to overcome COVID-19 given that Indonesia has limited health resources.

Indonesia's diplomacy is currently active in strengthening multilateralism cooperation with the main goal of realizing equitable access for developing countries to affordable vaccines. So far, Indonesia has joined the WHO International Solidarity Trial in collaboration to seek the most effective treatment for COVID-19 treatment. Indonesia has also collaborated with 94 international parties including 9 friendly countries, 9 international organizational entities, and 76 non-governmental entities. (Foreign Policy Ministry)

As a strategy to overcome COVID-19, participation and diplomacy of all parties are needed to obtain drugs and medical devices because Indonesia must compete with major countries such as Europe and the United States. The involvement of the private sector which has been provided with ease of business and investment has been greatly encouraged by the government. The results can be seen when South Korea only provides a corona virus test kit to Indonesia and the United States. India, as a producer of chloroquine raw materials, only supplies raw materials to Indonesia. While China, in addition to providing assistance to Iran and Italy, also provided assistance to Indonesia. This happened at the instigation of the BPKM and the Ministry of BUMN. This proves that Indonesia's multi-track diplomacy through business or the private sector is effective. This also proves that in addition to the government, the private sector can move in large numbers to tackle COVID-19 such as the distribution of medical devices and the like.

The Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Retno Marsudi also in the virtual meeting of the Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID 19 (MCGC) some time ago stressed the importance of international cooperation with an innovative approach and involving various stakeholders (especially stakeholders), especially the private sector, in addressing the global pandemic situation COVID-19. The private sector makes it possible to share information about each other's capacities and resources, thus opening up opportunities for the incorporation of each company's comparative advantage in producing and distributing the supply of medical equipment needed to handle the COVID-19 pandemic. (kemlu.go.id)

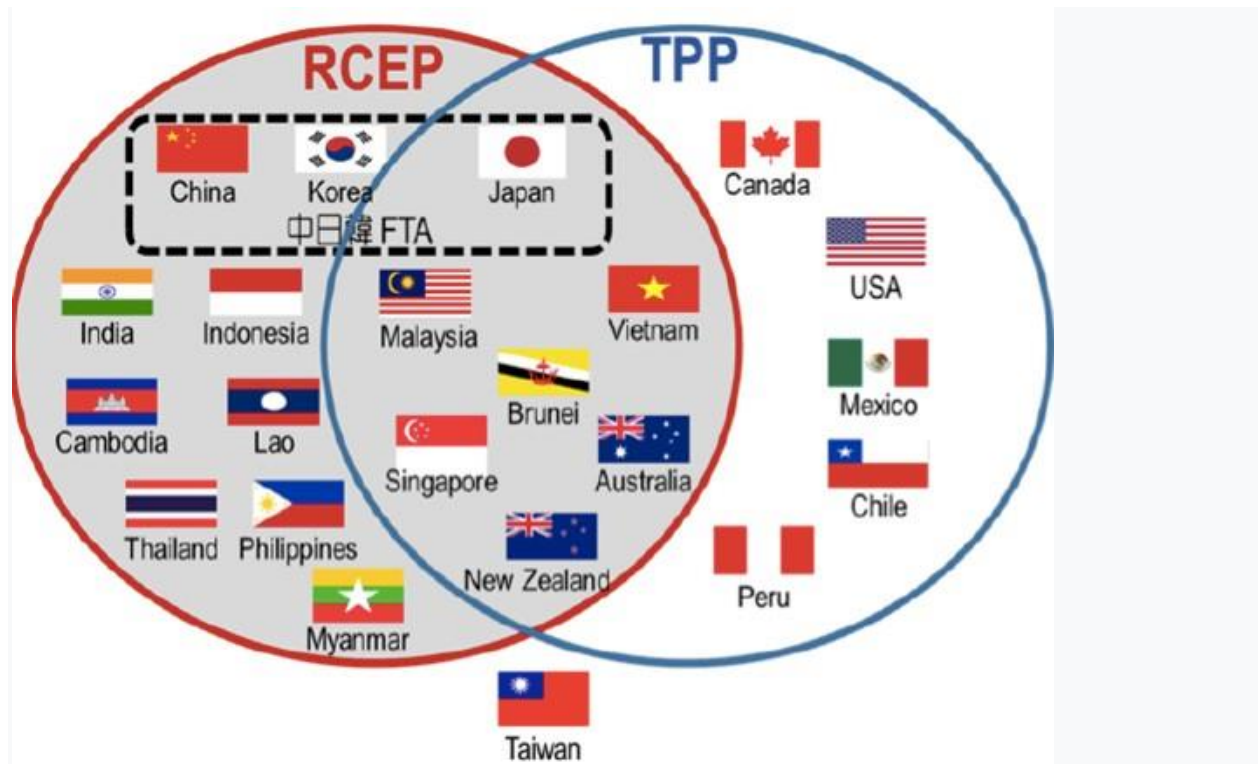
Figure 1 Total Cases - World Wide , 15 May 2020

Confirmed	Recovered	Deaths	
4.44M +81,576	1.59M	302K +4,246	
Location	Confirmed↓	Recovered	Deaths
 Russia	252K +9,974	53,530	2,305 +93
 United States	1.45M +26,768	253K	86,541 +1,858
 United Kingdom	233K	-	33,614
 Spain	230K	143K	27,321
 Italy	223K +992	115K	31,368 +262
 Brazil	203K	79,479	13,993
 Germany	175K +933	150K	7,928 +89
 Turkey	145K +1,635	104K	4,007 +55
 France	141K	59,605	27,425
 Iran	115K	90,539	6,854
 Mainland China	82,933 +4	78,209	4,633

Richard Baldwin and Eiichi Tomiura Economist stated that Companies, individuals and governments are experiencing disruptions which may lead to sudden de-globalisation. (Economist, 2020) Many countries resorted to isolationism and protectionism. Corona virus pandemic caused countries to close their doors to foreign citizens, expelling foreign nationals, to limiting their medical equipment export. This condition disrupts supply chains throughout the world. The Covid-19 pandemic also damaged the order of globalization. Saudi Arabia has closed its doors for pilgrims since

February 27. The Tokyo 2020 Olympics is postponed until next year. The first meeting of the G20 Heads of State must take place virtually. many international events have been postponed or canceled because of the corona virus.

Figure 2 Indonesia Position between RCEP and TPP



In economic forum, Asia had two different approaches to trade liberalization — the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) driven by ASEAN and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPNP) led by the United States. Both TPP and RCEP have similar objectives of trade liberalization for tariff rates lowered for most of the participating countries and economic integration. Basically, RCEP and TPP are expected to pay more attention to “behind the border” issues or trade facilitation measures, as well as to promote domestic reforms in line with regional goals. The difference is, RCEP will accommodative to the development differences of the member countries. TPP, promoted as a “Gold-standard FTA” on intellectual property rights, labour standards, competition policy, investment rules, the environment and the role of state-owned enterprises.

On the other side, there are some concerns over competition between TPP and RCEP as regional pacts, which may lead to division among ASEAN members and may undermine ASEAN's centrality in the region. China is not a part of TPP, this would be a possibility of conflict due to the rivalry between the United States and China. Nevertheless, both RCEP and

TPP are ambitious regional trade arrangements. While, initially they may generate some competition for each other, eventually both are possible pathways for a free trade area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). (Haass, 2020)

Meanwhile in political aspect, rivalry between United States and China could be seen as figure 3 below.

Figure 3 International Political Conflict Escalation before Covid



Before Covid 19 became pandemic, The two great power tension of trade war was increased. While pandemic, they focused on recovery their own country. Haass stated that global political rivalry amplifies, as great powers are playing the blaming game on the origins of Covid-19. The United States has not rallied the world in a collective effort to confront either the virus or its economic effects. Nor has the United States rallied the world to follow its lead in addressing the problem at home. Other countries are looking after themselves as best they can or turning to those past the peak of infection, such as China, for assistance.(Haass, 2020)

Meanwhile, UN as a “universal organization” plays a pivotal role in coordinating a global response and that the UN must be able to give hope to the global communities that every country will be able to handle the crisis with cooperation, solidarity and effective policy. The role of the UN, obviously, has been reflected in the resolution, including calling world countries to contain the spread of the virus, as well as to mitigate the impacts of the disease through exchange of information exchange, research cooperation, and good governance from every country in handling the pandemic. The resolution also emphasized the leadership of the WHO in coordination with international communities, as well as appreciation to healthcare workers, health professionals and researchers that are relentlessly doing their job under a difficult situation.(setkab, 2020)

Indonesia's Foreign Policy is still vulnerable and very sensitive to global threats could be trapped in the context of human security against spreading corona virus outbreaks threatening the new economic crisis. Refer to the critical study of Michel Foucault, The criticism shows that there is no sensitivity or sensitivity and vulnerability in the conduct of foreign politics to maintain the existence and threat to human security. This shows that the delay in information and communication in this co-epidemic19 outbreak caused a strategic threat to developed countries in the face of biotechnology war between America and China, not just trade war but psycho-war without borders with deadly corona virus attacks, that can destroy human civilization. The thought of Thomas L. Friedman, the recipient of the Nobel Prize in economics in his bestseller: The World is Flat, requires the balance of energy, politics and foreign policy for a country.

The foreign policy of the Republic of Indonesia is called 'active free politics'. It means to determine one's own path, not to be influenced by any party; Active, meaning that towards world peace and friendship with the whole nation. Free and active foreign policy is the answer to the demands of the global political turmoil in the aftermath of World War II, which was polarized in the battle of the two big blocs in the name of ideological differences, which required post-colonial third world countries to determine their foreign policy choices.

International cooperation is a form of relations carried out by a country with other countries that aims to meet the needs of the people for the interests of the countries of the world. International cooperation, which includes cooperation in the political, social, defense, cultural, and economic fields, is guided by their respective foreign policies.

In the multilateral forum, Indonesia and other countries to strengthen cooperation in handling COVID-19 initiated a resolution on global solidarity to overcome COVID-19 at the General Assembly of the United Nations. In this multilateral forum, 188 countries participated in sponsoring this resolution. Then, the Indonesian government also attended the COVID-19 International Coordination Group meeting which was held virtually. In this Canadian-initiated forum, the Foreign Minister conveyed the need for partnerships and synergies between countries to ensure the safety of human traffic and the supply of global goods.

Indonesia's active role in the multilateral forum in the efforts to deal with the global COVID-19 was continued by its participation in the International Coordination Group on COVID-19 (ICGC) forum. The Foreign Minister stressed the need for close and concrete cooperation from each country to jointly address the impact of the spread of COVID-19 for the community. Indonesia stated that collective efforts in vaccine manufacturing and distribution must be accompanied by further coordination in post-pandemic global economic recovery.

Indonesia in the 25th Meeting of the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC) conveyed several important roles related to the handling of Covid-19. Among them First, Indonesia encouraged the implementation of the results of the meeting of the Ministers of Health of ASEAN and ASEAN + 3 member countries. Second, Indonesia proposes that the agreement "Supply Chain and Flow of Goods during the Outbreak" be discussed in the ASEAN + 3 Summit forum. Third, Indonesia stresses the importance of ASEAN to provide protection for ASEAN citizens, including migrant workers, by observing the applicable health protocols. Fourth, Indonesia proposes the collection of the ASEAN COVID-19 Response Fund from the ASEAN Development Fund and the ASEAN + 3 Cooperation Fund to finance the purchase of medical equipment and other needs. (www.kemlu.go.id)

In addition, the important role of Indonesian women in handling COVID-19 was also a concern, as seen from the active involvement of Foreign Minister Retno in the 2020 Women Foreign Ministers Meeting. The government emphasized the central role of women as the driving force for COVID-19 handling and became the economic wheel of society during the pandemic. . The Foreign Minister stated that around 70 percent of global medical personnel are women and 60 percent of MSMEs producing masks, personal protective clothing, and others in Indonesia are driven by women's groups. Therefore, Indonesia encourages the international community to continue to support women's groups as important actors in overcoming the impact of COVID 19.

The resolution, titled "Global Solidarity to Fight COVID-19", was passed by the UN General Assembly by acclamation on Thursday (2/4) in New York and became the first UN resolution on COVID-19 since the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the disease as a global pandemic on 11 March. "The resolution highlighted a political message on the importance of unity, solidarity, and global cooperation to deliver a precise and collective response toward the COVID-19 pandemic," Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi said in a press release. According to the Minister, there is no country that is immune to the virus, which have caused thousands of deaths worldwide. Retno went on to say that the UN as a "universal organization" plays a pivotal role in coordinating a global response and that the UN must be able to give hope to the global communities that every country will be able to handle the crisis with cooperation, solidarity and effective policy. (www.kemlu.go.id)

In fact, refer to Haass, "The principal responses to the pandemic have been national or even subnational, not international. And once the crisis passes, the emphasis will shift to national recovery." (Haass, 2020) This means, no matter how bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation which had been done, after Covid 19 pandemic Indonesia should have the

proper strategy in handling Covid. Foreign policy should be design by the national interest of its own state not only reaction to the phenomena on international fora.

CONCLUSION

The role of government is very important in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic especially as this includes one of the global health threats. The government needs to set a strategy in implementing foreign policy that is directly related to global health issues. Foreign policy is one of the tools to mobilize the country's ability to prepare and respond to various existing international problems. in fact that no country is immune from the threat of Covid-19. For this reason, it is necessary to establish cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels in resolving the Covid 19 pandemic.

Covid should not make Indonesia careless in determining foreign policy priorities. Considering that before the conflict, the American Trade War vs China and also the potential for the possible conflict to spread to the field of defense and security, this phenomenon needs to be addressed by Indonesia in formulating a post Covid 19 strategy from now on.

Indonesia needs to make its own priorities and does not have to be trapped in the mainstream of issues carried by major countries such as terrorism and the South China Sea conflict that has been implemented in Indonesia's domestic policies. The tendency to strengthen mercantilism due to covid 19 pandemic, as well as the attraction Indonesia position of RCEP and TPP also needs serious attention from decision makers. It is time to formulate a foreign policy platform that is in accordance with the characteristics and strengths of the Indonesian nation and state to create a welfare state.

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